

AN
APPENDIX
TO THE
ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
Statutes of IRELAND;

CONTAINING

An ABRIDGMENT of the several ACTS passed
in this Kingdom, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His pre-
sent Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE*
the Third, to the Eleventh and Twelfth Years inclusive.

WITH


A TABLE of the Titles of the STATUTES, shewing under what Heads
they are Abridged.

By FRANCIS VESEY, Esq;

DUBLIN:

Printed by the Executors of DAVID HAY, Assignee of the late BOULTER GRIERSON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MDCCCLXXVI.



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A P P E A R I N G

A B R I D G M E N T

STATUTES OF IRELAND

AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE STATUTES OF IRELAND

FROM 1700 TO 1800

BY JAMES HAMILTON

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FIRST

DUBLIN

Printed by the University of Dublin, at the Press of the University, in the Strand, near the Royal Exchange.



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T A B L E

OF THE

Titles of the S T A T U T E S

P A S S E D I N T H E

Seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty King GEORGE the Third, to the Eleventh and Twelfth Years inclusive.

Shewing under what Heads they are abridged.

Anno septimo Georgii III. Regis.

C H A P. I.

AN act for granting unto his majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and merchandizes therein mentioned; and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns (except of the manufacture of Great Britain.)

Expired.

C H A P. II.

An act for granting to his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions, and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the sums therein provided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such manner as therein is directed.

Loan.

C H A P. III.

An act for limiting the duration of parliaments.

Parliament.

C H A P. IV.

An act to enable grand juries, to raise, by presentment, money for discharging the rents of court-houses, gaol, and offices for keeping the records of the respective counties, and for other purposes.

Presentment.

C H A P. V.

An act to amend and explain an act passed in the sixth year of his present majesty's reign, *intituled*, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Debtors.

C H A P. VI.

An act to continue, amend, and make more effectual, an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the first, *intituled*, an act for vesting in his majesty, his heirs, and successors, the several lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whereon the barracks in this kingdom are built, or building, or contracted for; and whereon light-houses are or shall be built, and for making reasonable

(a 2)

satisfaction

The T A B L E.

satisfaction to the several owners and proprietors for the same : and also an act passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, an act for amending and making more effectual the said former act, and likewise to enable the present commissioners of the barrack board, and their successors, to sell the several estates in the lands whereon barracks have been built, that are now gone to decay, or shall hereafter become useless, and also to sell the materials of such decayed barracks.

Barracks.

C H A P. VII.

An act for further amending an act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled*, an act for making a wide and convenient way, street, and passage from Essex-bridge to the castle of Dublin, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Dublin.

C H A P. VIII.

An act to amend an act, made the last session of parliament, *for erecting and establishing publick infirmaries or hospitals in this kingdom.*

Hospitals.

C H A P. IX.

An act for explaining and amending an act, passed in the second year of his majesty king George the first, *intituled*, an act for the real union and division of parishes, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Glebes. Parishes. Vestries.

C H A P. X.

An act to explain and amend an act, *intituled*, an act for repairing the roads, leading from the city of Cork through Mill-street to Shannah-mill in the county of Kerry, and from Shannah-mill to Killarny, as also from Shannah-mill through Castle-Island to Listowell, in the said county ; and for laying an additional toll at all turnpikes in this kingdom, on all carts and carriages making use of any part of any sapling or trees, as, or for, a bow or backband, or making use of any saplings twisted into gads for backbands, halters, or traces to draw by, or gads, commonly called long gads.

Highways.

C H A P. XI.

An act for making and repairing the road, from the town of Listowell, in the county of Kerry, through the lands of Listowell, Drumin, Skehanireen, Bunegarah, Kilmeany, Curag-pholig, Knockenure, Lessenisky, and Binanaspig, in the county of Kerry ; Atea, Taumpleatlea, Glanagour, Knockfinisk, Carrigkeery, Glanduff, Glaunastere, Ballylyne, Ardagh commons, Ardagh town, Lishilleen, otherwise Lishireen, Skehana, Killscannell, and Reens, in the county of Limerick, ending at the forge on the said lands of Reens, at the turn of the road leading to Newcastle, from Rathkeale in the said county of Limerick.

Highways.

C H A P. XII.

An act to explain and amend the laws, made for the better supplying the city of Dublin with corn and flour.

Corn and Flour.

C H A P. XIII.

An act for altering, amending, explaining, and rendering more effectual an act, made in the ninth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, *intituled* an act for repairing the road leading from the bridge, commonly called Ban-bridge, over the Ban-water, in the county of Down, to Randalstown, in the county of Antrim.

Highways.

C H A P. XIV.

An act for the further explaining and amending an act, *intituled*, an act to prevent the disorders that may happen by the marching of soldiers ; and for providing carriages for the baggage of soldiers on their march.

Soldiers.

C H A P. XV.

An act for directing the application of the sum of seven thousand pounds, granted to the Dublin Society, for the encouragement of such trades and manufactures, as should be directed by parliament.

Trade and Manufactures.

C H A P. XVI.

An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments, to qualify themselves

The T A B L E.

selves pursuant to an act, *intituled*, an act to prevent the further growth of popery.

Qualifying.

C H A P. XVII.

An act for erecting new chapels of ease, in the parish of Armagh, and making such chapels, and those that are already erected in the said parish, perpetual cures; and for making a proper provision for the maintenance of perpetual curates, to officiate in the same

Parishes.

C H A P. XVIII.

An act for the relief of the creditors of Theophilus Desbrisay, of the city of Dublin, Esquire.

C H A P. XIX.

An act for licensing hawkers and pedlars; and for encouragement of English protestant schools.

Hawk. and Pedlars.

C H A P. XX.

An act for continuing, reviving, and amending several temporary statutes, and other purposes therein mentioned.

Coal. Corn. Fish. Game. Papists. Possession. Riots. Sheriffs. Soldiers. Trees. Treasurers.

C H A P. XXI.

An act to continue and amend an act, passed in the third of his majesty's reign, *intituled*, an act to explain and amend an act, made in the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry the eighth, *intituled*, an act for tythes, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Parishes. Tythes.

C H A P. XXII.

An act for promoting the trade of Ireland, by enabling the merchants thereof to erect an exchange in the city of Dublin.

Dublin.

C H A P. XXIII.

An act for the further preservation of woods and timber-trees.

Trees.

C H A P. XXIV.

An act for the encouragement of tillage and navigation, by granting a bounty on the carriage of corn coastways.

Corn.

C H A P. XXV.

An act for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

Repealed.

C H A P. XXVI.

An act for applying the sum of six thousand pounds, granted by parliament to the cor-

poration for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in this kingdom, to be by them applied in carrying on a navigation from the city of Limerick, to the deep navigable water above the town of Killaloe, and for encouraging other persons to subscribe for carrying on, and compleating the said work at their own expence.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XXVII.

An act for the further improvement of his majesty's revenue, and for continuing and amending several acts therein particularly mentioned.

Distillers. Revenue. Spirits. Tea. Tobacco. Wine.

C H A P. XXVIII.

An act to amend an act made for the better preservation of corn.

Corn.

Anno nono Georgii III. Regis.

C H A P. I.

An act for granting unto his majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and merchandizes therein mentioned; and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, (except of the manufacture of Great Britain.)

Expired.

C H A P. II.

An act for granting unto his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the sums therein provided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such manner as therein is directed.

Loan.

Anno undecimo Georgii III. Regis.

C H A P. I.

An act for reviving, continuing, and amending several temporary statutes.

Game. Judgments. Papists. Riots. Tythes.

C H A P. II.

An act for reviving, continuing, and amending several temporary statutes, and for other purposes.

Burning. Corn. Drugs. Dublin-Workhouse. Sheriffs. Vermin.

C H A P.

The T A B L E.

C H A P. III.

An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments, to qualify themselves pursuant to an act, *intituled*, an act to prevent the further growth of popery.

Qualifying.

C H A P. IV.

An act for directing the application of the sum of twenty-eight thousand eight hundred pounds, granted the last session of parliament, to be applied to such publick works, and other purposes, as should be directed by parliament.

C H A P. V.

An act to prevent combinations to raise the price of coals in the city of Dublin.

Coals.

C H A P. VI.

An act to prevent the pernicious practice of burning bricks within the city of Dublin, or the neighbourhood thereof.

Bricks.

C H A P. VII.

An act for punishing such persons as shall do injuries and violences to the persons or properties of his majesty's subjects, with intent to hinder the exportation of corn.

Corn.

C H A P. VIII.

An act to repeal an act, *intituled*, an act for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

Debtors.

C H A P. IX.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the fifth year of his majesty king George the third, *intituled*, an act for amending the publick roads.

Highways.

C H A P. X.

An act to enable the speaker of the house of commons, to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in parliament, in the room of such members as shall die during the recess of parliament.

Parliament.

C H A P. XI.

An act to oblige ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Ireland, and to hinder the spreading of infection.

Quarantine.

C H A P. XII.

An act to regulate the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to serve in parliament.

Parliament.

C H A P. XIII.

An act for continuing certain laws, heretofore made, for the improvement of his majesty's revenue, and the more effectual prevention of frauds therein.

Anno undecimo & duodecimo Georgii III. Regis.

C H A P. I.

An act for granting unto his majesty an additional duty on the several commodities, goods, and merchandizes therein mentioned; and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and all cambricks and lawns (except of the manufacture of Great Britain.)

Additional Duties. Lace, &c. Militia.

C H A P. II.

An act for granting to his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions and taxes therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the sums therein provided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such manner as therein is directed.

Absentees. Coaches. Cyder. Loan. Tea.

C H A P. III.

An act for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and for encouragement of English protestant schools.

Hawkers. Schools.

C H A P. IV.

An act for granting and continuing to his majesty, the several duties, rates, and impositions therein mentioned, for the use of the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in Ireland.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. V.

An act for the more effectual punishing wicked and disorderly persons, who have committed, or shall commit violences, and do injuries to the persons or properties of any of his majesty's subjects in the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, city and county of Londonderry, and county of Tyrone, or any of them; or who shall deliver or publish

The T A B L E.

lish threatening letters, or who resist or oppose the levying the publick taxes in the said counties or any of them; and for the more effectual bringing to justice certain offenders therein mentioned.

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

C H A P. VI.

An act for amending and explaining a proviso or clause contained in an act, passed in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of king Charles the second, intituled, an act for settling the subsidy of poundage, and granting a subsidy of tunnage, and other sums of money, unto his royal majesty, his heirs and successors, the same to be paid upon merchandizes imported and exported into or out of the kingdom of Ireland, according to a book of rates hereunto annexed.

Spirits.

C H A P. VII.

An act for the further improvement of his majesty's revenue, and the more effectual preventing of frauds therein; and for continuing and amending several laws heretofore made, and now in force, relative to his majesty's said revenue.

Brewers. Cambrick and Lawn. Distillers. Revenue. Rosin. Spirits. Tobacco. Trees and Wood.

C H A P. VIII.

An act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts.

Bankrupts.

C H A P. IX.

An act for the better preventing of frauds committed by persons claiming the bounties for supplying the city of Dublin with corn and flour.

Corn.

C H A P. X.

An act for rendering securities by mortgage more effectual.

Mortgages.

C H A P. XI.

An act for better regulating the foundling hospital and work-house in the city of Dublin, and increasing the fund for the support thereof; also for making a provision for appointing a *locum tenens* in case of the death or absence of the lord mayor, or the president of the court of conscience.

Dublin.

C H A P. XII.

An act for the further preventing delays of justice, by reason of privilege of parliament,

Parliament.

C H A P. XIII.

An act for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, altering, and improving the new street, called Sackville-street and the Mall, in the city of Dublin, and the lanes and avenues leading into the same; as also the street called Marlborough-street, running parallel thereto on the east side, with the lanes and avenues leading into the same.

Dublin.

C H A P. XIV.

An act for preventing the spreading of fires, and for appointing of watches in cities and towns corporate.

Fire Engines and Watch.

C H A P. XV.

An act for the relief of poor infants, who are or shall be deserted by their parents.

Infants deserted.

C H A P. XVI.

An act for erecting parochial chapels of ease in parishes of large extent, and making such chapels, and those that are already erected, perpetual cures; and for making a proper provision for the maintenance of perpetual curates to officiate in the same; and also in like manner for making appropriate parishes perpetual cures.

Parishes.

C H A P. XVII.

An act for rendering more effectual the several laws for the better enabling the clergy, having cure of souls, to reside upon their benefices, and to build on their respective glebe lands, and to prevent dilapidations; and for the encouragement of protestant schools within this kingdom of Ireland.

Church Lands. Schools.

C H A P. XVIII.

An act for the regulation of the city of Cork, and for other purposes therein mentioned, relative to the said city.

Cork.

C H A P. XIX.

An act for reviving and continuing several temporary statutes that have lately expired, and for continuing others, that are near expiring.

Coals. Corporations. Druggs. Dublin. Game. Judgments. Limerick. Papists. Quit-rent. Riots. Tithes. Vermin. Watch.

C H A P. XX.

An act for the making of narrow roads through

The T A B L E

through the mountainous unimproved parts of the kingdom. **Highways.**

C H A P. XXI.

An act to encourage the reclaiming of unprofitable bogs. **Bogs.**

C H A P. XXII.

An act to prevent burying dead bodies in churches. **Burial.**

C H A P. XXIII.

An act for establishing an infirmary in the south suburbs of the city of Cork, and to vest an house, and front lot of ground in the south suburbs of said city (or any other house or grounds that may be taken) in certain trustees for ever, and to give such trustees such power as may be necessary to promote and execute the purposes of an infirmary in the south suburbs of the city of Cork. **Cork.**

C H A P. XXIV.

An act to enable the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in this kingdom, to erect and make a lock adjoining to the long dock of the old quay in the city of Limerick.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XXV.

An act for amending an act for the better regulation of partnerships, to encourage the trade and manufacture of this kingdom.

Inland Navigation. Partnerships.

C H A P. XXVI.

An act for continuing two several acts, one passed in the twenty-seventh year of his late majesty king George the second, and the other in the third year of his present majesty's reign, for making the river Lagan navigable, and opening a communication by water between Loughneagh and the town of Belfast; and for enabling the commissioners therein named to raise money by assignment of said duties, for the more effectual carrying on said work.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XXVII.

An act for explaining and amending an act made in the eighth year of the reign of her late majesty queen Anne, *intituled*, an act for explaining and amending an act, *intitu-*

led, an act to prevent the further growth of popery; so far only as the same makes a provision for the maintenance of popish priests converted to the protestant religion.

Papists.

C H A P. XXVIII.

An act for preventing the erecting of lime kilns in the city of Dublin, or the suburbs thereof. **Time.**

C H A P. XXIX.

An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments to qualify themselves pursuant to an act, *intituled*, an act to prevent the further growth of popery.

Qualifying.

C H A P. XXX.

An act for badging such poor as shall be found unable to support themselves by labour, and otherwise providing for them; and for restraining such as shall be found able to support themselves, by labour or industry, from begging. **Doors.**

C H A P. XXXI.

An act for enabling certain persons to carry on and compleat the grand canal.

Inland Navigation.

C H A P. XXXII.

An act for the relief of several insolvent debtors, named in the annexed schedules.

Debtors.

C H A P. XXXIII.

An act for regulating the journeymen taylor and journeymen shipwrights of the city of Dublin and the liberties thereof, and of the county of Dublin.

Tailors and Shipwrights.

C H A P. XXXIV.

An act for the remitting of prisoners, with their indictments, by the justices of his majesty's court of king's bench, to the places where the crimes were committed.

Prisoners.

C H A P. XXXV.

An act to empower Agmondisham Vesey, esquire, to enclose that part of the old road which lies on the west side of the little river, called the Griffin, upon laying out such other road, as in this act is mentioned.

Highways.

C H A P. XXXVI.

A N

AN ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

Several Acts passed in this Kingdom,

IN THE

Seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George
the Third, to the Eleventh and Twelfth Years inclusive.

Absentees.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 19.* All persons, who shall have on 25 De- For 2 years.
cember 1771 or at any time between that and 25 December 1773 inclusive any sa- 4s. per l. out of sa-
lary, profits of employment, fees, or pensions in this kingdom, shall pay to his ma- laries, employments,
jesty the full sum of four shillings sterling out of every twenty shillings a year, which fees or pensions,
they receive or are intitled to by reason thereof, over and above the charges and
expences of executing the said employments, unless they shall live and actually re- unless resident 6
side within this kingdom for and during the space of six calendar months at least in months each year ;
each of the said years ; which said tax or duty shall be stopped and deducted yearly
out of such respective salaries and pensions during the time and term aforesaid by stopped; and ac-
vice-treasurer, paymaster, or receiver-general, or such persons who are to pay the counted for to the
same, and shall be paid to vice-treasurers or deputies to be accounted for to his ma- king ;
jesty ; and said tax to be stopped and deducted out of the profits and fees of any
persons so absent shall be stopped by the respective deputies of such persons so ab-
sent and paid by them to vice-treasurers or deputies to be accounted for to his ma-
jesty ; and such deputies shall within one calendar month after such tax become due deputies in 1 month
give in upon oath an account before lord chief baron or any of the barons of exche- to account on oath ;
quer, or any two justices of peace, of the net profits of such employment or employ-
ments, for which such deputies accountable to their principals ; which account such
persons shall forthwith send to vice-treasurer or deputy : such deputies of persons so on neglect disabled.
absent neglecting or omitting the same shall from such time be incapable of exer- and 100l. to king and
cising or holding such deputation, and also forfeit one hundred pounds sterling, to prosecutor.
be recovered by bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at Dublin, one
moiety to use of his majesty, the other to such person who shall sue ; in which
suit no essoign, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance allowed.

II. *sect. 20.* Secretaries of commissioners of revenue, agents of the several regi- Lists by secretaries
ments on the establishment, and of the several persons intitled to receive any salaries and agents by 1 Feb.
or pensions on the establishment, shall respectively on or before the last of February on oath ;
A yearly.

Absentees.

or disabled.

Exempted.

yearly deliver in upon oath (which lord chief baron or any of the barons of exchequer, or any two justices of peace, are required to administer) to best of their knowledge a list or account of such of the officers of the revenue, and the officers of the said regiments of the degree of a colonel, not having a regiment, and of the persons intitled to receive any such salaries or pensions, who shall have been absent and out of this kingdom for six calendar months in the year ending the 25th of December next preceding. If they refuse or neglect to deliver in such lists, disabled from holding or enjoying said office of secretary, or from being agent.

III. *sect. 21.* This act shall not extend to charge said tax or duty upon the salary, pension, fees, or profits of employments, payable to any of the descendants of his majesty's royal grandfather, or to the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors for the time being, or to his or their principal secretary, or prince Ferdinand duke of Brunswick, the duke and dutchess of Athol, sir Edward Hawke knight of the bath, or George Charles esq; if his majesty shall think fit by his sign manual to exempt them or any of them from payment of the same: nor shall the same extend to the officers of such regiments as now are or hereafter commanded abroad on his majesty's service, to colonels not having regiments, or to any officer under degree of a colonel, to halfpay officers on this establishment, or widows of officers.

Additional Duties.

To 25 Dec. 1773.

Beer or ale 2s. 3d.
gallons,

small beer, 4d.
spirits 4d. a gallon;
tobacco 3 $\frac{1}{2}$;
muslin 6d. per yard;
Eastern silks and
stuffs 1s. 6d.
wine 4l. per tun;
brandy, &c. 8d.
per gallon,
spirits above single
in proportion;

coffee, &c. 3d. per
lb.

herrings 1s. per bar-
rel, except British;
molasses, treacle,
2os. per 100;
romalls, cottons, ex-
cept British, 6d.
per yard;
raw hides exported
6d.

paper 1s. per ream;
damask towelling
imported.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 1.* From 25 December 1771 until 25 December 1773 inclusive, and no longer, for and upon every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale above six shillings the barrel brewed within this kingdom by any common brewer or in his vessels, or any other who sells or taps out beer or ale publickly or privately (such gallon to contain two hundred and seventy-two cubical inches and one-fourth part of a cubical inch) two shillings to be paid by the common brewer or such others respectively, who shall brew, sell, or tap out the same, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity; for every thirty-two gallons of six shillings the barrel or under, so brewed, four pence, and so proportionably; every gallon of *aquavita*, strong waters, or spirits, made or distilled in this kingdom for sale, four pence to be paid by the first maker or distiller; every pound weight of tobacco imported three pence half penny; every yard of muslin imported six pence; every yard of all sorts of silks and stuffs made and manufactured in Persia, China, or East-Indies, imported one shilling and six pence; every tun of wine imported four pounds, and so proportionably; every gallon of brandy, strong waters, and spirits perfectly made and of spirits made and distilled of wine not above proof imported eight pence, and so proportionably; every gallon of foreign spirits above the quality of single spirits imported, an additional duty shall be paid for such spirits, and charged thereon in proportion to the duties payable for single spirits of the same denomination according to the comparative degree of strength, which such spirits so to be imported shall bear to single spirits of same denomination; every pound weight of coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts imported three pence; a tax of one shilling per barrel upon all herrings, that shall be imported, except British herrings; additional duty of twenty shillings sterling on every hundred weight of molasses, and of treacle; six pence per yard on all foreign stuffs called romalls, and all manufactures made of cotton, or of cotton and linen mixed, whether plain, painted or stained, imported from any parts beyond seas, except the manufacture of Great Britain; six pence per hide every raw and untanned hide exported beyond seas, except to Great Britain; one shilling every ream of writing or printing paper imported, except manufacture of Great Britain; six pence per yard over and above the present duties

on

Additional Duties.

on all damask towelling, or napkins, made of flax or hemp, imported from foreign parts, or from any other place than Great Britain, at or under a yard wide, and one shilling *per* yard on all such goods from six to eight quarters wide, and of two shillings *per* yard on all such goods from eleven to twelve quarters wide.

II. *sect.* 2. All and singular said duties and impositions raised, levied, collected, and paid, over and above all other duties payable for the same, by virtue of the acts 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. *Above all duties by 14 & 15 C. 2. for settling the excise or new impost, and for settling the subsidy of poundage and 9. and granting a subsidy of tunnage.*

III. *sect.* 3. If said wines, strong waters, spirits perfectly made and spirits of wine and brandy, or above the quality of single spirits, upon which said additional duties are charged, shall after payment or security be again exported by any merchants subjects within twenty-four calendar months, or merchant strangers in twelve, after importation, and due proof first made by certificate from proper officer of due entry and of payment of said additional duties or security given, and that all other requisites have been performed, by law required, in cases where duties of excise are to be repaid by said act for settling the excise, then said additional duty shall without any delay or reward, if paid, be repaid or allowed to such merchants exporting within one month after demand thereof; or, if not paid, the security vacated or discharged as to so much as so exported; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. *Drawback in a month after demand on export by subjects in 24, strangers in 12 months, on certificate of entry, payment, or security and other requisites by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8.*

IV. *sect.* 4. Said duties on coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts, and all monies arising thereby, paid to trustees of hempen and flaxen manufacture to be applied to encourage and support it and trade thereof in this kingdom, and said duties on raw and untanned hides to said trustees to be applied towards encouraging the raising flaxseed. *Duties on coffee, &c. to trustees of linen manufacture; and untanned hides to raise flax seed. Collected and paid as by excise laws,*

V. *sect.* 5. All said additional duties and impositions raised, answered, collected, and paid at same time, in like manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, rules and directions, penalties and forfeitures, and with such powers, as appointed, directed, and expressed in said act of excise 14 & 15 C. 2. or any other law now in force relating to the revenue of excise in this kingdom, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if particularly mentioned, and enacted again in the body of this act; with like remedy of appeal to party grieved as by said act of excise or any other law or laws now in being relating to the duties of excise is provided. *with like appeal.*

VI. *sect.* 6. The six pence *per* pound and all other fees to vice-treasurer, paymaster or receiver general, upon issuing or payment of any sums out of the aids granted this session, or which shall or may be borrowed pursuant to any act or vote of credit this session, shall be received by them for use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, during the term aforesaid, and duly accounted for as a further and additional aid hereby given and granted. *Fees accounted for as additional aid.*

VII. *sect.* 7. That several sums be paid out of the aforesaid additional duties and aids.

VIII. *sect.* 8. The several sums granted by this act or any other act now in force in this kingdom, and appropriated to encourage raising sufficient quantities of flax and hemp, and the hempen and flaxen manufactures in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, shall be applied to such purposes only, and no other; and separate and distinct accounts kept by the proper officer of the application, and laid before parliament. *Money to flax and hemp manufacture; distinct accounts laid before parliament.*

IX. *sect.* 9. Said tax of one shilling *per* barrel on herrings imported paid to Dublin Society to be applied to encouragement of fisheries in the northwest parts. *Tax on herrings applied.*

X. *sect.* 10. If re-exported within nine calendar months after importation the duties hereby imposed paid on such importation repaid to and drawn back by exporter. *Drawn back if re-exported in 9 months.*

Bankrupts.

Traders, &c. absconding ;
sanctuary ; fraudulent arrest, or execution ; outlawry ;
fraudulent conveyance to defeat creditors ;

obtaining protections ;
bill or petition to compel creditor to accept less or procure time ;
after arrest lying in prison 2 months ;
escaping out of prison when arrested for 100l. trader having privilege, not satisfying a debt of 100l. in 2 months after process served, deemed bankrupts ;
and from first arrest.

No farmer, grazier or drover, a bankrupt as such.

Commissioners appointed under great seal,

who may imprison ;

order lands, goods, &c. of bankrupts ;

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 1.* After the 24th of June 1772, every person and persons using the trade of merchandize in gross or retail, or seeking living by buying and selling, dealing in exchange, or acting as scrivener, salesmaster, banker, broker or factor, as well natural-born subjects as denizens and aliens, who shall abscond or depart from this realm, or begin to keep their houses, or otherwise absent him or herself so that their creditor or creditors cannot have access to them ; or take sanctuary, or suffer him or herself willingly to be arrested without any just or lawful cause, or good consideration or purpose ; or shall suffer themselves to be outlawed, or yield themselves to prison ; or willingly or fraudulently procure themselves to be arrested ; or their goods, money, or chattles, to be attached, sequestered, or taken in execution ; or depart from their dwelling-house ; or make or cause to be made any fraudulent grant or conveyance of their lands, tenements, goods or chattles, to the intent, or whereby their creditors shall or may be defeated or delayed from recovery of their just and true debts ; or shall by themselves, or by means of others by their procurement obtain any protections, other than such person or persons as shall be lawfully protected by the privilege of parliament ; or shall prefer or exhibit unto his majesty, his heirs or successors, or any of the king's courts, any petition or bill against their creditors, or any of them, desiring or endeavouring to compel or enforce them, or any of them, to accept less than their just and principal debts, or to procure time or longer days of payment than was given at the time of their original contracts ; or being arrested for debt, shall after arrest lie in prison two months or more, upon that or any other arrest or detention in prison for debt ; or being arrested for the sum of one hundred pounds or more of just debt or debts, shall at any time after such arrest escape out of prison ; and every trader having privilege of parliament, who shall neglect to make satisfaction for any just debt to the amount of one hundred pounds or more, within two months after service of legal process for such debt, shall be deemed and adjudged bankrupts ; and in the cases of arrests, or lying in prison for such debt or debts, shall be deemed bankrupt from the time of his, her, or their said first arrest.

II. *sect. 2.* No farmer, grazier, or drover of cattle, intitled, as such, to any of the benefits by this act, or deemed a bankrupt within the same, unless such person shall actually and *bona fide* act as a scrivener, salesmaster, banker, broker or factor, or dealer in exchange, or as a merchant, within the meaning of this act.

III. *sect. 3.* The lord chancellor, lord keeper or commissioners of the great seal, upon complaint in writing against such person or persons being bankrupt, as or are before defined, shall have full power and authority, by commission under the great seal, to name, assign, and appoint such wise, honest and discreet persons, as to him shall seem good, who, or the major part of them, by virtue of this act, and the said commission, shall have full power and authority to take by their discretion, such order and direction with the body and bodies of such person, wheresoever he or she may be had, either in his or her house, privileged place, or elsewhere, as well by imprisonment of body ; as also with all his or her lands, tenements, hereditaments, or freehold, and all covenants of renewal of such freehold which he or she shall have, or any way intitled to in his or her own right before he or she became bankrupt ; and also with all such lands, &c. as such person shall have purchased or obtained for money or other recompence, jointly with his wife, children or child, or any other person, to the use of such bankrupt, or of or for such use, interest, right, or title, as such bankrupt then shall have in the same, or in trust to any secret use of such bankrupt ; and also with all lands, &c. whereof he or she shall be in any ways seized, of any estate in tail, in possession, reversion, or remainder, and whereof no reversion or remainder is or shall be in the king, his heirs or successors, of the gift or provision of his majesty, his progenitors, his heirs or successors ; and also with his or her money, goods, chattles, wares, merchandizes,

Bankrupts.

chandizes, and debts, wheresoever they may be found or known, and cause the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, fees, annuities, offices, goods, chattles, wares merchandizes, and debts, to be searched, viewed, rated, and appraised, to the best appraisement, value they may, and by deed indented and inrolled in one of the king's courts of record, to make sale of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and of all deeds, writings, and evidences touching only the same, belonging to such bankrupt; and also of all fees, annuities, offices, goods and chattles, or otherwise to order the same for the true satisfaction and payment of said creditors; to every of said creditors a portion, rate-like, according to the quantity of their debts, so that every creditor and creditors having security for his or their several debts, by judgment, statute, recognizance, specialty, with or without penalty or other security, or having no security, or having made attachments in Dublin or any other place, by virtue of any custom there used, of the goods and chattles of any such bankrupt, whereof there is no execution or extent served and executed upon any the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattles, and other estate of such bankrupt, before such time as he or she become bankrupt, shall not be relieved upon any such judgment, statute, recognizance, specialty, attachments, or other securities, for more than a rateable part of their just and due debts, with the other creditors of the said bankrupt, without respect to any such penalty, or greater sum contained in such judgment, &c. and every direction, order, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, and other thing by the said persons so authorized, shall be good and effectual in law against said bankrupts, their wives, heirs, and children, and such person and persons as by such joint-purchase with said bankrupts shall have any estate or interest in the premises; and against all the issues of the bodies of such bankrupts, and all persons claiming any estate, right, title, or interest, by, from, or under the said bankrupts, after such time as such person shall become bankrupt, and against all other persons whatsoever, whom the said bankrupt by common recovery or other ways or means might cut off or debar from any remainder, reversion, rent, profit, title, or possibility, in, to, or out of any of the said lands, tenements or hereditaments; and if any person who shall become a bankrupt, and hath heretofore granted, conveyed, or assured, or shall at any time hereafter, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattles, or other estate, unto any person, upon condition or power of redemption, by payment of money, or otherwise, said commissioners, or major part of them, may assign and appoint, under hands and seals, such person or persons as they shall think fit, to make tender, or payment of money, or other performance, according to the nature of such condition, as fully as the bankrupt might; and said commissioners, or major part, shall, after such tender, payment, or performance, have power to sell and dispose of such lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattles, and other estates so granted, upon condition to and for the benefit of the creditors, as fully as of any other estate of the bankrupt.

sale,

for creditors rateably;

acts of commissioners valid against bankrupt, wife, child, joint purchase, issue, and all claimants under, &c. remainder or reversion;

commissioners may redeem by tender of payment or perform condition, and afterwards sell, for creditors.

IV. *sect. 4.* No creditors of any scrivener, salesmaster, banker, broker, factor, dealer in exchange or merchandize, within the description of this act, though for valuable consideration, who shall sue execution upon judgment obtained by default, confession, or *nil dicit*, shall avail themselves of such execution, to the prejudice of other fair creditors, but the person suing out the same shall be paid rateably only with other creditors.

Execution on judgment by default, &c. paid rateably only.

V. *sect. 5.* Nothing herein contained shall extend to securities, by judgment obtained before the bankrupt shall become scrivener, salesmaster, banker, broker, factor, dealer in exchange or merchandize, but all debts so secured, shall have the same force and effect, priority and preference, as if this act not made.

Judgment before becoming dealer, &c. not affected.

VI. *sect.*

Bankrupts.

No purchase, unless
commission sued in
5 years.

Conveyance to chil-
dren, &c.

transfer of debts in
others names, unless
on marriage or valu-
able consideration,
commissioners may
sell or dispose.

Subsequent purcha-
ses or acquisitions
applied by commis-
sioners as the rest.

And goods in bank-
rupt's possession or
order by consent of
true owner, of
which the reputed
owners, except by
consignment or fac-
torage.

A single creditor
100l. two 150l. three
or more 200l.

affidavit by petition-
ing creditors of re-
ality of debts,

bond 200l. to prove,

VI. *sect.* 6. No purchase for good and valuable consideration, shall be impeached by this act, unless the commission to prove him or her who shall become a bankrupt, be sued forth within five years after he or she shall become a bankrupt.

VII. *sect.* 7. If any person who shall be a bankrupt by intent of this statute, shall convey, or cause to be conveyed, to any of his or her children, or other person, any manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, offices, fees, annuities, leases, goods, or chattles, or transfer his or her debts in other men's names, except the same shall be purchased, conveyed, or transferred for or upon marriage of any of his or her children (both parties married being of years of consent) or some valuable consideration, it shall be in the power of the commissioners, or major part, to bargain and sell, grant, convey, demise, or otherwise dispose thereof in as ample manner as if the said debts were in the bankrupt's own name, or as if said bankrupt had been actually seized or possessed of the like estate or interest to his or her own use, at such time as he or she became bankrupt; and every such disposition of said commissioners, shall be good to all intents, constructions, and purposes in law against such bankrupt, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and such children and persons, as shall be subject to this statute, and against all other persons claiming by, from, or under such bankrupt, or such other person or persons to whom such conveyance made by said bankrupt, or by his or her means and procurement.

VIII. *sect.* 8. If any person published and declared bankrupt by virtue of this act, shall at any time after purchase any lands, tenements, hereditaments, offices, fees, goods, or chattles, or any descend or revert, or by any means come to such person being bankrupt before such time as their debts due to their creditors fully satisfied and paid, or otherwise agreed for as herein after mentioned, the said lands, &c. shall, by the said commissioners or major part be bargained, sold, extended, delivered, and used for and towards payment of said creditors, in such like manner and form as other the lands, &c. of the said bankrupts, which they had when they were declared first bankrupt, should or might by this act.

IX. *sect.* 9. If any persons shall become bankrupt, and at such time shall, by the consent and permission of the true owner and proprietor, have in their possession, order, and disposition, any goods or chattles whereof they shall be reputed owners, and take upon them the sale, alteration, or dispositions as owners, such goods excepted as shall be in the custody of such bankrupt by consignment or factorage, in every such case the said commissioners shall have power to sell and dispose of the same, for benefit of the creditors who seek relief by said commission, as fully as any other part of the estate of the said bankrupt.

X. *sect.* 10. No commission of bankrupt under the great seal, shall be awarded and issued against any person whatsoever upon the petition of one or more creditors, unless the single debt of the creditor, or of two or more persons, being partners, petitioning for the same, amount to one hundred pounds or upwards, or unless the debt of two creditors so petitioning, amount to one hundred and fifty pounds, or upwards; or unless the debt of three or more creditors so petitioning, amount to two hundred pounds or upwards; and all the creditor or creditors petitioning, shall, before the same granted, make an affidavit, or (being one of the people called quakers) a solemn affirmation in writing, before one of the masters of chancery (which oath or affirmation they are hereby impowered to administer, and which shall be filed with the proper officer) of the truth and reality of such their respective debts, and likewise give bond to the lord chancellor, in the penalty of two hundred pounds, conditioned for proving his, her, or their debt, as well before the commissioners named in such commission, as upon a trial at law, in case the due issuing forth the same contested and tried, and also for proving the party a bankrupt at the time of taking out such commission, and further

Bankrupts.

further to proceed on such commission, as herein after mentioned : and if such debt if debt not really due, or debts shall not be really due or owing, or if after such commission taken out, it cannot be proved the party was a bankrupt at the time of issuing ; but on the contrary it shall appear, such commission was taken out fraudulently or maliciously, then the lord chancellor, shall upon the petition of the party aggrieved, examine into the same, and order satisfaction for the damages sustained ; and for the better recovery thereof, may, in case there be occasion, assign such bonds to the grieved parties so petitioning, who may sue for the same in their names.

or the commission fraudulent or malicious, on petition satisfaction for damages, and bond assigned.

XI. *sect. 11.* If any bankrupt shall, after issuing of any commission against him, pay the person or persons who sued out the same, or otherwise give or deliver to such persons, goods, or any other satisfaction or security for their debt, whereby such persons shall privately have and receive more in the pound, in respect of their debt than the other creditors, such payment of money, delivery of goods, or giving great or other security or satisfaction, shall be deemed and taken to be such an act of bankruptcy, whereby on good proof thereof, such commission shall and may be superseded, and it shall and may be lawful for the lord chancellor, to award any creditor or creditors petitioning another commission ; and such persons so taking or receiving such goods or other satisfaction, shall forfeit and lose as well their whole debt, as the whole they shall have taken or received, and shall pay back and deliver up the same, or the full value, to such persons as the said commissioners acting under such new commission shall appoint, in trust for and to be divided amongst the other of the bankrupt's creditors in proportion to their respective debts.

Creditors receiving more or other satisfaction, commission superseded,

another awarded, the whole debt lost, and repayment for benefit of the other creditors.

XII. *sect. 12.* The creditors who shall petition for and obtain any commission shall be, and are hereby obliged at their own costs and expences to sue forth and prosecute the same, until assignees chosen of such bankrupt's estate and effects, as herein after prescribed ; and the commissioners named in any such commission, shall, at the same meeting, appointed for choice of assignees, ascertain such costs, and by writing under their hands, shall direct and order the assignees, who are hereby required to pay and reimburse such petitioning creditors, such their costs and charges, out of the first monies or effects of said bankrupt, that shall be got in and received under the said commission ; and every creditor of the said bankrupt shall be at liberty to prove their debts under the said commission, without paying any contribution whatsoever for or on account of such debts.

Petitioners to prosecute at their costs,

ascertained on choice of assignees, assignees to reimburse out of the first money, every creditor may prove debts under the commission without contribution.

XIII. *sect. 13.* All persons who have given credit, or at any time hereafter shall on bills, bonds, notes, or other securities, to any persons who shall become bankrupt upon a good and valuable consideration, *bona fide*, for any sum, or other matter or thing whatsoever, which shall not be due or payable at or before the time of such persons becoming bankrupt, shall be admitted to prove their respective securities, promise, or agreement for the same, in like manner as if made payable presently, and not at a future day, and shall be intitled unto, and receive a proportionable share, and dividend of such bankrupt's estate, in proportion to the other creditors, deducting only thereout rebate of interest, and discounting such securities payable at future times, after the rate of six pounds *per centum per annum*, for what he shall so receive, to be computed from the actual payment thereof, to the time such debt, duty, or sum of money, should or would have become due and payable by such securities ; and it shall be lawful for such persons to petition for, or join in petitioning for any commission of bankruptcy.

Creditors on *bona fide*, securities at a future day to receive a proportion,

on discount at 6 per cent.

XIV. *sect. 14.* There shall not be paid or allowed by the creditors, or out of the estate of the bankrupt, any monies whatsoever for expences in eating or drinking of the commissioners, or other persons, at the times of meetings, and no schedule shall be annexed to any deed of assignment of the personal estate of such bankrupt from the said commissioners

No allowance for expences,

no schedule to assignment,

Bankrupts.

commissioners eating or drinking at creditors charge, or taking above 20s. each meeting, disabled.

commissioners to the assignees of said estate : and if any commissioner shall order any such expence to be made, or eat or drink at any such meeting at the charge of the creditors, or out of the estate of such bankrupt, or receive or take above twenty shillings each, for each respective meeting, every such commissioner, so offending, shall be disabled for ever to act as a commissioner in such or any other commission founded on this act.

Commissioners oath.

XV. *sect.* 15. The said commissioners, shall not be capable of acting in execution of any of the powers and authorities, by this act (unless it be the power hereby given of administering oath to commissioners) until such time as they respectively shall have taken an oath to the effect following :

I A. B. do swear, that I will faithfully, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me as a commissioner in a commission of bankrupt against and that without favour or affection, prejudice or malice.

So help me God.

Administered to each other, entered.

Which oath any two or more of the said commissioners are hereby impowered and required to administer to each other in the same commission named and authorized ; and they, the said commissioners, shall enter and keep memorials thereof, signed by them respectively, among the depositions and other proceedings on each respective commission, issued forth by virtue of this act.

No affidavit by the king's death,

XVI. *sect.* 16. No commission of bankrupt shall abate by reason of the death of his present majesty (whom God long preserve) his heirs or successors, but shall continue in full force ; and if necessary to renew, by death of the commissioners named, so that a sufficient number not living who cannot act therein, or for any other cause ; such commission shall be renewed, and but half of the fees, paid upon granting or obtaining commissions of bankrupt, shall be paid on any such renewed commissions ; and all bills of fees and disbursements, claimed or demanded by any solicitor, clerk, or attorney, employed under any commission, shall be settled, adjusted, and certified by one of the masters of chancery ; and so much as the master shall certify to be due to such clerk, solicitor, or attorney, and no more, shall be paid by the assignees under such commission ; and the master, who shall settle and adjust such bill, shall have and receive for his care in settling and adjusting the same, as also for his certificate thereof, the sum of twenty shillings, and no more.

commissioners renewed, half fees, attorney's fees settled by a master, and certified, no more paid by assignees, masters fee 20s.

Tho' bankrupt dies, commissioners proceed.

XVII. *sect.* 17. If any bankrupt shall die before the commissioners distribute the estate and effects, said commissioners shall notwithstanding, proceed in the execution of said commission, as they might have done if said bankrupt living.

Notice forthwith in Gazette, and time and place for meeting,

XVIII. *sect.* 18. Where any commission of bankrupt shall issue, the commissioners therein named, or major part, shall forthwith, after they have declared the person against whom such commission shall issue, a bankrupt, cause notice thereof to be given in Dublin Gazette, and appoint a time and place for creditors to meet, which meeting for the city of Dublin, and all places within the limits of the county of said city, shall be at the Tholsel of said city, or Royal Exchange, in order to choose assignees of said bankrupt's estate and effects ; at which meeting said commissioners shall admit the proof of any creditors debt, that shall live remote from the place of meeting, by affidavit (or being of the people called quakers, solemn affirmation) and also permit any person, duly authorized by letter of attorney from such creditors oath, or affirmation being made of the due execution thereof, either by an affidavit sworn, or affirmation made before a master in chancery, ordinary or extraordinary, or before the commissioners, *viva voce*, (which oath or affirmation they are hereby respectively au-

for Dublin at the Tholsel or Royal Exchange, to choose assignees, creditors remote, proof of debt on oath, letter of attorney, before a master, or the commissioners,

thorized

Bankrupts.

thorized to administer) and in case of creditors residing in foreign parts, such affidavits or solemn affirmations being made before a magistrate where the party shall be residing and being, together with the letters of attorney of such creditors, attested by a notary publick, the said commissioners shall permit the persons so duly authorized to vote in the choice of an assignee or assignees of such bankrupt's estate and effects, in place and stead of such creditors; and the commissioners, or major part, shall assign every such bankrupt's estate and effects unto such person or persons, as the major part in value of such creditors, according to the several debts then proved, shall choose as aforesaid; and the assignee or assignees, shall keep one or more distinct books of account, wherein he or they shall duly enter all sums of money, or other effects, which he or they shall have got in, or received out of said bankrupt's estate; to which books of account every creditor, who shall have proved his or her debt, shall at all seasonable times have free resort, and inspect the same as often as he or she shall think fit.

XIX. *sect. 19.* No creditor, or any person on behalf of any creditor, permitted to vote in choice of assignees, whose debt, or the debt of persons authorizing him to vote, shall not amount to ten pounds or upwards.

XX. *sect. 20.* Said commissioners may as often as they see cause, for the better preserving and securing the bankrupt's estate, immediately appoint one or more assignees of the debts, estate, and effects of such bankrupt, or any part; which assignees, or any of them, shall and may be removed or displaced at the meeting of creditors appointed for the choice of assignees, if they or the major part in value, whose debts respectively amount to ten pounds or upwards as aforesaid then present, of such persons duly authorized as aforesaid, shall think fit; and such assignees as so removed, shall deliver up and assign all the debts, estate, and effects of such bankrupt, which shall have come to their hands, or possession, or assigned by said commissioners as aforesaid, unto such other assignees so chosen by the creditors, and all debts, estate, and effects of the bankrupt, delivered up or assigned, shall be to all intents and purposes as effectually and legally vested in such new assignees, as if the first assignment had been made to them by said commissioners; and if such first assignees shall refuse or neglect ten days next after notice of the choice of such new assignees, and of their consent to accept such assignment, signified to the first assignees by writing under their hands, to make such delivery, every such assignee or assignees shall respectively forfeit two hundred pounds, over and above the value of the effects of such bankrupt so detained; to be divided and distributed among the creditors, towards satisfaction of their debts, in such manner as the estate of the bankrupt is or ought to be divided and distributed; and to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at Dublin by such persons as the major part of commissioners shall appoint to sue, with full costs, wherein no privilege, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

XXI. *sect. 21.* Every grant, assignment, or disposition of the debts, estates, and effects of any bankrupt by said commissioners, or the greater part, shall so vest the property, right and interest, in the person or persons to whom granted, assigned, or ordered, as fully to all intents as if originally and legally vested in such person or persons, and as if the bills, books, statutes, recognizances, judgments, deed or deeds, or contract, whereupon said debts shall arise or grow due, had been made to, or with, or for said persons to whom so disposed; and after such disposition of said debts, neither the bankrupt nor any other to whom any such debt shall be due, shall have power to recover the same, or make any release or discharge thereof; neither shall the same be attached as the debt of the bankrupt, or such said other

Bankrupts.

person or persons, to whom the same shall be due by any other person or persons, according to custom or otherwise, but the party or parties to whom the same debt shall be assigned, shall have like remedy to recover the same as fully and lawfully in the name or names of the assignee or assignees to whom so granted, assigned, or ordered by said commissioners in all respects, as the party himself might have had.

Payment by debtor to bankrupt *bona fide*.

XXII. *sect. 22.* No debtor of the bankrupt hereby endangered for the payment of his, her, or their debt, truly and *bona fide* made to such bankrupt, before such debtor shall understand or know, that he is become a bankrupt.

Bankrupt's estate legally vested in new assignees by order of lord chancellor on petition of any creditors,

XXIII. *sect. 23.* And whereas it may be necessary, that assignments should be vacated, and new assignments made, the lord chancellor may upon petition of any creditors, make such order therein, as he shall think just and reasonable: and in case a new assignment ordered, such debts, effects, and estate of such bankrupts shall be thereby effectually and legally vested in such new assignees, and it shall be lawful for them to sue for the same in their names, and to discharge any action or suit, and to give acquittance for such debts, as effectually, to all intents, as the assignees in the former assignment might, in case no new assignment made; and said commissioners shall cause publick notice to be given in the two Dublin Gazettes, that shall immediately follow the removal, and the appointment of such other assignees, that such assignees are removed, and such other assignees appointed in their stead; and that such persons, as are indebted to the said bankrupt's estate, do not pay such debt or debts to such assignees, as removed as aforesaid.

notice of removal and new assignment.

Bankrupts, who shall not in 42 days after notice surrender and submit to be examined on oath or affirmation,

XXIV. *sect. 24.* If any persons, who shall at any time during the continuance of this act become bankrupt, within the intent and meaning of this act, and against whom a commission of bankrupt under the great seal of Ireland, shall be awarded and issued, whereupon the said persons, shall be declared bankrupts, shall not within forty-two days after notice thereof in writing, left at the usual place of abode of such persons, or personal notice, in case such persons be then in prison, and notice in the Dublin Gazette, that such commission or commissions is, are, or have been issued, and of the time and place of meeting of the commissioners therein named, or the major part of them, surrender themselves to the said commissioners named, or the major part of them, and sign or subscribe such surrender, and submit to be examined from time to time upon oath, or being of the people called quakers, upon solemn affirmation by law appointed for such people, by and before such commissioners, and in all things conform to this statute; and also upon their examination fully and truly disclose and discover all their effects and estate real and personal, and how, and in what manner, to whom, and upon what consideration, and at what time and times, they have disposed of, assigned, or transferred any of their goods, wares, merchandizes, monies, or other estate and effects, and all books, papers and writings relating thereto, of which they were possessed, or in or to which they were any ways interested or intitled, or which any person or persons had or hath, or have in trust for them, or for their use at any time before or after the issuing of the said commission, or whereby such person or persons, or their families hath or have or may have, or expect any profit, possibility of profit, benefit, or advantage whatsoever, except only such part of their estate or effects, or shall have been really and *bona fide* before sold or disposed of in the way of their trade and dealings, except ordinary expences, and deliver up all to commissioners, necessary apparel excepted, and of wife and children,

and conform in all things, and fully disclose all real and personal estate, how disposed; all books and papers, any ways interested in or in trust, any possibility of profit, except really and *bona fide* before sold or disposed in the way of their trade and dealings, except ordinary expences, and deliver up all to commissioners, necessary apparel excepted, and of wife and children,

children

Bankrupts.

children of such bankrupt only excepted) then he, she, or they, the said bankrupt or bankrupts, in case of any default and wilful omission in not surrendering and submitting to be examined as aforesaid, or in case they shall remove, conceal, or embezzle any part of his, her, or their estate, real or personal, to the value of twenty pounds, or any books of account, papers, or writings relating thereto, with an intent to defraud his, her, or their creditors, and being thereof lawfully convicted by indictment, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer as felons without benefit of clergy, or the benefit of any statute made in relation to felons, and in such cases, such felons goods and estate shall go and be divided among the creditors seeking relief under such commission.

XXV. *sect. 25.* Said commissioners shall appoint within the said forty-two days, not less than three several meetings for the purposes aforesaid, the last of which shall be on the forty-second day, hereby limited for such bankrupt's appearance, and ten days notice, at least, shall be given in the Dublin Gazette, of the time and place of such meetings.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* The lord chancellor may enlarge the time for such persons surrendering themselves, and disclosing and discovering their estate and effects as aforesaid, as the lord chancellor shall think fit, not exceeding fifty days, computed from the end of said forty-two days; so as such order for enlarging the time be made in six days at least, before the time on which such persons were to surrender, and make such discovery.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* Every such bankrupt or bankrupts, after any assignees of their estates and effects chosen and appointed, shall be, and are hereby required forthwith to deliver up on oath, or (being of the people called quakers) upon solemn affirmation before one of the masters of chancery, or before a justice of the peace within his respective jurisdiction (which oath or affirmation they are hereby empowered to administer) all their books of accounts, papers and writings not seized by the messenger of the said commission, or not before delivered up to the commissioners, or the major part, and then in their custody or power, and discover such as are in the custody or power of any person or persons, that any ways relate to or concern their estate or effects; and all and every such bankrupt or bankrupts not in prison or custody, shall at all times after such surrender be at liberty, and are hereby required to attend such assignees, upon every reasonable notice in writing, for that purpose by such assignees unto such bankrupts, or left them, at his, her, or their house or place of abode, in order to assist, and shall assist, such assignees, in making out the accounts of said bankrupt's estate and effects.

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* All bankrupts, having surrendered as aforesaid, shall, at all seasonable times before the expiration of said forty-two days, or such further time as allowed to finish their examination, be at liberty to inspect their books, papers, and writings, in the presence of such assignees, or some person appointed by such assignees for that purpose, and to take or bring with them, for their assistance, such persons as they shall think fit, not exceeding two persons at any one time, and to make such extracts and copies from thence, as they shall think fit, the better to enable them to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; and in order thereto the said bankrupts shall be free from all arrests, restraint, or imprisonment of any of their creditors in coming to surrender, and from the actual surrender of such bankrupts to said commissioners, for and during the said forty-two days, or such further time as allowed to such bankrupts for finishing their examinations; provided such bankrupt was not in custody at the time of such surrender and submission to be examined: and in case such bankrupt shall be arrested for debt, or on any escape-warrant, coming to surrender him or herself

Bankrupts.

discharged on producing the notice of summons, and a copy to the officer,

who detaining afterward shall pay the bankrupt 5^l. a day.

If bankrupt in custody, and can be brought to be examined, the expences out of his estate; if he cannot, commissioners to attend and take his discovery; assignees to appoint persons to attend, and with his books, &c.

On certificate that he is proved bankrupt, warrant to apprehend and imprison, till removed by order of commissioners;

commissioners warrant to seize goods, books, &c. wearing apparel excepted.

Submitting and conforming, shall receive benefit of the act as if voluntary surrender.

Persons summoned to give information

herself to said commissioners, or after surrender shall be so arrested within the time before mentioned, on producing such summons or notices under the hands of the commissioners or assignees to the officer, who shall arrest him, her, or them, and making it appear to such officer, that such notice or summons is signed by the said commissioners, or the major part, or by such assignees, and giving such officer a copy thereof, he or she shall be immediately discharged; and in case any officer shall detain such bankrupt in his custody, after he or she shall have shewn such notice or summons, and made it appear it was signed as aforesaid, such officer shall forfeit and pay to such bankrupt for his own use five pounds for every day such officer shall detain such bankrupt, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in Dublin in the name of such bankrupt, with full costs of suit.

XXIX. *sect.* 29. In case any bankrupt be in prison, or custody, at time of issuing said commission, and willing to surrender and submit to be examined, and can be brought before said commissioners and creditors for that purpose, the expences thereof shall be paid out of said bankrupt's estate and effects: but in case such bankrupt is in execution, or cannot be brought before the commissioners, the acting commissioners shall from time to time attend said bankrupt in prison or custody, and take his discovery as in other cases; and assignees of said estate shall and are required to appoint one or more person or persons to attend such bankrupt, being in prison or custody, from time to time, and to produce to him his books, papers, and writings, to prepare his last discovery and examination, according to the directions before mentioned, a copy whereof the assignees of said estate shall apply for, and the said bankrupt shall deliver to them, or their order, ten days at least before such last examination.

XXX. *sect.* 30. Upon certificate under hands and seals of the commissioners, that such commission is issued, and such person proved before them to be bankrupt, it shall be lawful for all or any of the justices of king's bench, or common pleas, or barons of exchequer, and all justices of peace, and they are hereby impowered and required, upon application for that purpose, to grant warrants under hands and seals, for apprehending such person, and him to commit to the common gaol of the county where so apprehended, there to remain until removed by order of said commissioners, by warrant under their hands and seals; and the gaoler or keeper, to whose custody such person committed, is required to take such person into his custody, and forthwith give notice to one or more of said commissioners, of such persons being in their custody, to the intent the said commissioners may send their warrant to such gaoler or keeper (which they are impowered and required forthwith to send) for the delivering such bankrupt to the persons named in such warrant, who shall be therein authorized to bring such person to the said commissioners in order to such examination and discovery; and the said commissioners are hereby likewise authorized and impowered by such or any other warrant to take and seize any the goods, wares, merchandizes and effects of such bankrupt (the necessary wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and of his wife and children only excepted) and any of his books, papers, or writings, then in custody or possession of such bankrupt, or of any other person or persons in any prison or prisons whatsoever.

XXXI. *sect.* 31. If any such person so apprehended, shall, within the time or times allowed by this act, submit to be examined, and in all things conform, as if surrendered as required, then such person shall have and receive the benefit of this act, to all intents and purposes, as if he had voluntarily come in and surrendered.

XXXII. *sect.* 32. Said commissioners, or major part, may send for, and call before them, by such warrant, summons, ways, or means, as they shall think fit, all such persons as they shall know, or shall be informed and believe can give any account

Bankrupts.

account or information of any act or acts of bankruptcy committed by such persons, against whom any commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued out, or of the goods, chattles, wares, merchandizes, estate or effects of any such persons; and upon their appearance, examine them as herein after mentioned, touching or concerning such bankrupt's estate and effects: and if any such persons on payment or tender of payment of such reasonable charges as the said commissioners shall think sufficient, shall neglect or refuse to come and appear, not having a lawful excuse to be made known to and allowed by said commissioners, said commissioners may by warrant under hands and seals, apprehend any such persons so offending, and him, her, or them commit to such prison as to the said commissioners shall be thought meet, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until such persons submit to the said commissioners, to appear and be examined as herein after mentioned.

not appearing without lawful excuse,

warrant to imprison till they submit.

XXXIII. *sect. 33.* Such witnesses as so sent for, shall have such costs and charges as said commissioners in their discretion shall think fit to be paid out of the effects of such bankrupts.

Charges to witnesses out of bankrupt's effects.

XXXIV. *sect. 34.* Said commissioners may examine, as well by word of mouth, as on interrogatories in writing, all persons, against whom any commission of bankruptcy is awarded, and the wife of every such person, upon oath, or, being of the people called quakers, solemn affirmation (which oath or affirmation said commissioners are hereby impowered to administer) touching all matters relating to the trade, dealings, estate and effects of all such bankrupts; and also examine in manner afore said, all and every other person duly summoned before, or present at any meeting of said commissioners, touching all matters relating to the person, trade, dealings, estate, and effects of all such bankrupts, and any act or acts of bankruptcy committed by them; and also take down and reduce into writing the answers or verbal examinations of every such bankrupt or other person had or taken before them; which examinations so taken down or reduced into writing, the party examined shall and is hereby required to sign and subscribe; and in case any such bankrupt or other person refuse to answer, or not fully answer to satisfaction of the commissioners or the major part of them, all lawful questions put by said commissioners, as well by word of mouth, as by interrogatories in writing, or refuse to sign and subscribe their examination so reduced into writing, not having a reasonable objection either to the wording thereof or otherwise, to be allowed by the said commissioners, it shall be lawful to and for said commissioners, by warrant under hands and seals to commit them to such prison as the commissioners think fit, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until such persons shall submit to said commissioners, and full answer make, to satisfaction of the commissioners, to all such questions as shall be put as afore said, and sign and subscribe such examination, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Examination by word of mouth or interrogatories of bankrupt, his wife on oath;

and of every other person summoned;

answers reduced to writing; signed by the party; refusing to answer or sign without reasonable objection, committed.

XXXV. *sect. 35.* In case any person be committed by said commissioners for refusing to answer, or not fully answering any question put by said commissioners, by word of mouth, or on interrogatories, said commissioners shall in their warrant of commitment specify such question or questions.

Questions not answered specified in the warrant.

XXXVI. *sect. 36.* In case any person committed by the commissioners warrant by virtue of this act, shall make application to any court or judge, having proper jurisdiction, to be discharged, and on such application there shall appear any such insufficiency whatsoever in the form of the warrant, whereby such person was committed, by reason whereof the party might be discharged, the court or judge, before whom such party shall apply, shall, and is hereby required, by rule, order, or warrant, to commit such persons to the same prison, there to remain as afore said, until they shall conform as afore said, unless it be made appear to such court or judge

On application to a court or judge, recommitted, unless it appear they have fully answered lawful questions, or good reason for refusing to sign.

Bankrupts.

On escape, 300l by
gaoler to creditors.

Gaoler to produce
prisoner on request
of creditor proving
his debt, and on cer-
tificate;

refusing forfeits
100l. for the cre-
ditors.

5 per cent. allow-
ed on voluntary dis-
covery of bank-
rupt's estate, and
further rewards as
by assignees and
majority in value of
creditors,

Concealed trusts
not disclosed in 42
days after commis-
sion and notice in
gazette,

penalty 100l. and
double value,

full costs,

Where mutual
debts, set off,
balance only paid.

Perjury punished,

judge by the party committed, that he, she, or they have fully answered all lawful questions put by said commissioners, or in case such person was committed for not signing examination, unless it shall appear that the party so committed had a good and sufficient reason for refusing to sign the same. And in case any gaoler or keeper of any prison, to whom any such bankrupt so committed, shall wilfully suffer any such bankrupt to escape from such prison, or go without the walls or doors, until duly discharged as aforesaid, such gaoler or keeper shall, being duly convicted thereof, forfeit three hundred pounds, for use of the creditors of such bankrupt.

XXXVII. *sect.* 37. The gaoler or keeper of such prison, shall upon request made in the day time of any person a creditor of such bankrupt, and having proved his debt under said commission, and producing a certificate thereof, under the hands of said commissioners (which said commissioners are required to give *gratis*) forthwith produce or shew such person so committed to any such creditor requesting the same: and in case such gaoler or keeper shall refuse to shew, or not forthwith produce such person so committed, and being in his actual custody at the time of such request to such creditor, such gaoler and keeper shall forfeit for such wilful refusal or neglect one hundred pounds for the use of the creditors of such bankrupt, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in Dublin, in the name or names of the creditor or creditors requesting such sight of such prisoner.

XXXVIII. *sect.* 38. Every person who shall at any time after the time allowed to such bankrupt to surrender and conform, voluntarily make discovery of any part of such bankrupt's estate, not before come to the knowledge of the assignees, either to the said assignees, or commissioners, shall be allowed five pounds *per cent.* and such further and other reward, as the assignees, and the major part of the creditors in value present at any meeting of the creditors, shall think fit, to be paid out of the neat proceed of such bankrupt's estate, which shall be recovered on such discovery, to the person or persons so discovering, by the assignees of such bankrupt's estate, and the assignees shall be allowed the same in their accounts.

XXXIX. *sect.* 39. All persons, who shall have accepted of any trust or trusts, and wilfully conceal or protect any estate real or personal of any persons becoming bankrupts as aforesaid, from their creditors, and shall not within forty-two days next after such commission shall issue forth, and notice thereof given in the Dublin Gazette, discover and disclose such trust and estate in writing to one or more of the commissioners or assignees, and likewise submit to be examined by the commissioners, if thereunto required, and truly discover the same, shall forfeit one hundred pounds, and double the value of the estate either real or personal so concealed, to and for the use and benefit of said creditors, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record at Dublin, in name of the assignees of the said commissioners, in which case full costs shall be allowed to either party.

XL. *sect.* 40. Where it shall appear to said commissioners, that there hath been mutual credit given by the bankrupt and any other person, or mutual debts between the bankrupt and any other, at any time before such person became bankrupt, said commissioners, or assignees, shall state the account between them, and one debt may be set against another; and what shall appear to be due on either side on the balance of such account, and on settling such debts one against another, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

XLI. *sect.* 41. If any person, at any time shall before the acting commissioners, or by affidavit or affirmation exhibited to them, swear or depose, or being of the people called quakers, affirm, that any sum of money is due to him or her from any bankrupt, which is not really due or owing, or shall swear or affirm that more is due than is really due or owing, knowing the same to be not due or owing, and that

Bankrupts.

that such oath or affirmation is false and untrue, and shall be thereof convicted by indictment or information, such person shall suffer the pains and penalties inflicted by the several statutes made and now in force against wilful perjury; and moreover be liable to pay double the sum so sworn or affirmed to be due and owing, to be recovered and levied as other penalties and forfeitures are upon penal statutes after conviction to be levied and recovered; and such double sum shall be rateably divided among all the creditors seeking relief under the said commission.

XLII. *sect. 42.* In execution of the said commission it shall be lawful to and for said commissioners, or any other persons or officers by them, or the greater part of them to be deputed, and appointed by their warrants under hands and seals, to break open the houses, chambers, shops, warehouses, doors, trunks or chests of said bankrupt, where said bankrupt or any of his or her goods or estate shall be, or reputed to be, and to seize upon, and make such order concerning the body, goods, chattles, ready money, and other estate of such bankrupt, whether it be by imprisonment of body, or otherwise, as to the said commissioners shall be thought meet.

XLIII. *sect. 43.* All persons becoming bankrupt as aforesaid, who shall within the time limited by this act surrender to the acting commissioners authorized, and in all things conform as in and by this act directed, shall be allowed five pounds *per cent.* out of the neat produce of all the estate, that shall be recovered in and received; which shall be paid by assignees, in case the neat produce of the said estate for such allowance made shall be sufficient to pay the creditors of said bankrupt, who proved their debts under said commission, ten shillings in the pound; and so as the said five pounds *per cent.* shall not amount in the whole to above two hundred pounds; and in case the neat produce shall over and above the allowance hereafter mentioned be sufficient to pay said creditors twelve shillings and six pence in the pound, then all persons so conforming shall be allowed seven pounds ten shillings *per cent.* so as such seven pounds ten shillings *per cent.* shall not amount in the whole to above two hundred and fifty pounds; and in case the neat produce shall over and above the allowance hereafter, be sufficient to pay said creditors fifteen shillings in the pound, then all persons so conforming shall be allowed ten *per cent.* so as such ten pounds *per cent.* shall not amount in the whole to above three hundred pounds; and every such bankrupt shall be discharged from all debts due or owing at the time they became bankrupt; and if afterwards arrested, prosecuted, or impleaded for any debt due before such time as they became bankrupt, shall be discharged upon common bail, and shall and may plead in general, that the cause of such action or suit did accrue before such time as they became bankrupt, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and the certificate of such bankrupt's conforming, and the allowance thereof, according to the directions of this act, shall be, and allowed sufficient evidence of the trading, bankruptcy, commission, and other proceedings precedent to the obtaining such certificate; and a verdict shall thereupon pass for defendant, unless the plaintiff in such action shall prove the said certificate was obtained unfairly and by fraud, or can make appear any concealment by such bankrupt to the value of ten pounds; and if a verdict pass for defendant, or plaintiff nonsuited, or judgment against plaintiff, defendant shall recover full costs.

XLIV. *sect. 44.* If the neat produce of such bankrupt's estate, so to be discovered, recovered, and received, together with what shall be otherwise recovered and received, shall not amount to so much as will pay all the creditors who proved their debts under said commission, ten shillings in the pound after all charges first had and deducted, then such bankrupt shall not be allowed five pounds *per cent.* out of such estate, but allowed and paid by the assignees so much as the assignees and commissioners,

Warrants to break open, seize, and imprison.

5 *per cent.* allowed bankrupts conforming,

paid by assignees, if the neat produce sufficient for 10s. *per l.* so as not above 200l.

if 12s. 6d. *per l.* 7l. 10s. allowed, so as not above 250l.

if 15s. *per l.* 10l. *per cent.* allowed, so as not above 300l.

discharged all debts at the time; if arrested, common bail, and plead in general, and special matter in evidence; certificate evidence of proceedings; verdict for defendant, unless fraud in obtaining certificate, or concealment 10l. full costs on nonsuit, &c.

If not 10s. *per l.* allowance not exceeding 3 *per cent.*

Bankrupts.

commissioners, authorized as aforesaid, shall think fit to allow, not exceeding three pounds *per cent.*

If commission against those before discharged, compounded, &c. bodies only free from arrest; future estate liable as before, unless 15s. *per l.* except tools, furniture and apparel.

No benefit allowed on bankrupt's discovery, unless commissioners certify, and 4 parts in 5 in number and value of creditors for 20l. or person authorized, sign and consent;

affidavit of such creditor or person, and proof of the power;

Read before lord chancellor with the certificate, bankrupt's oath; certificate allowed and confirmed by lord chancellor or 2 judges, to whom referred; creditors heard against it.

Letters of attorney of creditor, abroad, attested by notary, evidence of the power.

Securities by bankrupt to creditors to induce them to sign, void.

XLV. *sect.* 45. If any commission of bankruptcy shall issue against any, who shall have been before discharged by this act, or shall have compounded with their creditors, or delivered to them their estate or effects, and been released by them, or discharged by any act for relief of insolvent debtors, then bodies only of such persons conforming as aforesaid shall be free from arrest and imprisonment by this act; but the future estates and effects of such persons shall remain liable to creditors, as before the making this act (the tools of trade, the necessary household goods and furniture, and necessary wearing apparel of such bankrupt and his wife and children, only excepted) unless the estate of such persons, against whom such commission awarded, shall produce clear after all charges sufficient to pay every creditor under said commission fifteen shillings in the pound.

XLVI. *sect.* 46. No discovery upon oath or solemn affirmation by any bankrupt, of estate and effects, pursuant to this act, shall intitle such bankrupt to the benefit allowed by this act, unless the commissioners, in writing under hands and seals, certify to lord chancellor, that such bankrupt hath made a full discovery of estate and effects, and in all things conformed, according to directions of this act, and that there doth not appear any reason to doubt the truth of such discovery, or that the same is not a full discovery; and unless four parts in five in number and value of the creditors, for not less than twenty pounds respectively, and who have duly proved their debts under such commission, or some other person by them respectively duly authorized thereto, shall sign such certificate, and testify their consent to such allowance and certificate, and to the said bankrupt's discharge in pursuance of this act, to be also certified by such commissioners; but the said commissioners shall not certify the same, 'till they have proof by affidavit or affirmation in writing, of such creditors, or of the person by them respectively authorized, signing the said certificate, and of the power and authority by which any person shall be authorized by any creditor to sign; which affidavit or affirmation, together with such warrant or authority to sign, shall be laid before the lord chancellor, with the said certificate, in order for the allowing and confirming the same; and unless such bankrupt make oath, or, being of the people called quakers, solemnly affirm in writing, that such certificate, and consent of the creditors thereunto, were obtained fairly, and without fraud; and unless such certificate shall, after such oath or affirmation of the bankrupt, be allowed and confirmed by the lord chancellor, or by such two of the justices of king's bench or common pleas, or barons of exchequer, to whom the consideration of such certificate shall be referred by the lord chancellor; and any of the creditors of such bankrupt shall be allowed to be heard, if they think fit, before the respective persons aforesaid, against the making such certificate, and confirmation thereof; nor shall any commissioner sign such certificate, 'till after four parts in five in number and value of said creditors have signed the same as aforesaid.

XLVII. *sect.* 47. Where creditors of any bankrupt reside in foreign parts, letters of attorney, attested by a notary public in the usual form, sufficient evidence of the power and authority, by which any person thereby authorized, shall sign any bankrupt's certificate.

XLVIII. *sect.* 48. Every bond, bill, note, contract, agreement, or other security whatsoever, made or given by any bankrupt or any other person, unto, or to the use of, or in trust for any creditor, or for security of payment of any debt or sum of money due at the time of his becoming bankrupt, or any part thereof, between the time of his becoming bankrupt and such bankrupt's discharge, as a consideration, or to the intent to persuade him, her, or them, to consent to or sign any such

Bankrupts.

such allowance or certificate, shall be wholly void and of no effect; and the monies shall not be recovered or recoverable; and the party sued shall and may plead the general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence.

XLIX. sect. 49. If any bankrupt, who shall have obtained a certificate from the acting commissioners, and such certificate allowed and confirmed, shall be taken in execution, or detained in prison on account of any debt due or owing before he or she became bankrupt, by reason that judgment was obtained, before such certificate was allowed and confirmed, it shall be lawful for any one of the judges of the court, wherein judgment so obtained, on such bankrupt's producing certificate, to order any sheriff, bailiff, or officer, gaoler, or keeper of any prison, who shall have such bankrupt in custody by such execution, to discharge, without any fee or reward; and such sheriff, &c. are required to discharge accordingly, and are hereby indemnified from any action for any escape for so doing.

When certificate confirmed, if taken or detained on judgment before, discharged by order of a judge of the court, without fee; no escape.

L. sect. 50. Where any persons fraudulently swear, or depose, or, being of the people called quakers, affirm, before the commissioners, or by affidavit or affirmation exhibited to them, that money is due to them from any bankrupt, which shall in fact not be really so due and owing, and shall in respect of such fictitious and pretended debt sign consent to the certificate for said bankrupt's discharge, unless the bankrupt shall, before the major part of said commissioners have signed such certificate, by writing, by him to be signed and delivered to one or more of the commissioners, or to one or more of said assignees, of his estate and effects under such commission, disclose the said frauds, and object to the reality of such debt, such certificate shall be null and void to all intents, and such bankrupt shall not be intitled to be discharged, or have and receive any of the benefits or allowances to bankrupts by this act.

Consent to certificate on a fictitious debt, if not disclosed by bankrupt, certificate void.

LI. sect. 51. Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend, or give, or grant any privilege, benefit, or advantage to any bankrupt whatsoever, against whom a commission shall issue, who upon the marriage of any of his children, shall have given, advanced, or paid above the value of one hundred pounds, unless he shall prove by books fairly kept, or otherwise upon oath, or, being of the people called quakers, upon solemn affirmation, before the commissioners, that he had at the time thereof over and above the value so given, advanced, or paid, remaining in goods, wares, debts, ready money, or other estate real or personal, sufficient to pay and satisfy unto every person, to whom he was any wise indebted, their full and intire debts, or who shall lose in any one day the value of five pounds, or in the whole the value of three hundred pounds, within twelve months next preceding becoming bankrupt, in playing at cards, dice, tables, tennis, bowls, billiards, shovel-board, or by cock-fighting, horse-races, dog-matches, or foot-races, or other pastimes, or games whatsoever; or bearing a share or part in stakes, wagers, or adventures, or betting on the sides or hands of such as play, act, ride, or run as aforesaid.

No benefit to bankrupt giving above 100l. on child's marriage unless proof of sufficient at the time to pay entire debts,

LII. sect. 52. And that assignees may make speedy dividends, before the creditors shall proceed to choice of assignees, the major part in value of creditors, then present, shall direct in what manner, how, and with whom, and where the monies, arising by and to be received from time to time out of the bankrupt's estate, shall be paid in and remain, until divided amongst all the creditors; to which rule and direction such assignees afterwards to be chosen shall conform, as often as one hundred pounds shall be got in and received, and shall be indemnified, for what they shall do in pursuance of such direction.

or losing 5l. in a day at cards, &c. or 300l. in year preceeding.

Directions by creditors before assignees chosen,

conformed to by assignees as often as 100l. received.

LIII. sect. 53. Assignees shall after four, and within twelve months from the time of issuing such commission, cause at least twenty-one days notice to be given in Dublin Gazette, of time and place the commissioners and assignees intend to meet

Notice by assignees in Gazette in 12 months, of time and place, debts then to proved,

Bankrupts.

at the Tholsel or Exchange ;

assignees at meeting to produce accounts ; examined on oath if required by creditors ; just allowance to assignees ;

dividend in proportion among creditors proving their debts ;

order in writing.

one part filed, duplicate to each assignee, contents of the order ;

distribution made forthwith,

receipts from each creditor entered.

Assignees with consent of majority in value of creditors at meeting may submit disputes to arbitrators,

perform award, compound or agree,

binding on creditors.

Composition where reasonable, with consent at meeting on notice.

to make a dividend or distribution ; at which time the creditors, who have not before proved their debts, shall be at liberty to prove the same ; which meeting for the city of Dublin, and all places within the county of said city, and liberties thereof, shall be at the Tholsel or Royal Exchange ; and upon every such meeting the assignees shall produce to said commissioners and creditors present, fair and just accounts of all receipts and payments touching the bankrupt's estate and effects, and of what shall remain outstanding, and the particulars ; and shall, if the creditors present or the major part require, be examined upon oath, or being of the people called quakers, upon solemn affirmation, before said commissioners, touching the truth of such accounts ; and in such accounts the assignees allowed to retain all such sums, as they shall have paid and expended in suing out and prosecuting such commission, and all other just allowances on account of and by reason or means of their being assignees ; and said commissioners shall order such part of the neat produce, as by such accounts or otherwise shall appear to be in the hands of said assignees, as they shall think fit, to be forthwith divided amongst such of the bankrupt's creditors, who have duly proved their debts under such commission, in proportion to their several and respective debts ; and the commissioners shall make such order for a dividend in writing under their hands ; and cause one part of such order to be filed amongst the proceedings under said commissions, and deliver unto each assignee a duplicate of such order likewise under the hands of said commissioners ; which order of distribution shall contain an account of the time and place of making such order, and the sum total or quantum of all the debts proved ; and the sum total of the money remaining in hands of assignees to be divided, and how much in particular in the pound is then ordered to be paid to every creditor ; and said assignees in pursuance of such order, and without any deed or deeds of distribution to be made for that purpose, shall forthwith make such dividend and distribution accordingly, and also take receipts, in a book to be kept for that purpose, from each creditor for the part or share of such dividend or distribution, which they shall make and pay to each creditor respectively ; and such order and receipt shall be a full and effectual discharge to such assignee for so much as he shall fairly pay pursuant to such order.

LIV. *sect. 54.* It shall be lawful for the assignees of any bankrupt's estate, with consent of the major part in value of the creditors, who have duly proved their debts, and who shall be present at any meeting of said creditors, pursuant to such notice in the Gazette, to submit any difference or dispute between such assignees, and any persons whatsoever for or on account, or by reason or means of any matter, cause, or thing relating to such bankrupts, or their estate or effects, to the final end and determination of arbitrators, chosen by said assignees, and the major part in value of such creditors present, and the party or parties with whom they shall have such difference, and to perform the award of such arbitrators, or otherwise to compound and agree the matters in difference and dispute, in such manner as said assignees, with such consent, shall think fit and can agree : and the same shall be binding to all the creditors of the said bankrupts ; and the assignees are hereby indemnified for what, they shall fairly do according to the direction aforesaid.

LV. *sect. 55.* Any assignee or assignees, made or chosen as aforesaid, hereby empowered with the consent of major part of such bankrupt's creditors in value, present at a meeting for that purpose, of which publick notice shall be given in the Dublin Gazette, to make composition with any person or persons, debtors or accountants to such bankrupts, where the same shall appear necessary and reasonable, and to take such reasonable part as can upon such composition be gotten in full discharge of such debts and accounts.

LVI. *sect.*

Bankrupts.

LVI. sect. 56. After such bankrupts have obtained their certificate, duly confirmed as herein mentioned, such bankrupts shall and are hereby obliged to give their attendance upon every reasonable notice in writing to them, or left at their usual place of abode, by the assignees, or their order, requiring them to attend the assignees, in order to make up, adjust, or settle any account or accounts between such bankrupts and any debtor to, or creditor of such bankrupt's estate, or to attend any court or courts of record, to be examined touching the same, or for such other business, which such assignees shall judge necessary for getting in estate and effects for benefit of their creditors; for which said attendance the bankrupt shall be allowed and paid two shillings and six pence *per diem* by such assignees out of the estate; and in case such bankrupt neglect or refuse to attend, or on such attendance refuse to assist in such discovery, without good and sufficient cause shewn to the commissioners, for such neglect or refusal, to be by them allowed as sufficient, such assignees making due proof thereof upon oath (or, being of the people called quakers, solemn affirmation) before said commissioners, the said commissioners are hereby empowered and required to issue a warrant or warrants, to such person or persons as they shall think proper, for apprehending such bankrupts, and them to commit to the county gaol, there to remain in close custody without bail or mainprize, until they duly conform to satisfaction of said commissioners, and be by the said commissioners, or special order of the lord chancellor, or otherwise by due course of law discharged; and such gaoler or keeper of such prison, to which such bankrupts committed, is hereby required to keep such persons in close custody within the walls of said prison, until duly discharged as aforesaid, under the pains and penalties before mentioned for such gaoler or keeper suffering such prisoners committed pursuant to this act to escape, and go at large.

Bankrupts after certificate on reasonable notice in writing to attend assignees, to settle account,

or any court of record to be examined; allowed for attendance 2s. 6d. a day; not attending, or refusing to assist in discovery, without good cause, on oath of assignees, warrant by commissioners to apprehend and imprison, till they conform, or discharged.

gaoler to keep in close custody, till duly discharged.

LVII. sect. 57. Within eighteen months after issuing any such commission, the assignees shall make a second dividend of the bankrupt's estate and effects, in case the same was not wholly divided upon the first, and shall cause a notice to be inserted in the Dublin Gazette of the time and place, the said commissioners intend to meet to make a second dividend and distribution, and for the creditors, who shall not before have proved their debts, to come and prove the same; and at such meeting every such assignee or assignees shall produce upon oath or affirmation, as aforesaid, his or their account or accounts of the bankrupt's estate and effects, and what upon the balance shall appear to be in his or their hands, shall, by the like order of the commissioners, be forthwith divided among such of the bankrupt's creditors, who have made due proof of their debts, in proportion to their several and respective debts; which second dividend shall be final, unless any suit at law or in equity depending, or any part of the estate standing out that cannot have been disposed of, or that the major part of the creditors shall not have agreed to be sold and disposed of in manner aforesaid, or unless some other or future estate or effects of said bankrupt shall afterwards come to, or vest in said assignees; in which case said assignees shall, as soon as may be, convert such future or other estate and effects into money in manner aforesaid, and within two months next after any the same shall be converted into money as aforesaid, by like order of the commissioners, divide the same rateably among such bankrupt's creditors, who shall have made due proof of their debts under such commission.

2d dividend in 18 months on notice in gazette, and for creditors to prove; assignees to produce accounts on oath; balance forthwith divided in proportion; 2d dividend final, unless suit depending, or part of estate standing out, or future estate vest in assignees, converted into money, and rateably divided.

LVIII. sect. 58. No suit in equity shall be commenced by any assignee, without consent of major part in value of creditors, present at a meeting pursuant to notice in Dublin Gazette for that purpose.

No suit in equity without consent of major part in value at meeting.

LIX. sect. 59. That there may be a certain place, where the creditors, or any person claiming any estate or interest under such commission, may have recourse;

and

Bankrupts.

On petition proceedings recorded ;

a copy evidence ;

certificates or copy evidence, and a bar against demands before such commission,

unless fraudulently obtained ; costs.

Lord chancellor to appoint a place in Dublin, and 2 person to record ; deputy, and reasonable fee, during good behaviour ; on death or removal another appointed.

In suits for any thing done defendants may plead not guilty, or justify.

reply.

and that such proceeding may be of record and given in evidence, upon the petition of any person to the lord chancellor, praying that such commissions and the depositions taken thereon, or any part of such depositions and such certificates so to be allowed and confirmed, or any other matters or things relating to the said commissions or proceedings thereupon, may be entered of record, the lord chancellor shall and may direct and order such commissions, depositions, proceedings, and certificates, or other matters or things relating thereunto to be entered of record ; and in case of the death of the witnesses proving such bankruptcy, or in case the said proceedings or other matters shall be lost or mislaid, a true copy of the record of such commissions, depositions, and proceedings or other matters, signed and attested as herein after mentioned, shall and may upon all occasions be given in evidence to prove such commission, and the bankruptcy of such person against whom such commission awarded, or other matters or things relating thereunto ; and all certificates, allowed and confirmed, and entered of record as aforesaid, or a true copy of every certificate signed and attested as herein after mentioned, shall and may be given in evidence in any court of record, and be without any further proof deemed, adjudged, and taken a full and effectual bar and discharge of and against any action or suit, by any creditor or creditors of such bankrupt for any debt or demand contracted, due, or demandable before the issuing such commission, unless any creditor or creditors, or the person that hath such certificate, shall prove, that such certificate was fraudulently obtained ; in which case costs shall be allowed to either party as in other common cases.

LX. sect. 60. The lord chancellor shall appoint a certain proper place within the city or liberties of the city of Dublin, where all the matters aforesaid shall be entered of record, and where all persons shall be at liberty to search and see, if the same are duly entered of record ; and the lord chancellor shall by writing under his hand, appoint a proper person, who shall by himself or his sufficient deputy, appointed by the lord chancellor, by writing under his hand, enter of record such commissions, depositions, proceedings, and certificates, and other matters and things relating thereunto, and have the custody of the entries thereof, and also appoint such fee and reward to be paid to such person for his labour and pains therein, as the lord chancellor shall think reasonable, not exceeding what is usually paid in like cases ; and that the person so to be appointed, and his deputy, shall continue to enter of record all the matters and things aforesaid, and to have the custody of the same so long as he or they respectively behave themselves well in entering the same of record, and keeping such entries, and shall not be removed but by order in writing under the hand of the lord chancellor, on a good and sufficient cause therein specified ; and in case such person shall die, or be as aforesaid removed, the lord chancellor, shall and may in writing, under his hand, appoint another person to enter the same of record, who shall have the custody of the entries thereof, and have and receive like fee and reward for his labour and pains therein.

LXI. sect. 61. If any action of trespass or other suit shall happen hereafter to be brought against any commissioner authorized by this statute, or any other person or persons having authority by virtue of or under such commission for doing or executing any matter by force of this statute, the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit may plead not guilty, or otherwise justify, that the act or thing, whereof the plaintiff or plaintiffs complain, was done by authority of this act, without expressing or rehearsing any other matter or circumstance contained in this act, or enforcing him or them to shew forth their commission authorizing the said act or thing ; whereunto the plaintiff shall be admitted to reply, that the defendant did the fact supposed in the declaration of his own wrong, without any such cause alledged

Bankrupts.

alleged by such defendant or defendants, whereupon the issue in such action shall be joined, to be tried by verdict of twelve men; and upon the trial of that issue the whole matter shall be given in evidence by both parties, according to the very truth of the same; and the person, for whom the verdict upon such issue shall pass, shall have his costs.

LXII. *sect. 62.* The discharge of any bankrupt by force of this act from the debts by him due and owing at the time that he did become bankrupt, or at the issuing of such commission, shall not be construed, meant, or intended to release or discharge any other person or persons, who was or were partner or partners with the said bankrupt in trade at the time he became bankrupt, or then stood jointly bound, or had made any joint-contract together with such bankrupt for the same debt or debts for which he was discharged as aforesaid, but notwithstanding such discharge such partner and partners, joint-obligor and obligors, and joint-contractors with such bankrupt and bankrupts, shall be and stand chargeable with, and liable to pay, such debt and debts, and to perform such contracts, as if the said bankrupt had never been discharged from the same.

LXIII. *sect. 63.* No person, who shall be really and *bona fide* a creditor of any bankrupt for and in respect of goods really and *bona fide* sold to such bankrupt, or of any bill or bills of exchange, really and *bona fide* drawn, negotiated, or accepted by such bankrupt in the usual and ordinary course of trade and dealing, shall be liable to refund or repay to the assignees of such bankrupt's estate any money, which before the suing forth such commission, was really and *bona fide*, and in the usual and ordinary course of trade and dealing received by such person from any such bankrupt, before such time as the person receiving the same shall know, understand, or have notice, that he is become a bankrupt, or that he is in insolvent circumstances.

LXIV. *sect. 64.* The obligee in any bottomry or *respondentia bond*, and the assured in any policy of insurance in the course of trade, made and entered into upon a good and valuable consideration, *bona fide*, shall be admitted to claim, and after the loss or contingency happened, to prove their debt and demands, in respect to such bond or policy of assurance, in like manner, as if the loss or contingency had happened before the time of the issuing the commission of bankruptcy against such obligor or insurer, and shall be intitled unto, have and receive a proportionable part, share, and dividend, in proportion to the other creditors, in like manner as if such loss or contingency had happened before the commission issued; and all persons against whom any commission of bankruptcy awarded, shall be discharged of and from the debt or debts owing by them on every such bond or policy of insurance, and shall have the benefit of this statute, as if such loss or contingency had happened, and the money had become payable before the issuing such commission.

LXV. *sect. 65.* It shall be lawful for the lord chancellor, from time to time to settle and regulate the fees, which shall be taken by, and paid to, the several officers and persons concerned in the issuing and suing forth every such commission, and upon all petitions and proceedings in the execution thereof, other than such fees as hereby ordered.

LXVI. *sect. 66.* This act shall continue in force seven years from the 24th of June, 1772, and to the end of then next session, and no longer.

I. Stat.

Barracks.

Purchases by and
leases to trustees
vested in king, for
use of the barracks.

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 6. All lands purchased by and let to trustees pursuant to letters patent 12 Wil. 3. vested in his majesty, his heirs and successors for the use of the barracks, any law, statute, or other matter to the contrary notwithstanding.

Value and rent
ascertained by jury,
as by 4 G. 1. c. 7.

certified to exche-
quer in 31 days ;

final notwithstanding
any disability.

(2) The present commissioners and their successors, or such as shall be appointed commissioners for the barracks, or any three or more may carry into compleat execution the several powers of purchasing, taking grants or leases, of lands, on which it may be expedient to build barracks or light-houses, and of ascertaining the value or the rents to be reserved, and in case of refusal or disability of the owners or proprietors, may issue warrants to sheriffs of the counties to summon a jury to ascertain the yearly value of such lands, and for a lease to be made to his majesty in such manner as is prescribed by the act 4 Geo. 1. and such verdicts or inquisitions, as shall be so found and returned, by the said jury ascertaining the rent, as also all such contracts and conveyances as the said commissioners shall make, shall be returned and certified to his majesty in the court of exchequer, by the said commissioners within thirty-one days next after such verdict or inquisition found, or contracts or conveyances made thereof be entered among the records of the said court ; which contracts or conveyances, verdicts or inquisitions, shall be final and conclusive as well to his majesty, his heirs and successors, as to the several owners, proprietors, and tenants, notwithstanding any disability or incapacity whatsoever, and immediately after payment of such sums as shall be agreed to be paid for the purchase of the same, or contract entered into for payment of an annual rent, as also from the time of such verdict or inquisition found and returned into the exchequer, shall be vested in his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of said barracks and light-houses, notwithstanding any disability or incapacity whatsoever, any law, statute, or other matter or thing whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Decayed barracks
sold publickly,
a month's advertise-
ment ; the money
to publick use.

(3) Commissioners, or any three, as often as authorized by order of chief governors, may by indenture inrolled, convey or sell the title of the crown to decayed barracks or the ground by publick cant to the highest bidder, provided one month's notice given in the Dublin Gazette and some other publick paper of intelligence of the time and place for such sale, and the money arising be paid into the treasury for use of the publick.

Bogs.

Papists may take a
lease of 50 acres of
unprofitable bog, and
half an acre adjoining
of arable as a site
for a house, or delving
for manure, at
rent agreed, not ex-
ceeding 61 years.

I. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 21. sect. 1. Whereas there are large tracts of deep bogs not only unprofitable, but unwholesome ; and capable of improvement, if encouragement given to the lower class : every papist, or person professing the popish religion, who shall be desirous to employ his industry and money for the improvement of the kingdom by reclaiming unprofitable bog, shall be at liberty to take a lease of any tract or quantity of such bog, not exceeding fifty acres plantation-measure, and one half of an acre of arable land, as a site for an house, or for delving for gravel or limestone for manure, next adjoining to such bog, and to hold the same at such rent, as shall be agreed upon between him and the owner of such bog, for any term of years not exceeding sixty-one years, the laws made to prevent the further growth of popery, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Like leases made
by tenants for life,
bishops, or bodies
corporate.

II. sect. 2. It shall be lawful for every tenant for life, archbishop, bishop, and body corporate, ecclesiastical or civil, to make leases of any unprofitable bog, for reclaiming the same, and also of any quantity of arable land, not exceeding one half

Brewers.

half of an acre, as a site for an house, or for delving for gravel or limestone for manure, next adjoining to such bog, for any term not exceeding sixty-one years, at such rent as shall be agreed upon.

III. *sect. 3.* No greater quantity of such bog shall be so set to any one person than fifty acres plantation measure.

IV. *sect. 4.* From the expiration, surrender, or other determination of such lease, no longer lease of such bog, so to be reclaimed, shall be made by any ecclesiastical person, or body corporate, than such lease as is prescribed by the eleventh of Charles the first, intituled, *An act for the preservation of the inheritance, rights, and profits of lands belonging to the church, and persons ecclesiastical.* Afterwards no longer by ecclesiasticks or body corporate, than as by 10 & 11 C. 1. c. 3.

V. *sect. 5.* If the bog so to be demised, or one half part thereof, shall not be reclaimed within twenty-one years from the commencement of the lease, the said lease shall at the expiration of twenty-one years be null and void to all intents. If half not reclaimed in 21 years, void.

VI. *sect. 6.* Every bog, reclaimed under this act, shall be free from payment of tythes, or grand jury or vestry cesses, or applotments, from seven years from the time of being reclaimed, and no longer. Reclaimed, free 7 years from tithes or cesses.

VII. *sect. 7.* No bog considered as unprofitable, so as to intitle the reclaimer thereof to benefit of this act, which shall not be four feet deep from the surface to the bottom of the bog when reclaimed; nor shall any person be intituled to benefit of this act for reclaiming any bog of less dimensions than ten plantation acres; nor shall this act extend to any bog within one mile of any city or market-town. To be 4 feet deep; no less than 10 acres reclaimed, not within 1 mile of a town.

Brewers.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 6.* If any vessel for brewing let out for hire without notice given as by 33 G. 2. and any officer of excise shall find or discover the same, and no person claims property therein, such officer may seize and carry such vessel to the next excise office; and if not claimed within 21 days after the day of seizure, forfeited and confiscated. Vessels hired without notice as by 33 G. 2. c. 10. s. 73. seized and forfeited if no property claimed.

II. *sect. 7.* Every common and retailing brewer for sale, and persons employed to attend brew-houses or store-houses, shall, as often as required by the officer appointed to view, gauge, and take account, shew all the stock then in hand of beer, ale, guile, or wort, under penalty of twenty pounds forfeited by such brewer in case of refusal, and of ten pounds by the person so refusing; and if such officer on search find any not declared or shewn, brewer forfeits five pounds for every barrel concealed, with all such beer, ale, guile, or worts; said penalties and forfeitures over and above all other such brewer subject to by any law of excise now in being. Refusing gauger 20l. person employed 10l. concealment, 5l. per barrel, and the beer, above other penalties.

III. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 9.* All who after 24 June 1772 have or keep any brewhouse, kieve, or pan for brewing, and let out the same for hire, shall give notice in writing to and serve the same on the gauger or other officer of the district 24 hours at least, before he shall let out, mentioning the person's name and abode to whom they have agreed to let out, under five pounds penalty every time let out without such notice. 24 hours notice in writing, on hiring out, 5l. penalty.

IV. *sect. 10.* After 14th August 1772, every common brewer, or person brewing beer or ale for sale, shall as often as they deliver to retailer or other persons selling, send and deliver therewith a certificate signed by such brewer or other person, or their clerk or head servant, specifying the real quantity, and whether such beer and ale were above six shillings the barrel, or of six, or under, when brewed, and to whom and when particularly delivered; which certificate shall be accepted by the person, to whom such beer or ale sent, and give to the gauger, where such retailer Certificate by brewer to retailer, given to gauger, entered.

Burial.

Penalty 5l.
5l. per barrel on
retailer.

retailer resides, on his next visit, who shall enter a copy in his guage book, and file the original in the excise-office. If such certificate not delivered to retailer, such common brewer shall forfeit every offence five pounds; if excise-officer finds in possession of such retailer beer or ale, for which no certificate granted and produced, such retailer chargeable with the duty on beer and ale, and also forfeits five pounds for every barrel so found.

V. *sect.* 20. Continued two years, &c. from 24th June 1772.

Bricks.

Not burned with-
in 2 miles, forfeited,
and 10s. per 1000.

Summons by 2
justices,
sale.

To informer and
Mercer's hospital.
Imprisonment 3
months.

Parishioners wit-
nesses.

I. *Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 6. *sect.* 1. No person shall make or cause to be made, burn or cause to be burned, any bricks within two measured miles from the publick lamps of the city of Dublin, on pain of forfeiting the bricks, and ten shillings for every thousand.

II. *sect.* 2. Two or more justices on complaint shall summon persons complained of; and on appearance or default, and due proof of such offence by oath of one credible witness convict, and by warrant under hand and seal, order sale by publick cant, and said penalty to be levied by distress and sale of goods.

III. *sect.* 3. One moiety of the produce of the bricks after deducting necessary expences of sale and levying, paid to first informer; the other to Mercer's hospital. For want of sufficient distress, committed to common gaol of the city or county without bail or mainprize, not exceeding three months.

IV. *sect.* 4. Parishioners and inhabitants of the parish, liberty, or precinct, where offence committed, except receiving alms, admitted and allowed competent witnesses notwithstanding.

Burial.

No burial, or
breaking ground for
it within church or
chapel or under
same roof, or 12
feet outside the
walls, nor the service
performed,

penalty 10l. by civil
bill, by a church
warden or parishion-
er; laid out in re-
pairs.

Vaults under
churches, the only
on outside, except-
ed.

Read in churches
4 times a year.

I. *Stat.* 11 & 12 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 22. *sect.* 1. No person shall bury any dead body or break up any floor, ground, or pavement, within the walls of any church or chapel, or chancel, ayle, room, or place thereunto belonging, under the same roof with such church or chapel, or within twelve feet of the outside of the walls of any church or chapel, for the burying any dead body; and no ecclesiastical person shall perform that part of the burial service, appointed to be said at the grave of any dead person, within the walls of any church or chapel, chancel, ayle, room or place thereunto belonging, or within twelve feet on the outside of the walls of any church or chapel; and every person, who shall offend herein, shall forfeit every such offence ten pounds, recovered by civil bill by the church wardens, or either of them, or by any parishioner of any parish wherein such offence committed; to be accounted for at the next vestry after the same shall be received, and laid out in repairs of such church or chapel.

II. *sect.* 2. Nothing herein shall extend to prevent the burying in any arched vault under any church, chapel, chancel, or ayle, room or place thereunto belonging, where the only door to such vault opens on the outside of the walls of such church, or chapel, chancel, ayle, room, or place.

III. *sect.* 3. This act shall be read in every cathedral and parish church in this kingdom after morning prayer on every first Sunday in May, August, November, and February in every year.

Burning Land.

I. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 3.* Persons, who after 10th May 1771, burn the soil or surface, or permit it, contrary to provisions in 17 *Geo. 2. cap. 10.* or 1 *Geo. 3. cap. 12. sect. 2.* or to the intention of this act, shall, instead of the penalties by said acts, forfeit five pounds for every English statute acre, over and above all rent, so to be burned; recovered in the same manner as the penalties by said acts. Penalty 5l. per acre.

Cambricks and Lawns.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 12.* Persons, who after 24th June 1772, introduce any foreign cambricks or lawns, and knowing the same foreign, offer to sale as, or denominate or assert such to be British or Irish, shall for every such offence, over and above forfeiture thereof forfeit fifty pounds; one moiety to use of the company for cambrick manufacture in Dundalk or elsewhere, the other to informer. Foreign, forfeited and 50l if offered as British or Irish.

II. *sect. 20.* Continued two years, &c. from 24th June 1772.

Church Lands.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 17. sect. 1.* In all cases hereafter, where any archbishop, bishop, or other ecclesiastical person, shall purchase to them and their successors, houses already built, with conveniencies belonging, or lands fit for such buildings, with the consents, and for the purposes mentioned in the act 10 *Will. 3.* the purchase-money, and the expence of buildings, additions, and repairs being ascertained, and a certificate granted in the manner directed by the act of the twelfth of *George* the first, shall be repaid by the successors, in the proportions, at the times, and in the manner directed by the last mentioned act. On purchase by ecclesiasticks as by 10 W. 3. c. 6. expences ascertained and certificate as by 12 G. 1. c. 10. repaid by successors.

II. *sect. 2.* A fee-farm lease, or a lease of lives with a covenant of renewal for ever, shall be deemed and taken to be a purchase within the intention and meaning of this act, and a ground-rent may be reserved out of the premises so purchased. Perpetual leases & purchase.

III. *sect. 4.* In all cases, where any archbishop, bishop, or other ecclesiastical person shall from and after the passing of this act, obtain a certificate for erecting new buildings, or for making other necessary improvements on a new site within his demesne, glebe, or mensal lands, in such manner as is by the in part recited act directed, such archbishop, &c. his executors or administrators respectively, shall from his next and immediate successor instead of three fourths have and receive the full sum comprized and specified in such certificate. On certificate for new buildings or necessary improvements on a new site as by 12 G. 1. c. 10. the full sum from successor.

IV. *sect. 5.* Such sum shall not exceed the clear value of two years income. Not exceeding 2 year's income.

V. *sect. 6.* This act shall not be construed to extend to any repairs, additions, or improvements, which shall be made to any buildings, or other improvements formerly made, but every such archbishop, bishop, and other ecclesiastical person, making such repairs, additions and improvements as aforesaid, shall receive the same proportion of the money expended, to which they were intitled before the making this act; and such successor, having paid the sum so certified as aforesaid, he, or his executors or administrators, shall be intitled to and receive three fourths thereof from his next successor, which successor having paid said three fourths of the first sum, he or his executors or administrators, shall be intitled to and receive two thirds thereof, that is, one moiety of the sum first certified, from his next successor, which successor having paid said moiety of the first sum, shall be intitled to and receive from his next successor one half thereof, that is, one fourth of the sum in the first certificate; all which sums, shall and may be recovered Not extended to former improvements; successor intitled to three-fourths, next two-thirds, next one-fourth,

Church-Lands.

as by the several laws now in being.

within the times, and in the same manner, as is appointed by the several laws now in being, relative to the payment and recovery of money laid out in buildings and improvements on the demesne or mensal lands and glebes of archbishops, bishops, or other ecclesiastical persons.

The three fourths paid as by 12 G. 1. c. 10. the last fourth not till the end of 2 years.

VI. *sect.* 7. Such successor to the person, who obtained the said certificate, shall pay three fourths of the sums so certified in the proportions, at the times, and in the manner as is directed by the in part recited act, but shall not be compellable to pay the last remaining fourth of the sum so certified and made payable by this act, until the end of two years, to be computed from the time he became chargeable with the payment of the whole sum certified as aforesaid.

Tho' evidence of consolidations or appropriations lost, the whole value inserted in the valuation and certificate.

VII. *sect.* 9. Where any buildings and improvements have been or shall be made on any glebe or mensal lands belonging to any dean, archdeacon, prebendary, or other dignitary, or on lands belonging to any benefice, rectory, or vicarage, which have been united or consolidated to such dignities, from time immemorial, or for the consolidation and appropriation thereof, royal charters have been granted, though the evidence of such consolidations and appropriations is now lost by the length of time and the troubles of this kingdom; in all such cases the whole value of all such dignities, and the several livings thereto united, annexed, or appropriated, shall be included and inserted in the valuation, and in the certificate granted for such buildings and improvements.

Sites of glebe houses changed, building and improvements on more convenient part,

VIII. *sect.* 10. It shall be lawful for any ecclesiastical person having any benefice with cure of souls, with consent and approbation of the archbishop or bishop, signified by writing under his hand and seal, to change the site of the glebe house to such benefice belonging, and to make, build, or erect a new glebe house, out-houses, orchards, gardens, and other necessary improvements on any other part of his glebe land belonging to his benefice, that shall be more fit and convenient for the residence of him and his successors; and such ecclesiastical persons, who shall build and improve in manner aforesaid, or have already built and improved on a new site, and have procured or shall procure such certificate, as is directed by said former acts, shall be intitled to all the encouragements, and have, take, receive, and recover all such sums, as they would or might be intitled to for the building such house, and making such improvements by said former acts, and this act; and the immediate successors of such incumbents, and their successors respectively, and their respective executors or administrators, shall be intitled to, and receive such proportions of the money laid out and expended in erecting such new house, and making other improvements, as they would be respectively intitled to by virtue of said former acts, or this act: the said several and respective sums to be received and recovered at such times, and in such manner, and by such ways and methods, as ecclesiastical persons are enabled by said former acts, and this act, to recover any money laid out in building and making other improvements on their glebe lands.

intitled to all encouragement.

No certificate for such new building. &c. unless all demands for the house, whose site changed released.

IX. *sect.* 11. No ecclesiastical person, who at the time of his building or improving on such new site shall have a mansion house on his glebe, shall be intitled to or have any certificate for such new building or improvements, until he shall execute and perfect a good and sufficient release and discharge of all demands whatsoever, that he, his executors, or administrators might, or could have had, or be intitled unto, for or on account of the building or improving of that house, whereof the site shall be changed pursuant to this act.

Not obliged to repair the former,

X. *sect.* 12. No ecclesiastical person, that has changed or shall change the site of his glebe house, and make new buildings and improvements, shall, from the time he shall so build and improve, be obliged to keep the former glebe house or out-

Church-Lands.

out-houses, in repair, or be chargeable with dilapidations for not repairing thereof.

XI. *sect. 13.* In all cases whatsoever, where any dilapidations have happened, either by neglect of the incumbent or any of his predecessors, and the glebe houses or other improvement are out of repair, or in a ruinous or decayed condition for want of the proper, annual, and necessary repairs, it shall be lawful for the several archbishops and bishops within their respective dioceses (after such commission issued, and such steps taken to ascertain such sums, as shall be adjudged reasonable to be expended for repair of such dilapidations, as by an act made in the eighth of his present majesty, and the laws now in force in this kingdom are directed) to issue a monition under seal to the incumbent, admonishing him, within a certain time specified, effectually to repair all such defects, as have so happened by means of such dilapidations, and to restore the same, and put the said house and other improvements in such staunch and habitable order and condition, as that the same may be fit and proper for the residence of the incumbent and his successors; and in case the incumbent, after being duly served, refuse or neglect to obey, the several archbishops and bishops, within their dioceses, are hereby specially required to put one moiety of the rents and profits of such benefice or other ecclesiastical preferments, under sequestration, until a sum received sufficient to answer the purposes of said monition, and to put such house or other improvements in staunch and habitable order and condition, so as to be fit and proper for the residence of the incumbent and his successors: and every such incumbent, or, in case a vacancy shall happen, every successor shall effectually repair all such defects, as were specified in the said monition, and shall receive from time to time from such sequestrator, such sums, as shall be necessary to compleat such repairs, and in the space of twelve months shall produce proper vouchers to the archbishop or bishop, that the money, raised in manner aforesaid, has been justly laid out in such repairs.

On dilapidations, commission and adjudication as by 7 G. 3. c. 9. bishop's monition to issue, to incumbent for repair.

or a sequestration of a moiety,

vouchers of repair in 12 months.

XII. *sect. 14.* Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to take away from the force of any law or statute now in being, to prevent dilapidations, but the same shall continue in full force, as if this act never made, unless where altered or amended by this act.

Former laws against dilapidations, unless altered, in force.

Coaches, &c.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 7.* Additional duty twenty shillings by every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash, or chaise with four wheels, which he shall keep in his possession, except hackney and stage coaches, and by coachmakers for sale, at any time between 25th of December 1771 and 1772 inclusive; and twenty shillings, between 25th of December 1772 and 1773 inclusive.

Duty 20s. to 25 Dec. 1772, and 20s. to 1773.

II. *sect. 14.* For better collecting said duty every person, who after 25th December 1771, shall have or keep the same, shall within three calendar months after 25th December 1771, or after he or she shall so have or keep, by writing under his or her hand, certify to the collector of excise, in some one of the districts, where he or she shall reside or dwell, within the time aforesaid, a true account of every such coach, &c. except as aforesaid, with the name of the place, and parish of residence or abode at time of giving such certificate; which certificate shall be kept by the collectors, and also entered and registered in an alphabetical book kept for that purpose; and a copy of such entry, signed by such collector, or his clerk delivered if required, without fee or reward, to the person delivering certificate; and a number entered on each certificate so registered. Said collectors respectively

Certificate in 3 months to collector,

registered and numbered,

copy given,

shall

Coaches, &c.

lists returned,

acquittances given,
duplicates kept, re-
turned as for hearth-
money.

10l. not certifying,
as by 14 & 15 C. 2.
c. 8.

Charged as ow-
ner.

Collectors to keep
separate accounts,
pay into treasury.

7 G. 3. c. 27.
continued 8 years.

No reward to fac-
tors in Dublin.

Penalty 100l.
fold only by master
or mate, &c. 50l.

No reward save
freight to gabbard
or lighter.

Irish coal by in-
land canal considered
imported.

to 24 June 1774, &c.

shall under their hands on or before the 25th day of December in every year, give a true list of all coaches, &c. from time to time returned to them in such certificates, with names of the persons and places of abode in such certificates, to the persons for the time being appointed by commissioners of excise, or any three, to collect and receive said duties, who shall have full power and authority to levy, collect, and receive the same within the district, where the certificate entered, in same manner as the revenue from fire-hearths is now by law levied, collected, and received, and respectively sign and deliver acquittances without fee or reward for the same, and keep duplicates thereof in a book for that purpose, in same manner as the duty of fire-hearths, and return said book to such persons, and at same time, and to be disposed of in same manner, as books of duplicates of acquittances for duty on fire-hearths are returned.

III. *sect. 15.* If any person shall have or keep any coach, &c. chargeable with said duty by this act, not certified as aforesaid, he shall for such neglect forfeit ten pounds, sued for, recovered, levied, and applied as by an act 14 and 15 C. 2. for settling the excise.

IV. *sect. 16.* Every person, except as before, having in his keeping or possession, any coach, &c. belonging to another, shall be charged for every such coach, &c. with said duty, in same manner, as the owner or proprietor is or ought to be by this act.

V. *sect. 17.* Persons for being authorized and impowered to collect and levy said duty, shall pay the same to said collectors of the several districts, where said duties collected and raised; who shall keep separate and distinct accounts thereof, and pay into the treasury as other money received by them for the use of his majesty.

Coal.

I. *Stat. 7. Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 4.* The act to prevent excessive price of coals in city of Dublin, continued eight years from 1 January 1769, and to end of the then next session.

II. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 5. sect. 1.* No master, owner, or mate of any coal-ship or vessel within the port or city of Dublin, shall give or promise any fee, gratuity, reward, or allowance whatsoever to any factor, purser, agent, or other person for selling any coals; and none shall receive or contract to receive the same. Every person, who shall offend herein, shall for every such offence forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered and applied as by 1 G. 3. c. 10.

III. *sect. 2.* No persons whatsoever, except the master or mates and the persons authorized by said act, shall sell any coals within port or city of Dublin. Every offence fifty pounds, recovered and applied as before.

IV. *sect. 3.* No master, owner, or mate, shall give or promise any master, or owner of gabbard, or lighter, or other person any fee, gratuity, reward, or allowance whatsoever, except freight not exceeding one shilling and six pence per ton, for carrying any coals from such vessels to the quays; and no master or owners of gabbards or lighter, or other person shall receive; every offence fifty pounds, recovered and applied as before.

V. *sect. 4.* All coal, brought into Dublin from any colliery in this kingdom by any inland canal, considered as imported, and master or owner intitled to all premiums, and encouragements for bringing Irish coals into said city.

VI. *sect. 5.* This act shall continue in force until 24th June 1774, and to end of then next session.

VII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 1.* An act thirty-first of George the second, for supplying the city of Dublin with coals, and encouragement of the collieries shall continue in force until the twenty-fourth of June 1762, and to the end of the then next session.

I. *Stat.*

Cork.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 18. sect. 1.* After the first of July next, it shall be lawful for the lord mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of the city of Cork, to assemble at such time or times, as they shall see most necessary, and that they or the majority of them so assembled, shall by one or more orders under their hands, appoint two or more inhabitants of each of the parishes of said city, to be valuers for the purposes herein after mentioned; and such valuers, or any seven or more shall have full power, and are hereby required to value and ascertain distinctly and separately the yearly value of each dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, and yard in the said several parishes, and shall after making such valuations reduce the same to writing, distinguishing the valuation of each parish by itself; and such valuers, or any seven or more, shall in such valuation mention the names of the immediate tenants or occupiers of the respective premises so valued; and upon the completion of the valuations of each of said parishes, the said valuers, or any seven or more, shall return the same in writing under their hands and seals to the mayor; and said valuations, shall be deposited in the office of the town clerk, there to remain as publick records, for the inspection of inhabitants of said city of Cork and liberties; and other copies of said valuations, attested by the town clerk, shall with all convenient speed be delivered to the treasurer of the county of said city: and other copies to the persons, or one of the persons, that shall be the contractors or contractor for erecting, supplying and maintaining public lights in said city; and a copy of the valuation of each of said parishes, to the respective church-wardens, or one of them, to be kept amongst the vestry books, so that each parish may be in the possession of its own valuation: and copies of such valuations, attested by said town clerk, shall in all courts, and upon all occasions, be deemed full and satisfactory evidence of such valuations.

2 or more of each parish in Cork appointed valuers by mayor, sheriffs, and common-council assembled, or the majority, 7 to value separately each house, &c.

reduced to writing, distinguishing each parish, tenants names, return under seals to the mayor, deposited with town clerk, for inspection of inhabitants,

attested copies to treasurer, to contractors for the lights, to church-wardens for each parish, kept in vestry, evidence in all courts of such valuations.

II. *sect. 2.* Whenever any dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, or stable, shall be rebuilt or enlarged in said city or the suburbs, or any new erected, or built, or any out-house, &c. changed into a dwelling-house, or other house or office, the mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of said city, or the majority in common-council assembled, shall direct, that the valuers so appointed, or any seven or more, shall value and ascertain the yearly value of such new erected, rebuilt, or enlarged house, and the yearly value of such new built or erected dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, or yard, and of such dwelling-house, or other house or office, made out of such house, &c. and such valuation shall be inserted in or added to the original valuation of the parish, and the said valuers, or any seven or more, are required to make such several new valuations, as are herein before mentioned accordingly; and such new valuations shall, from the respective times of their being inserted in or added to the said original valuations, be deemed and taken as part of said original valuations.

New valuations of rebuilt or enlarged, or newly erected, and added to the original.

III. *sect. 3.* The mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of said city, or majority in common-council assembled, shall from time to time, as occasion shall require, by such order or orders, appoint one or more valuator or valuers, in the room and stead of such as shall happen to die or remove from such parish; and such new valuator shall have like power and authority with any of the said other valuers.

On death or removal new valuers so appointed.

IV. *sect. 4.* The herein before mentioned valuers shall have full power to enter in the day-time into and upon any dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, or yard in said city and suburbs, and to inspect the same, in order the better to ascertain the true yearly value.

Valuers may by day enter,

V. *sect. 5.* The said valuers so appointed, shall be summoned to appear at some court or quarter-sessions of the peace held for the county of said city, or at some

Valuers summoned to quarter-sessions, and take oath.

Cork.

some adjournment of such court, and then and there, in open court, each of the said valuator shall take the following oath, to wit,

I A. B. do swear, that I will, to the best of my knowledge, skill, and judgment, value or ascertain the true yearly value of every dwelling-house, out-house, office, cellar, stable, linney, and yard in the said city of Cork, and the suburbs thereof, without favour or affection, malice or ill-will to any person or persons whatsoever, and that I will make a true and just return to the mayor of the said city, of such valuation so made, and no other.

On refusal or neglect
fined not above
20l. nor under 5l.

process to sheriffs to
levy,
to use of the work-
house.

Resummoned, and
fined *toties quoties*.

If proof on oath
of being unfit, ex-
cused,

certified to mayor,
&c with the reason,
and another ap-
pointed.

Affirmation of
quakers.

Not taking on
them the office and
oath in 2 months,
others appointed.

Which oath the said court is hereby authorized to administer. And in case any of said valuator refuse or neglect to appear, pursuant to such summons, or appearing, refuse or omit to take the aforesaid oath, the same being tendered to him, then it shall be lawful for such court of quarter-sessions to impose a fine, not exceeding twenty pounds, and not less than five, on such valuator, and such court shall cause process in the nature of an execution to issue against the valuator so fined, directed to the sheriffs of the county of the city, to levy of the goods and chattles of such valuator the amount of said fine; which fine, when levied, the said sheriffs are hereby required to pay over to the governors of the work-house of the city of Cork, for use of the said work-house.

VI. *sect. 6.* Such valuator as shall be fined as aforesaid, shall be re-summoned to appear at some future day, at such court, or at some adjournment; and in case he shall refuse or neglect to appear, or appearing shall refuse or omit to take such oath, the same being tendered, it shall be lawful for the said, or any subsequent court of quarter-sessions, to impose another fine on such valuator, not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than five, to be levied and applied in manner aforesaid, and so on, *toties quoties*, until such valuator shall appear, and submit to take the said oath.

VII. *sect. 7.* If it shall appear by good and sufficient proof upon oath to the justices at any quarter-sessions for the county of the city, or at any adjournment, that any of said valuator by age, infirmities, or failure in circumstances, is rendered unfit to execute the said office of valuator, it shall be lawful for the person or persons presiding, to excuse such person from executing the said office of valuator, and the justices shall certify to the mayor, sheriffs, and common-council, that such person hath been excused from serving the said office of valuator, and the reason of such excuse; and the mayor, &c. shall thereupon by such orders or order as aforesaid appoint another valuator in the parish, and in the place of the valuator so excused, which valuator shall have the like power and authority with any of the other valuator before mentioned.

VIII. *sect. 8.* If any person of the profession of the people called quakers shall be appointed to be one of the said valuator, the solemn affirmation of the said person shall be taken in lieu of the aforesaid oath; which affirmation such court is hereby authorized to administer.

IX. *sect. 9.* In case any of said valuator should not within two months after being appointed, take upon him or them the office, and take the aforesaid oath or affirmation, it shall be lawful for the mayor, sheriffs, and common-council assembled, or the majority, by such orders or order to appoint other valuator, in the respective parishes in the places or place of such as shall not take the said oath or affirmation within the aforesaid time, and such valuator shall have like power and authority as the other valuator before mentioned.

X. *sect.*

Cork.

X. *sect. 10.* None of said valuator shall act until they shall take the said oath Not to act till
oath or affirmation.
or affirmation.

XI. *sect. 11.* The said justices at any quarter-sessions for the county of the city, Valuators sum-
moned to quarter-
sessions.
or at any adjournment, shall have power from time to time, to summon such of
said valuator, as shall be so sworn, or take such affirmation, to appear before them
in open court, and then and there to make enquiry in a summary way, by exami- summary examinati-
on on oath as to pro-
gress made,
nation of such valuator on oath, or on such solemn affirmation, if the valuator be
a quaker, (which oath or affirmation, the said court is hereby authorized to admi-
nister) or by examination of witnesses, what progress such valuator have made in
making the said valuations: and it shall be lawful for said court, to impose any on neglect fined not
above 20l. nor un-
der 5l.
fine not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than five pounds, on any one or more
of the said valuator so sworn to value, or so having taken said solemn affirmation to
value as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to appear pursuant to such summons,
or who appearing shall be found by said court upon such enquiry to have been neg-
ligent in attending to and making the said valuation within as convenient time as
such valuation ought to or might have been done; the said fines to be levied and levied and applied
as before.
applied in the same manner as the other fines herein before mentioned.

XII. *sect. 12.* The valuation of the said several parishes in the said city and sub- Valuation by 7 so
appointed and sworn
good, tho' some one
or more not sworn or
affirmed.
urbs, by any seven or more of the said valuator so appointed and sworn, or hav-
ing taken such solemn affirmation, shall be good and valid to all intents and pur-
poses whatsoever; notwithstanding that some one or more of the valuator so to be
appointed as aforesaid, shall not be sworn into the said office, or have taken the
aforesaid solemn affirmation, to value at the time the said seven or more of the said
valuator, who shall be so sworn, or shall have so taken the said solemn affirmation
to value, shall have made and returned the said valuation.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Said valuation or valuations final and conclusive, save as herein Valuations final.
before is excepted.

XIV. *sect. 14.* Said valuator shall pass over and not include in the said valu- Houses under 40s.
yearly not valued.
ation, so to be returned by them, any cabin or house in said city or suburbs,
which is or shall be under the yearly value of forty shillings, any thing in this act
to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

XV. *sect. 15.* All such money, which shall be presented to be raised by grand Presentment le-
vied and paid in pro-
portion to valuations.
juries at the several assizes for the county of the city of Cork, as would according
to the laws now in force be apportioned and raised upon the inhabitants of said city
and suburbs, according to their substance or reputed circumstances, shall, after the
first of July next, be levied upon and paid by the tenants, owners, and occupiers
of the houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, yards, and linneys in said city
and suburbs, rateably, and in proportion to the valuations made in manner afore-
said.

XVI. *sect. 16.* The treasurer of the county of said city, shall with all conveni- Treasurer in a
month from last day
of assizes to issue
warrants to constables to collect pre-
sentments,
ent speed after the end of every assizes for the county of said city, or at the far-
thest within one calendar month, computed from the last day of each of the said
assizes, issue his warrants under hand and seal, directed to the several constables of
the several parishes, quarters, and districts in said city and suburbs, for the col-
lecting and levying such part of the money presented to be raised at the then next
preceding assizes, as heretofore would have been collected from and levied on the in-
habitants of said city and suburbs, according to their circumstances, or reputed cir-
cumstances; and in said respective warrants shall be mentioned the proportion of mentioning the pro-
portion,
said money that each of the said tenants, occupiers, or owners shall be liable to for
his dwelling-house or houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards;
and the said constables are hereby impowered, authorized, and required to receive
from

Cork.

on non-payment 2 days after demand constables may enter and distrain, and sell if not redeemed in 2 days;

if no sufficient distress, or locked or fastened, summons by treasurer before mayor or any of the aldermen of the ward,

on default or refusal warrant to constables or a special constable to levy,

rod. cost, 1s. English for levying,

No owner liable, where yearly tenant in possession.

Lands in north and south liberties charged as heretofore.

Persons distrained for the whole tax on plow-land, &c. shall recover dividend from the rest by civil bill, if above 40s. or before mayor or

from the tenants, occupiers, or owners, the sums proportioned in the said warrants on them respectively : and in case of non-payment for two days after demand made by said constables, or any of them, on the respective tenants, occupiers, or owners for the payment of their respective proportions of said money, it shall be lawful for said constables respectively to enter into and upon the said dwelling-houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards respectively, and distrain any goods or chattles that may be found upon the same, for the proportion of the said money so charged on them respectively ; and the distress or distresses so taken (if not redeemed in two days from the day of distraining, with the payment also of an English shilling for the trouble of such distraining) to sell by publick cant for payment of said money, for which such distress or distresses shall be so taken, together with one shilling for the trouble of such distraining, rendering the overplus (if any) to the owner or owners ; and in case no sufficient distress can be so had or found, or in case the premisses, liable so to be distrained, shall be kept locked or fastened, so as that the constables shall be prevented from entering and distraining, it shall be lawful for the treasurer to summon the tenants, occupiers, or owners, to appear before the mayor, or any of the aldermen of the ward of the said city, for the payment of the money so charged on the said premisses so locked or fastened up ; and in case of non-appearance of the parties so summoned, and proof by oath or affidavit before the said mayor or alderman respectively, of such parties having been summoned (which oath or affidavit the said mayor and alderman are hereby respectively authorized to administer) or in case of the appearance of such parties, and refusing to pay the money so due on the premisses so guarded, locked or fastened up, and to which such party or parties shall be tenants, occupiers, or owners, together with four pence for the costs of such summons, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or alderman of the ward, who granted said summons, to issue a warrant under hand and seal, in the nature of an execution, directed to the constables of the county of the said city, or any one or more, or to some special constable appointed for that purpose, to levy of the goods and chattles of the parties so summoned, their proportion of the said money, together with the sum of ten pence for cost of said summons and warrant, and the further sum of one English shilling for the constable's trouble for levying said money ; and the said money so levied shall be paid immediately on the levying to the said treasurer by the constable who shall levy the same, together with said ten pence, and the said treasurer shall pay over said ten pence to said mayor, or alderman, that shall have issued said summons and warrant.

XVII. *sect.* 17. No owner liable to be summoned, or to pay any part of said money, when there is an actual yearly tenant in possession of the premisses, out of which the said money is refused or neglected to be paid.

XVIII. *sect.* 18. Nothing herein contained shall be construed, deemed, or taken to exempt the lands in the north and south liberties of the city of Cork from paying or being charged with their proportion of the money to be presented to be raised at the several assizes for the county of said city, but said lands shall pay and be charged with their proportion of such money, in such manner, and according to such rate and computation as heretofore ; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIX. *sect.* 19. And whereas the lands in said north liberties of the city, are comprised in the county books, by the plow-land, half-plow-land, and quarter-plow-land, with particular appellations to each ; and whereas the constables are often obliged to distrain some one particular denomination of each, for the intire acreable tax or charge imposed, the person or persons, who shall be distrained for, and shall pay the whole of such tax or charge so imposed on the said plow-land, half-plow-

Cork.

plow-land, or quarter plow-land, shall be intitled to receive from the other tenants or occupiers, his, her, or their dividend of the said acreable tax or charge, according to the number of the statute acres that he, she, or they shall hold, possess, or enjoy, and shall recover the same from such person or persons, in case of refusal of payment, by civil bill, at the assizes for the county of said city, if above forty shillings, or before the mayor, or one of the aldermen of the ward, if under forty shillings, according to the summary jurisdiction established by act of parliament in the said city, together with reasonable costs of suit.

XX. *sect. 20.* The treasurer of the county of said city, may, after the first of July next, receive a salary not exceeding eighty pounds a year, instead of the present salary of forty; and the grand jury of each of said assizes for the county of said city, after said first of July next, may present a sum not exceeding forty pounds, to be raised and paid to the treasurer of the county of said city, in full for his half year's salary due at such assizes.

XXI. *sect. 21.* After the first of July next, it shall be lawful for the mayor, sheriffs, and common council of the city of Cork, to assemble at the council chamber of said city, from time to time, and at such times as they think proper, and to ascertain and fix on the number and kind of lamps necessary for said city and suburbs, and the places where the same shall be erected, and the manner of erecting, and the time when and how long said lamps shall be and continue lighted, and the manner of lighting, cleansing, trimming, snuffing, maintaining and repairing the same, together with the amount of the sums to be expended in the erecting, lighting, cleansing, trimming, snuffing, maintaining, and repairing each of said lamps, and from time to time to agree with and appoint any person or persons to be lamp contractors for erecting, lighting, cleansing, trimming, snuffing, repairing, and maintaining lamps in said city and suburbs, for one year, or any number not exceeding three years; and the person so appointed shall, before they enter upon the execution of said office, give security by bond, conditioned in such sum as to the said mayor, sheriffs, and common council, or the majority of them, shall seem reasonable, and payable to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the said city of Cork, with two sufficient securities for the due and faithful execution of their offices; and it shall be lawful for said mayor, &c. to constitute, nominate, and appoint, by order or orders under hands and seals, such lamp contractors, to collect and receive the money so ascertained, for the erecting, cleansing, trimming, snuffing, maintaining and repairing said lamps yearly, and said lamp contractors shall collect and receive the same half yearly from the several tenants, occupiers, or owners of the several dwelling-houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards, in said city and suburbs, according to the several valuations aforesaid, by poundage on said valuations, that is to say, that the annual sums to be ascertained by said mayor, sheriffs, and common-council, or the majority of them, for erecting, lighting, and repairing, said lamps, shall be levied upon, and paid half yearly, by the tenants, owners, and occupiers, rateably, and in proportion to the valuations to be made in manner aforesaid, and in case of non-payment for two days after demand by said lamp contractors, on the tenants, occupiers or owners, for the payment of their respective proportions of said lamp money, it shall be lawful for said lamp contractors, or any of them, or for the bailiff of them, or any of them, appointed for that purpose, under hands and seals of such lamp contractors (if more than one) to enter into and upon the said dwelling-houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards respectively, and to distrain any goods or chattles which may be found upon the same for the proportion of the said lamp money so charged on them respectively; and the distresses so taken,

alderman if under, with costs.

80l. a year to treasurer,

presented half-yearly.

Mayor, &c. in council chamber to ascertain number, and kind of lamps, and manner of lighting, &c. and sums to be expended;

and agree with contractors for 1 year or not above 3;

on bond with 2 sureties, to collect the money half-yearly,

by poundage on said valuations,

rateably, on non-payment 2 days after demand, to enter and distrain,

and sell if not re-
deemed in 2 days;

if no sufficient dis-
tress, or locked or
fastened, summoned
before mayor or al-
derman,

on default or refusal
warrant to constables
to levy,

10d. costs, 1s. Eng-
lish for constable,
paid to contractors.

No-owner liable
when an actual re-
nant in possession.

Contractors re-
moved on oath of 1
witness of neglect or
misbehaviour,

others appointed for
1 year or not above 3,
with like powers.

Lamp contractors
on neglect, forfeit 5s

if not redeemed within two days from the day of distraining, with the payment of one shilling English for the trouble of such distraining, to sell by publick cant for the payment of said lamp money, for which such distresses shall be so taken, together with one English shilling for the trouble of such distraining, rendering the overplus, if any, to the owners; and in case no sufficient distress can be had or found, or the premisses shall be kept locked or fastened up, so as that said lamp contractors or any of them, or the bailiff of them, or any of them, shall be prevented from entering and distraining, it shall be lawful for the said lamp contractors to summon the tenant, occupier, or owner, to appear before the mayor, or any one of the aldermen of the ward for the payment of the lamp money so charged, and in case of non-appearance of the party summoned, and proof by oath or affidavit before said mayor or aldermen respectively, of having been summoned (which oath or affidavit the said mayor or alderman are hereby respectively authorized to administer and take) or in case of the appearance of such party, and refusal to pay the lamp money so due on the premisses so locked or fastened up, to which such party shall be tenant, occupier, or owner, together with four pence for the cost of such summons, that it shall be lawful for the said mayor, or such alderman, who granted said summons, to issue a warrant under hand and seal, in the nature of an execution, directed to the constables of the county of said city, or any of them, or to some special constable appointed for that purpose, to levy of the goods and chattles of the party so summoned, his or her proportion of said lamp money, together with ten pence for costs of said summons and warrant, and the further sum of one English shilling for the constable or special constable's trouble for levying said lamp money; and the said lamp money so levied shall be paid immediately on the levying, to said lamp contractors by the constable or special constable, who shall levy, together with said ten pence costs; and lamp contractors shall pay over said ten pence to the said mayor or alderman, that shall have issued said summons and warrant.

XX. *sect.* 22. No owner liable to be so summoned, or to pay any part of said lamp money, when there is an actual tenant in possession of the premisses, out of which said lamp money is refused or neglected to be paid.

XXIII. *sect.* 23. It shall be lawful for the mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of said city, or the majority, as often as any persons, with whom they agree and appoint to erect, light, snuff, cleanse, trim, maintain, and repair the said lamps, shall be guilty of any neglect or misbehaviour in execution of their offices, upon proof thereof in a summary way by oath of one witness, (which oath said mayor is hereby authorized to administer) or by confession of the party to remove from their respective offices, and in their stead, from time to time to appoint any other, lamp contractor or contractors for one year, or any number of years, not exceeding three, taking such security as aforesaid; and such person or persons so to be agreed with and appointed, may and shall have and receive the several sums, payable as lamp money as aforesaid, with like several powers of distraining, receiving, and recovering the same, which are herein before mentioned; and said mayor, sheriffs, and common-council, or the majority, shall have like power of appointing such person or persons to collect and receive as aforesaid, and also like power of removing, and substituting others in their stead and place.

XXIV. *sect.* 24. If any persons, whom the mayor, &c. shall agree with and appoint to erect, light, snuff, cleanse, trim, maintain, and repair said lamps, shall neglect to supply said lamps, or any of them, with a sufficient quantity of good and proper wick or oil to continue lighting for such time as said mayor, sheriffs, and common-council, or the majority, shall fix on, or neglect to keep the glasses of said lamps, or any of them, clean and intire, or shall be guilty of any other neglect,

for

Cork.

for which the mayor, &c. may not think proper or sufficient to remove such lamp-
contractors from their offices, such person so offending shall forfeit for every such
neglect five English shillings, to be recovered and levied by distress and sale of such
offender's goods and chattles, after conviction in a summary way before the mayor on conviction before
or other justice of the peace of said city, by the oath of one witness (which oath mayor or a justice on
said mayor or other justice are hereby authorized to administer) or by confession of oath of 1 witness;
the party accused, and to be applied in manner herein after directed; and if any
persons wilfully or maliciously break, throw down, or extinguish any lamp to be set breaking lamps, &c.
up to light the streets, lanes, or passages, or quays of said city, or suburbs, or wil- detained by any per-
fully damage the posts, irons, or other furniture, it shall be lawful for any person son 'till brought be-
to arrest and detain such offender, until they may be carried before the mayor, or fore mayor or jus-
some other justice for said city; and every person so offending, and being thereof tice,
convicted in a summary way by the oath of one witness, or confession of the party
accused, before the mayor, or any justice for said city (which oath said mayor or
justice is hereby authorized to administer) shall for such offence forfeit forty shil-
lings for each lamp post, iron, or furniture thereof, so broken, thrown down, ex- forfeit 40s.
tinguished, or wilfully damaged, to be recovered and levied by distress and sale of
offender's goods, as aforesaid, and applied in manner herein after mentioned; and if no distress, com-
in case no goods or chattles of the persons so offending can at the time of such con- mitted not less than
viction be found, it shall be lawful for said mayor or justice before whom such of- 1 nor above 3
fender convicted, to commit to the house of correction, kept to hard labour not months.
less than one month, and not exceeding three months.

XXV. *sect. 25.* If such penalty or forfeiture paid before the time of such com- Discharged on
mitment be expired, such offender shall upon such payment be immediately dis- payment;
charged; and said penalty of five English shillings, hereby imposed on said lamp
contractors, or any of them, and said penalty of forty shillings on any persons, for
wilfully or maliciously breaking, throwing down, or extinguishing any lamp erected
in said city or suburbs, or for wilfully damaging the posts, irons, or other furni-
ture, or any of them, shall be paid and applied in the manner following, one penalties to prosecu-
moiety to the persons who shall discover and prosecute such offenders to conviction, tor and the work-
and the other to the governor of the of the work-house of said city, for use of said house;
work-house, first deducting the expences of repairing such post, iron, or their
furniture; and if any persons shall steal or forcibly carry away any of said lamps, stealing or forcing a-
iron, posts, or furniture, being lawfully convicted thereof upon indictment, ad- way, felony, trans-
judged guilty of felony, and transported to one of his majesty's plantations in A- portation 7 years,
merica for seven years, or publickly whipped, at the discretion of the judge who or whipped.
shall pass judgment on such offenders.

XXVI. *sect. 26.* The mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of the said city, or 1016l. 10s. 3d.
majority of them, shall cause one thousand and sixteen pounds ten shillings and not raised pursuant
three pence to be added in eight equal yearly successive divisions to the first eight to 5 G. 3. c. 24.
yearly successive sums of money, that shall be ascertained and directed, after the f. 5. shall be added in
passing of this act, by the said mayor, &c. to be raised in manner before mentioned 8 yearly successive
for the erecting trimming, snuffing, cleansing, repairing, and maintaining the divisions;
lamps of said city and suburbs; and the same shall be chargeable and paid by the chargeable with lamp
aforesaid occupiers, tenants and owners, in the proportion, and according to the money,
method herein before mentioned for the raising and paying the said annual lamp
money, along with and at the time of the payment of said lamp money for the
first eight successive years, the said lamp money shall be raised, after the passing
this act, with the like remedies for recovery, in case of non-payment thereof, as
herein before mentioned with respect to said lamp-money; and the same lamp con- and paid to cham-
tractors shall collect and receive the same as before mentioned with respect to said berlain for use of
lamp mayor, &c.

lamp money; and shall pay over to the chamberlain of said city for use of said mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, the said sum of one thousand and sixteen pounds ten shillings and three pence, as, and when he or they shall receive the same, under the said eight annual divisions thereof respectively; and all and singular the lamps, irons, posts, and other furniture thereunto belonging, now in possession of said mayor, &c. and which were purchased with part of said sum of one thousand and sixteen pounds ten shillings and three pence, shall go in aid of the execution of such part of this act, as relates to lighting the said city and suburbs thereof without any sum or sums of money being levied or raised for the value or purchase thereof, save the aforesaid sum of one thousand and sixteen pounds ten shillings and three pence.

Watchmen appointed in vestries,

salaries and necessities,

punished by small fines and short imprisonment, and others appointed; to apprehend by night for affrays or breach of peace, and imprison in watch houses; carried in the morning before mayor or a justice.

Rent and expenses charged in vestries on inhabitants by valuation as for lamp-money;

recovered by churchwardens as parish rates.

Deficiencies presented by grand jury.

XXVII. *sect. 27.* It shall be lawful for the minister, church wardens, and parishioners of the several parishes in said city and suburbs, and which are herein before mentioned, at their respective vestries held after the first of July next, from time to time to appoint a sufficient number of able watchmen to keep watch in each of said respective parishes, and to appoint the times of watch in said parishes respectively, and proper salaries or wages for such watchmen, and proper watch houses in each of said parishes, and necessary fire and candle light, and other necessary articles for such watch houses, and watch cloaks, lanthorns, and staves or pikes for such watchmen, and annual overseers of such watches, to see that the same are duly kept, and to punish by small fines or short imprisonments such of the said watchmen as shall misbehave, and to appoint others in the room; and it shall be lawful for the said watchmen, or any of them, to apprehend all such idle and disorderly persons, as they shall find in the night time making any affray, or committing any breach of peace in said city and suburbs, or any part thereof, at late and unreasonable hours of the night; and such persons to detain prisoners in the respective watch houses of the said parishes; and such watchmen or watchman shall in the morning after the apprehending such idle, disorderly, or strolling person or persons, carry or convey before the mayor, or some one of the justices of said city, to be examined and dealt with according to law.

XXVIII. *sect. 28.* The rent of such watch houses, and the expences of such fire, candles, watch cloaks, lanthorns, staves, and pikes, or other necessary articles aforesaid, and all the expences, costs, and charges that shall attend the appointment and continuing of a proper watch in each of said parishes; as well as all other money usually raised at vestries for said several parishes, for the repair of churches, parish clerks, and other parish officers salaries, and other parish charges, shall by the ministers, church wardens and parishioners, at the respective vestries after the first of July next, be charged upon and paid by the respective inhabitants of each of said parishes by a proportionable poundage according to the before mentioned valuation of said several dwelling-houses, out-houses, offices, cellars, stables, linneys, and yards in each of said parishes, as before set forth with respect to said lamp money; and church wardens of said several parishes shall receive and recover from the inhabitants of the said parishes the money, so to be appointed by said vestries, in the same manner, and by such remedies, as parish rates, appointed by the vestries of said parishes to be raised and paid, are now by law to be recovered.

XXIX. *sect. 29.* The grand jury at any assizes for said city, after the first of July next, shall upon due proof of deficiency in any publick money presented to be raised by the grand jury, at the then next preceding assizes, present such deficiency to be raised along with the money by them to be presented and raised at said succeeding assizes.

XXX. *sect.*

Cork.

XXX. *sect.* 30. Nothing herein shall be construed, deemed, or taken to exempt said constables, or high constable, or any of them, or their heirs, executors, or administrators from the payment or recovery of any publick money, that such constable or high constables shall have received, and not paid to the treasurer of the county of said city, but said treasurer shall upon recovery of such money according to the laws now in force from such constables, their heirs, executors, or administrators, give credit for the same in the books of the county of said city kept by him; and such sums, as shall be so recovered and received by said treasurer, shall be presented by the respective grand juries, at the assizes for county of said city, in aid of the publick money that shall be presented to be raised by said grand juries at each of said assizes.

Constables not exempt from payment of sums received,

recovered by treasurer,

presented in aid of publick money.

XXXI. *sect.* 31. The mayor, sheriffs, and common council of said city, or the majority, upon due proof made for deficiency, by oath of said lamp contractors, or any of them (which oath said mayor is authorized to administer) shall add such deficiency to the money to be appointed by said mayor, &c. for the erecting, lighting, trimming, snuffing, cleansing, repairing, and maintaining the lamps of said city and suburbs, for the ensuing year; and such deficiency shall be deemed and taken as part of such money so to be appointed, and collected, received, and recovered therewith.

Deficiencies of lamp-money added to the money appointed.

XXXII. *sect.* 32. And whereas the like deficiency may happen in the money appointed for watch money, and other purposes before mentioned; such deficiency being duly proved by oath of church wardens or one of them, in each parish (which oath the ministers of said respective parishes are authorized to administer) the said deficiency shall by the minister, church wardens, and parishioners, at their respective vestries, be added to the next rate to be made at such vestries for such watch money, and other purposes aforesaid; and the sum so added for said deficiency, shall be deemed and taken as part of such rate, and collected, received, and recovered therewith.

Deficiencies of watch-money, &c. added to next rate.

XXXIII. *sect.* 33. It shall be lawful for each of the market-jury to execute the office to all intents and purposes as fully and effectually, as any three or more of the said market-jury might or could do by virtue of the recited act of parliament.

Each of the market jury may execute the office as by 5 G. 3. c. 24. s. 15.

XXXIV. *sect.* 34. The recorder, or deputy-recorder of said city, being a barrister, shall after the first of July next, have full power and authority to hold the court of record in absence of the mayor and sheriffs of said city, or any of them, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if held before said mayor and sheriffs; and that all acts done in said court of record, before said recorder or deputy, shall be deemed and taken, as if done before said mayor and sheriffs in said court of record.

Recorder or deputy, a barrister, may hold court of record in absence of mayor and sheriffs.

XXXV. *sect.* 35. It shall be lawful for the mayor and sheriffs of said city, and recorder or deputy, as they happen respectively to preside in said court of record, to adjourn said court from day to day, or to such day or days as they shall respectively see expedient, for the dispatch of the business of said court of record, any custom, law, or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

May be adjourned from day to day.

XXXVI. *sect.* 36. After the first of July next, it shall be lawful for the mayor and sheriffs, and for the recorder, or deputy, as they or any of them happen to preside in the said court of record, to impose a fine not exceeding five pounds on any juror or witness, that shall be legally summoned to attend said court, and shall refuse or neglect to appear pursuant to the said summons, and for whom no sufficient excuse shall be made before the court: and to issue process from time to time, in the nature of an execution, directed to the serjeants at mace, or any of them (who are the officers and ministers of the said court of record) to levy the said fine off the goods and chattles

Jurors or witnesses not attending on summons, without sufficient excuse, fined 5l.

process to levy,

chattles

Cork.

to the workhouse,
serjeants fee 2s. 6d.

Proceeding by at-
tachment.

Recorder or de-
puty may hold and
preside at quarter-
sessions.

Not to prevent
the mayor and jus-
tices.

Summoning arti-
ficers to meet and
fix price of labour,
administering oaths,
delivering tokens,
&c. the mayor or 1
justice may on oath
of 1 witness com-
mit to gaol not a-
bove 6 months, and
order to be whipped,
and recognizance
not exceeding 40l.
for behaviour 7
years.

chattles of such juror or witness, and the same, when levied, to pay over to the governors of the workhouse of said city, for use of said workhouse, deducting thereout the sum of two shillings and six pence for the trouble of said serjeants at mace, or of such of them as shall execute said process.

XXXVII. *sect.* 37. The custom of proceeding in said court of record by attachment, is hereby confirmed and established.

XXXVIII. *sect.* 38. The recorder of said city, or the deputy, being a barrister at law, shall after the first of July next, have full power and authority to hold the general quarter-session of the peace for said city, and county of the city, and to preside thereat, or at any adjournment thereof, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the same were held before the said mayor or recorder, and any two of the justices of the peace of said city.

XXXIX. *sect.* 39. Nothing herein shall be deemed, construed, or taken to prevent or hinder the mayor and justices of the peace of said city from attending at said court of quarter-sessions of the peace, or at any adjournment, or from doing their duty as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as they or any of them might or could do before the making of this act.

XL. *sect.* 40. If any persons not lawfully authorized, shall summon, or cause to be summoned, by writing or otherwise, any manufacturer, artificer, journeyman, apprentice, or labourer, usually employed in any branch of any trade, manufacture, or business, carried on within the city of Cork, or county of said city, to appear at any meeting or assembly to consult upon or enter into any rule, agreement, association, or combination, to ascertain or fix the price of labour or workmanship, or make any rule, order or regulation, in any wise respecting any such trade, manufacture, or business, or the persons employed or to be employed therein; or shall administer or cause to be administered any oath or declaration to any such manufacturer, &c. tending to fix the price or wages of labour or workmanship, or tending to fix upon or make any rule, order, agreement, or regulation respecting such trade, manufacture, or business, or the persons employed or to be employed therein; or shall issue or cause to be issued, deliver or cause to be delivered, any ticket, certificate, or token (other than and except such ticket or certificate as shall or may be delivered by, or by order of the corporation whereof such manufacturer, &c. is or shall be a member of any such manufacture, &c. of his being licensed to work at his or their respective trade or trades) or shall make or join in making any rule, order, or agreement, or regulation relating to the prices or wages of labour or workmanship, or in any particular relating to any part or branch of any such trade, manufacture, or business, or deliver or cause to be delivered to any person whatsoever, any ticket, token, printed advertisement, or writing, containing any rule, regulation, or agreement entered into by any artificer, journeyman, or labourer, in respect, touching, or concerning any such trade, manufacture, or business, or shall by force, menaces, or otherwise hinder or attempt to hinder any such manufacturer, &c. from working at his or their respective trade, or at such prices as shall be ascertained, in such manner as is herein set forth, with his or their respective employers or masters, or at such particular work as such employers or masters shall direct in their respective trades or callings, upon notice or intelligence thereof being given to the mayor, or any one justice for said city, it shall be lawful for the said mayor or such one justice respectively to issue his warrant under his hand and seal to apprehend the persons charged with all or any one of the aforesaid offences; and every such person being thereof convicted in a summary way, before the mayor, or any one justice, by the oath of one or more credible witnesses (which oath the said mayor, or justice is hereby impowered and required to administer) or by the confession

Cork.

feffion of the person charged with such offence, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or justice, by warrant under hand and seal, to commit the persons so convicted to gaol, there to be kept without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding six months; and to order the persons so convicted to be publicly whipped on the next succeeding Saturday after such conviction, and also to be whipped a second and third time on the then next succeeding Saturdays, if said mayor or justice shall think proper to order, that such person shall be whipt more than once, at some publick place, or through such publick streets or lanes within said city, or county of said city, as said mayor or justice shall in his discretion direct; and every such person shall, before discharged from such confinement, enter into and be bound in a recognizance in a sum not exceeding forty pounds before the mayor or any other justice of said city, with or without sureties for such persons being of the good behaviour, and keeping the peace to all subjects, for any term not exceeding seven years.

XLII. *sect. 41.* If any such manufacturer, artificer, journeyman, apprentice, or labourer, shall take an oath, or enter into any combination or agreement to ascertain or fix the price of wages or labour, or workmanship, or to make any rule, order, agreement, or regulation, respecting their respective trades, manufacture, or business, or under any pretence whatsoever not to work for any particular master or employers, upon notice or intelligence thereof, though not upon oath being given to said mayor or any one justice for said city, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or justice respectively to issue his warrant under hand and seal to apprehend the person charged with all or any of said offences; and every such person being convicted in a summary way before said mayor, or any justice, upon the oath of one or more credible witnesses (which oath the mayor or justice is impowered and required to administer) or by confession, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or justice by warrant under hand and seal to commit to gaol, there kept without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding six months, and also to order the person to be publicly whipped once, or oftner at his discretion, as aforesaid, at some publick place, or through such publick streets or lanes within said city or county of said city; and every such person shall before discharged from such confinement, enter into and be bound in a recognizance, not exceeding forty pounds, before said mayor, or other justice, with or without sureties for being of good behaviour, and keeping the peace to all subjects, for any term not exceeding seven years.

Artificer, &c. taking oath or combining to fix price of labour, or make rules, &c. or not to work for particular master, on notice (tho' not on oath) apprehended;

on conviction before mayor or justice on oath of 1 witness imprisoned not above 6 months, and whipped, bound in recognizance 40l.

XLII. *sect. 42.* If any manufacturer, artificer, journeyman, or labourer usually employed in any trade or manufacture within the city or county of the city of Cork, not having any other visible livelihood besides the trade, business, occupation or calling to which he shall belong, and not being in the actual service of any master or employer, on application made to him by any master or employer, in the trade or business to which such manufacturer, &c. belong, refuse or neglect seven days after such application to work with the person making application at the prices herein after ascertained, or in case any such manufacturer, &c. being engaged with any master or employer in any such business, shall after such engagement, and during the time of which he shall be so engaged, refuse to work, or not work on being required in or at any particular branch of the business, he shall be so engaged for, and in such usual and reasonable manner as his master or employer shall direct, every such person so offending, and convicted in a summary way before said mayor, or one justice, by the oath of the person making such application, or of any other witness or witnesses (which oath such mayor or justice is hereby authorized to administer) or by confession of the person charged with such refusal, without sufficient cause, upon oath, to the satisfaction of such mayor or justice, for such refusal, it shall

Artificers, &c. refusing application 7 days, having no other calling or service, or not working after engagement, committed 3 months, and whipped, and 40l. recognizance.

Cork.

shall be lawful for such mayor or justice by warrant under hand and seal to commit to gaol, there to be kept without bail or mainprize not exceeding three months, and also to order, to be once or oftner, as aforesaid, at the discretion of said mayor or justices, publickly whipped; and every such person shall, before discharged from such confinement, enter into and be bound in a recognizance, not exceeding forty pounds, before the mayor or other justice, with or without sureties for being of the good behaviour, and keeping the peace to all subjects, not exceeding seven years.

Wages settled at
Easter sessions, re-
corder present,

more taken forfeited
to workhouse and
prosecutor, and im-
prisoned 3 months.

Wages not lower
than usual prices.

Wages paid or
double value,

40s. or under in
court of conscience,
above by civil bill.

Order certified
conclusive evidence
of wages.

7 riotously assem-
bling, and not dis-
persing after reading
this clause, or hin-
dering the reading,
or by force entering
houses, ships, &c.
imprisoned 6 months
and whipped, and
40l. recognizance.

XLIII. *sect. 43.* It shall be lawful for the court of general quarter-sessions of the peace for said city, and county of said city, the recorder or deputy being present, yearly at every Easter sessions to ascertain what wages or sum of money, every mason, carpenter, slater, cooper, or other artificer, shall take, and be paid by the day, or by the certain denomination, piece, or parcel of work or job, either with or without meat and drink, during the year following; and all the said artificers take and receive such wages and sums of money, and no more, on pain of forfeiting any sum of money or thing they shall take to the contrary, one half to the governors of said workhouse, for use of said workhouse, and the other to the prosecutor; and to be imprisoned at discretion of said court, not exceeding three months, upon conviction in a summary way at said court, or any adjournment, by oath of one or more witnesses, which oath said court is authorized to administer, or by confession of the offender.

XLIV. *sect. 44.* Said court shall not ascertain the wages of such artificers at a lower rate or sum than the accustomed prices usually paid in said city to such artificers respectively.

XLV. *sect. 45.* Every person, who shall employ said artificers, or any of them, shall pay such artificers respectively the wages and sums of money so ascertained; and in default thereof, every artificer, from whom such wages and sums withheld, shall be intitled to recover double the value; to be recovered, if to the amount of forty shillings, or under, in a summary way in the court of conscience in said city, upon the oath or oaths of one or more witnesses; and if above forty shillings, by civil bill at next assizes for the county of said city.

XLVI. *sect. 46.* The order of quarter-sessions, certified by the town-clerk, shall be conclusive evidence of said several rates and wages.

XLVII. *sect. 47.* In case any persons, to the number of seven or more, not legally authorized, shall riotously and tumultuously assemble together within said city, or county of said city, and not disperse within one hour after reading this clause of this act, by the mayor or either of the sheriffs, or any other justice of said city; or in case any person or persons shall hinder, or attempt to hinder, said mayor, or either of the sheriffs, or any one justice, from reading this clause, to the persons so assembled; or in case any persons, to the number of seven or more, so assembled, shall by force enter, or attempt to enter the dwelling-house, ware-house, shop, cellar, yard, loft, linney, or building of any inhabitant of said city, or county of said city, without consent of possessor, and lawful authority, or shall by force enter, or attempt to enter any ship, lighter, boat, bark, or vessel, lying at any of the quays of said city, or at any other place in the river, or within the harbour of said city, without lawful authority, being thereof convicted in a summary way, by oath of one or more witnesses, before the mayor or any justice (which oath said mayor, or any justice, are respectively impowered and required to administer) or by confession of the party, every person offending herein shall suffer imprisonment, not exceeding six months, without bail or mainprize, and be once or oftner, at discretion of said mayor or justice, publickly whipped in manner before mentioned; and every such person shall, before discharged from such confinement, enter into and be bound in a recognizance

Cork.

nizance not exceeding forty pounds, before the mayor, or other justice, with or without sureties for being of the good behaviour, and keeping the peace to all subjects, not exceeding seven years.

XLVIII. *sect.* 48. After the first of July, 1772, it shall be lawful for said mayor, or any other justice of the county of the city, upon affidavit made before him, that it is suspected there is or has been any combination or unlawful assembly in said city or county thereof, to summon any person or persons charged or suspected with being concerned in such unlawful assembly or combination, and to administer an oath to such, as such mayor or justice in his discretion shall think fit; and every such person shall swear to answer all such questions, as shall be demanded of him, touching such combinations or unlawful assemblies, and shall discover the names and places of abode, to the best of his, her, or their knowledge and belief, of the several persons who have acted or been concerned in any such combination or unlawful assemblies, and shall answer all such other questions concerning such unlawful assemblies or combinations, as shall be proposed by such mayor or justice, and shall not, by any plea or demurrer, cover or conceal the same; and such examination shall be reduced into writing, and signed by the mayor, or such justice, before whom the same are taken, and by the party or parties so examined.

Summons on affidavit of suspicion of unlawful assembly or combination, and oath tendered;

discovery;

examination in writing and signed.

XLIX. *sect.* 49. Such examination shall never afterwards upon any occasion whatever be allowed to be given as evidence to charge the person so giving the same.

Not given in evidence after to charge the party.

L. *sect.* 50. Such persons so examined shall be bound by recognizance, not exceeding twenty pounds, to appear at such time and place within said city, as specified in such recognizance, and to prosecute before said mayor or justice, in the summary manner before set forth, the person or persons mentioned in such examination to have been concerned in such unlawful assemblies or combinations; and in case any such persons so summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear before such mayor or other justice pursuant to said summons, or to take such oaths as aforesaid, or to give testimony, and be examined in manner aforesaid, or to sign such examination, or to enter into such recognizance, said mayor or justice shall issue warrant or warrants, and cause such persons to be imprisoned in the city gaol, not exceeding three months, or be sent to bridewell or the house of correction, there kept to hard labour for one month; and in case such persons so examined shall neglect or refuse to give testimony, at the time and place at which they shall be bound to appear, the mayor or justice shall respectively forthwith upon such default or refusal issue his warrant or warrants to apprehend and detain in execution in the city gaol of Cork, the body or bodies of the persons making such default, or refusing to give, until they shall pay and satisfy the penalty of the respective recognizances, to be applied and paid over to the governors of the workhouse, for use of the said workhouse.

20l. recognizance to appear and prosecute;

on refusal imprisoned not above 3 months, or bridewell 1 month

refusing testimony, detained till penalty satisfied,

to the work house.

LI. *sect.* 51. Upon any such examination or affidavit being given or made, it shall be lawful for the said mayor, or such justice, to issue his warrant to apprehend each of the persons accused, and to bind him in a recognizance of forty pounds, with or without sureties, if not immediately prosecuted, to appear at such time and place within said city, as specified in such recognizance, to answer such matters as shall be alledged against him in and by such affidavit or examination; and in case the person so accused shall neglect or refuse to appear at such time and place, it shall be lawful for said mayor or other justice to issue his warrant under hand and seal to apprehend and detain in execution in the city gaol, the body of the person so accused, and the bodies of his securities, until he and the said securities shall pay and satisfy the penalties of their said recognizance; to be applied and paid over to the governors of the workhouse, for use of said workhouse; and in case the person so accused

On examination or affidavit, apprehended and bound in 40l. recognizance to appear and answer;

on default imprisoned till payment,

for the work-house;

if no security 'till
complaint heard.

In 3 days or dis-
charged.

Prosecutors ex-
culpated.

10 guineas pre-
sentment to coroners,
each assizes.

30l. to clerk of
crown.

Salt measurers ap-
pointed annually by
mayor,

sworn,

removed for mis-
behaviour, another
appointed;

committed 1 month;

measuring without
appointment or oath
20s. to prosecutor
and work-house,

fees ascertained by
mayor, &c.

Appointment and
removal approved by
Doyer hundred in 6
months, or void.

On green wax
processes sheriffs to re-
tain 2s. 6d. per lb.

accused and apprehended cannot procure sufficient security for his appearance, it shall be lawful for said mayor or justice to commit him to gaol until such complaint shall be enquired into, heard, and determined in manner before set forth.

LII. *sect.* 52. When the person so accused, be committed to gaol, such complaint shall be heard within three days from the time of commitment, otherwise discharged.

LIII. *sect.* 53. Such persons as shall give testimony against such offenders to conviction, shall for ever be discharged and exculpated from all punishments which they or any of them may be liable to for or on account of being concerned in such unlawful combinations mentioned in their testimony, and for which such offenders so convicted.

LIV. *sect.* 54. It shall be lawful for the grand jury at each assizes in every year for the county of said city, to present along with other public money ten guineas, to be raised along with such other public money, and to be paid to the coroners of the county of said city, for half a year's salary, ending at said respective assizes.

LV. *sect.* 55. It shall be lawful for the grand jury at each assizes in every year for the county of said city, to present along with other public money, thirty pounds, to be raised along with such other public money, and paid to the clerk of crown of the county of said city, for his trouble in attending and executing said office at said assizes.

LVI. *sect.* 56. The mayor of said city shall annually appoint a sufficient number of honest and skilful persons to measure salt on board or from on board any ship or other vessel in said city, between buyer and seller, during mayoralty of said mayor, and each of said salt-measurers, before he acts in said office, shall be sworn before said mayor fairly, justly, and impartially to measure the said salt between buyer and seller, without favour to either of the parties; and it shall be lawful for said mayor to remove any of said salt-measurers from said office for misbehaviour, and to appoint another, and also on proof before said mayor, by oath of one or more witnesses (which oath said mayor is authorized to administer) of the misbehaviour of any such salt-measurer, it shall be lawful for said mayor to commit to the house of correction, to be kept at hard labour, not exceeding one calendar month; and in case any person shall measure salt on board or from on board any ship or vessel in said city, between buyer and seller, who shall not be so appointed by said mayor, and sworn, being convicted in a summary way before said mayor, by oath of one or more witnesses, shall forfeit, for each time such person shall so measure salt, twenty shillings, levied by warrant of said mayor, of the goods and chattles of offender, one half paid to prosecutor, the other half to the governors of the work-house of said city, for use of said work-house; and it shall be lawful for said mayor, sheriffs, and common council, or the majority, from time to time to ascertain the fees to said salt-measurers, and by whom said fees are to be paid, whether by buyer or seller, or equally between both, and no other fees shall be paid or received for measuring said salt in the said city between buyer and seller, but those ascertained by mayor, &c.

LVII. *sect.* 57. The appointment and removal of said measurers of salt, and every of them, shall be approved of by a court of doyer hundred in six months after admission, or otherwise every such appointment and removal shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

LVIII. *sect.* 58. Whereas the not levying forfeited recognizances has partly impeded the administration of justice at the assizes and quarter-sessions, it shall be lawful for the sheriffs of the county of said city to retain to their own use, and for their trouble, two shillings and six-pence in the pound for all money, they shall levy

Cork.

levy by virtue of such green wax processes, and sheriffs shall be allowed the same allowed in accounts on passing their accounts with the court of exchequer.

LIX. *sect. 59.* This act shall in all courts and places be deemed and taken to be a public act, and judicially taken notice of by all judges, justices, and courts whatsoever, without specially pleading the same; and if any replevin brought for any distress taken pursuant to this act, and if any person sued for any thing done by virtue and in pursuance of this act, the defendant in such replevin, and such person sued, may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence for defence; and if plaintiff shall discontinue, or be nonsuited, or if judgment against him, on verdict or demurrer, the defendant shall recover double costs of suit.

A publick act;
general issue;
double costs on non-suit, &c.

LX. *Stat. 11 & 12 G. 3. cap. 23. sect. 1.* The house and front lot of ground in south suburbs of Cork, or any other house or buildings which at any time hereafter shall be erected thereon, or other house or piece of ground in the south suburbs of said city, that may be thought more convenient by the majority of the herein-after mentioned trustees, and any house or buildings that at any time hereafter may be erected thereon, shall be vested in the several persons herein named; to the intent and purpose, and upon the special trust and confidence, that the said house and front lot of ground, and the buildings that now are or that may be erected thereon, or any other house or ground in the south suburbs of the said city of Cork, that shall be thought more convenient by the majority of said trustees, and all buildings which are or shall be erected thereon, shall for ever hereafter be applied and disposed of to the pious and charitable uses herein mentioned.

House and ground in south suburb of Cork, or any other taken, vested in trustees named, to be applied to charitable use.

LXI. *sect. 2.* It shall be lawful for said trustees for the said infirmary, from time to time, and at any time, to accept of or take by lease or purchase, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments in the south suburbs of said city for any term of years, upon this special trust and confidence, that the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, and all buildings now erected, or that shall be erected thereon, shall for ever hereafter be applied to and disposed of to the pious and charitable uses herein mentioned; and the said lands, &c. and all houses and buildings thereon, shall be vested in and settled upon the aforesaid trustees, to be applied and disposed of to the said uses.

Trustees may take lease or purchase of lands for any term of years;
the lands and buildings vested in them for said uses.

LXII. *sect. 3.* After the first of July 1772, there shall be a body corporate to continue for ever for the execution of said charitable design; which body corporate shall consist of the several persons herein named.

A body corporate for ever.

LXIII. *sect. 4.* For ever thereafter in name and fact one body politick and corporate in law for the charitable purposes herein, and shall have perpetual succession, and be called by the name of the trustees for the south charitable infirmary of the city of Cork; and enabled to plead and sue, and to be impleaded and sued by that name in all courts of justice, and shall and may appoint a common seal and seals for use of said corporation, and shall have power and authority to meet together as often as occasion: and the said trustees and their successors, or any five or more so assembled, shall have power to make such reasonable laws, rules, orders, and regulations for the better government and management of said infirmary, as they shall think necessary and convenient, and to revoke and alter the same at their discretion.

For the charitable purposes herein, named trustees for the south charitable infirmary of Cork; sue and be sued, a common seal, and to meet; any 5 to make or alter regulations.

LXIV. *sect. 5.* Said trustees, or any five or more, shall on the first Wednesday in July 1772, proceed to elect fifteen fit persons out of such, as at the time of such election shall have been subscribers for twelve calendar months previous to such election, towards the support of said infirmary, and the charitable purposes therein to be carried on; which fifteen shall be elected by the majority of the trustees and subscribers

5 or more trustees to elect annually on first Wednesday in July 15 subscribers 12 months before to be added as trustees.

subscribers to said infirmary then present in said infirmary house; and such fifteen so to be elected, added to the trustees herein before named, and shall to all intents and purposes, and as if their names were herein particularly inserted, be deemed and taken to be trustees for said infirmary, from the day next after their being elected, until the day next after the first Wednesday in July 1773, and for no longer time by virtue of such election; and said trustees before named, and the trustees from time to time elected pursuant to this act, or any five, shall in like manner on the first Wednesday of July 1773, and in every subsequent year proceed to elect fifteen fit persons out of such persons, as at the time of such election shall have been such subscribers as aforesaid towards the support of said infirmary, and the charitable purposes therein to be carried on; which fifteen persons shall be elected by the majority of the trustees and subscribers to said infirmary then present in said infirmary house; and that such fifteen persons, so from time to time to be elected, shall be added to the trustees herein before named, and shall to all intents and purposes, and as if their names were herein particularly inserted, be deemed and taken to be trustees for said infirmary from the day next after their being elected, until the day next after the first Wednesday of July in the year next following the time of their being elected, and for no longer time, by virtue of any one election.

Trustees may take lands 1000l. a year in the whole, or any personal estate, for benefit of the infirmary.

LXV. *sect. 6.* Said trustees shall and may without licence in mortmain purchase, take, or receive any manors, lands, tenements, annuities, or hereditaments, in possession, reversion, or contingency, not exceeding the value of one thousand pounds a year in the whole, of the alienation, gift, or devise of any person having a right, and not being otherwise disabled to alien, grant, or demise the same, who are hereby enabled to transfer and grant the same accordingly, or any goods, chattles, and personal estate whatsoever, as well for the enlarging the said house, rebuilding it, or taking any other house or piece of ground in the south suburbs of said city, as the majority of said trustees should think most convenient, or enlarging or building on the same, as for the relief, support, and maintenance of the maimed, sick, and infirm persons, who are to receive the benefit of the said infirmary.

May recover legacies, &c. in trust.

LXVI. *sect. 7.* Said trustees and their successors, shall have power and authority to recover all legacies, gifts, and bequests to any person whatsoever in trust for said infirmary, or for any of the charitable purposes therein carried on or to be carried on at any time or times previous to the first of July 1772.

May demise 31 years, reserving as much rent as really and bona fide can be had from solvent tenant,

LXVII. *sect. 8.* It shall be lawful for said trustees from time to time, by indenture under common seal to demise or lease any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, vested in them in pursuance of this act, or any part or parcel thereof, for any term of years not exceeding thirty-one, so as upon every such demise or lease there be reserved and made payable half yearly to the trustees, and their successors, during said term, as much rent as at the time of making such lease can be really and bona fide had from a solvent tenant; and so as no fine, or income, or other consideration be taken for the same, other than the said rents reserved; and so as every such demise or lease be made in possession, and not in reversion.

no fine or consideration.

Other releases void.

LXVIII. *sect. 9.* All leases made of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in any other manner, shall not be good or available in law, but to all intents and purposes null and void.

A publick act.

LXIX. *sect. 10.* This act deemed, and taken, and allowed in all courts within this kingdom as a publick act, and as such all judges shall take notice thereof without specially pleading the same.

Corn, Flour.

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 12. sect. 1. No bounty shall be paid under the 31st or 33d of G. 2. for flour or meal of wheat brought by land to Dublin. Persons bringing by land, sound, clean, merchantable flour of wheat of this kingdom from any place where made within this kingdom, and who shall sell in the usual public markets in Dublin, St. Sepulchre, Thomas Court, or Donore, or deliver to a factor to sell, shall on performing requisites aftermentioned receive from the paymaster as a premium or bounty for every hundred (112 pounds to be computed) brought from a greater distance than five miles from Dublin Castle, three pence for every five miles, and so in proportion for any lesser number of miles.

No premium for flour of wheat under 31 G. 2. c. 3. or 33 G. 2. c. 12.

3d. per 100 every 5 miles.

II. sect. 2. No person intitled to said bounty, unless he first delivers to said paymaster within three months after such flour so brought and sold an affidavit by the owner or his clerk before a justice of the county from whence brought, which such justice is to take without fee or reward, and set forth the quantity, name of the place where made, and number of miles distant from Dublin Castle, each in words not figures, and that the wheat was to best of his knowledge and belief of the growth of this kingdom, and that such flour is as free from bran or pollard, as flour of that quality ought; and also deliver a certificate under hand and seal of a justice, that such affidavit was made before him, and that he believes the particulars to be true; and also deliver an affidavit by a credible person, that such certificate was signed and sealed by the person whose name is subscribed, and the names of the owners of such flour, the quantity, and where made, and that it has been sold in a public market or usual place in Dublin, Saint Sepulchre, Thomas Court, or Donore, or delivered to a merchant or factor named to sell, and that he or any other person to his belief has not received any premium for it; and also deliver a note from the craner of the market where sold (which he is to give without fee or reward) of the quantity, and day of the month and year. The flour to be sold in three months after so brought to Dublin.

Owners affidavit before a justice;

justice's certificate;

affidavit to paymaster;

craner's note; sale in 3 months.

III. sect. 3. If delivered to a factor, he in lieu of said craner's note shall make affidavit before paymaster of owner's name, the quantity, time of receiving it, and place of sale, and that he or any other to his belief has not received any premium.

Factor's affidavit.

IV. sect. 4. Persons, who bring merchantable wheat, rye, messlin, bere, barley, malt, oats, and French or pearl barley, by land to Dublin from any place, where it grew, in this kingdom, above five miles, and perform the requisites in said act, shall receive the bounties in said acts for every five miles, and an additional half-penny per mile every forty stone, and so in proportion.

On corn additional bounty one halfpenny every stone.

V. sect. 5. If any forge or knowingly produce forged certificate, note, or affidavit, or knowingly swear false, guilty of felony, and transported to the plantations seven years.

Forgery or false swearing, transportation.

VI. sect. 6. If any justice sign a blank certificate, or any knowing it false, on information in B. R. for ever disabled.

Signing blank or false certificate, disabled.

VII. sect. 7. Craner refusing such note to person intitled, shall forfeit forty shillings to him by civil bill; giving false note ten pounds by civil bill to him who shall sue.

Craner refusing note, 40s. false note 10l.

VIII. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 9. The act 25 G. 2. with the several amendments thereto by 31 G. 2. and all the clauses, articles, and provisos therein revived and continued seven years, and from thence to the end of then next session after expiration of said seven years.

25 G. 2. c. 15. as amended by 31 G. 2. c. 9. continued 7 years, &c.

IX. Stat.

Corn, Flour,

4d. *per* 100 corn
&c. brought coast-
ways and sold in
Dublin.

If southward of
Tuscar and north-
ward of Carrick-
fergus, 5d.

South of Cooley
Point to Newry, Bel-
fast, or Londonderry
4d.

Notice of quantity
and quality before
shipt;

return;

master's affidavit;

collector's certificate;

copies transmitted.

Delivery of certi-
ficate, master's affi-
davit.

Forgery or per-
jury, imprisonment.

Accounts as for
land carriage;

said officer furnished
and allowed in like
manner.

No fees.

Continued to 24
June 1770.

The 200l. in 5 G.
3. c. 18. f. 1. divided;

IX. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 24. sect. 1.* Persons, who after 1 July 1768 import sound, merchantable wheat, flour of wheat, oats, bere, barley, or malt made of bere or barley of the growth and produce of this kingdom by water coastways to the city of Dublin from any port or place southward of Dublin, nor nearer than Wicklow, nor further than the Tuscar, or from any port or place to northward of Dublin not nearer than Drogheda nor farther than Carrickfergus, and shall sell or discharge in publick markets or places where corn or malt usually sold in Dublin, shall upon performing requisites herein receive from collector of Dublin four pence *per* hundred weight.

X. *sect. 2.* Imported from any place southward of the Tuscar or northward of Carrickfergus, and so sold and discharged in Dublin, five pence *per* hundred.

XI. *sect. 3.* From any place southward of Cooley Point near Carlingford in county of Louth to Newry, Belfast, or Londonderry, and sold and discharged in any markets or places where usually sold in or near such ports, four pence *per* hundred.

XII. *sect. 4.* Master of the vessel, in which brought to Dublin, Newry, Belfast, or Londonderry, shall, before the same is shipped, give notice in writing to the collector or principal officer of the port or district, specifying the quantity and quality, who shall thereupon direct an officer of the port or district to attend the shipping, and as soon as shipped return in writing to such collector or principal the quantity and quality, and name of the vessel, and master, and time of shipping; said return shall be signed by such officer making it; the quantity, for which the premiums shall be paid, shall not exceed the return. The master after shipping shall make affidavit before such collector or neighbouring justice (which they are empowered and required to take without fee or reward) of the quantity and quality, and mention real owners names, and where they reside. Collector or principal officer shall thereupon deliver to such master a certificate under hand and seal of the quantity and quality, name of master and owner, and by next post transmit to the officer appointed by act of parliament for paying premiums upon land carriage of corn and flour to Dublin, or to collector of the port where intended to be landed, true copies of all such returns, affidavits, and certificates.

XIII. *sect. 5.* Master upon arrival in Dublin shall deliver to said officer, or on arrival at any of said ports to the collector, such certificate, and also make affidavit before such officer of the quantity and quality, owners names, and place whence.

XIV. *sect. 6.* If any forge such certificate, affidavit, or note, and produce to such officer knowing it forged, or knowingly swear false, on conviction shall suffer such imprisonment as for wilful perjury by the laws of this kingdom.

XV. *sect. 7.* Such accounts shall be kept of the several payments in pursuance of this act, as are directed to be kept by the several acts relative to the premiums on land carriage of corn and flour to Dublin. The officer appointed by said acts for paying said premiums shall from time to time be furnished with money to pay the premiums by this act for all corn imported coastways to Dublin in same manner and by same persons as by said acts; and collectors of said ports shall be allowed respectively in their accounts whatever sums they shall pay in pursuance of this act.

XVI. *sect. 8.* None of the officers before mentioned shall take any fee or reward whatsoever for any thing done in pursuance of said directions.

XVII. *sect. 9.* This act to continue until 24 June, 1770, and no longer.

XVIII. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 28. sect. 1.* The 200l. given by an act to amend an act for preservation of corn, in each county, instead of being divided into the proportions

Corn, Flour.

proportions or premiums therein set forth shall be divided in following manner; 100l. into four premiums, one of 40l. for any quantity of corn not less than 4000 stone of wheat or 8000 stone of any other corn; one of 30l. for any quantity not less than 3000 stone of wheat or 6000 of any other corn; one of 20l. for not less than 2000 of wheat or 4000 of other corn; and one of 10l. for 1000 of wheat or 2000 of other corn. The said class of premiums payable on first of January 1769 in each county to landholders or farmers occupying in their own possession not less than 250 acres, who shall then have the greatest quantity of corn, the produce of their land, and shall have reaped the harvest precedent not less than the quantities aforesaid, preserved on stands erected in the open air, as in said act. If any of the higher premiums for any county remain not claimed, and at same time two or more claimants in that county for any of the lower premiums, the premiums not claimed shall be disposed in premiums to persons, who have the greatest quantity not less than the quantities herein mentioned for the lesser premiums.

100l. in 4 premiums;

1 Jan. 1769 to occupiers of 250 acres preserved on stands;

if not claimed by the higher, disposed to the lower.

XIX. *sect. 2.* The other 100l. may be divided into five premiums, of 30, 25, 20, 15, & 10 pounds; the said class payable on 1st January 1769 to the five landholders or farmers in each county occupying in their own possession not less than forty acres nor exceeding two hundred and fifty, who shall then have the greatest quantity reaped from the land occupied by them the harvest preceding, and preserved on stands in open air as in said act.

100l. in 5 premiums for 40 acres.

XX. *sect. 3.* Whereas 4539l. for January 1767 and 2945l. for 1768 remain not claimed, a further sum of 50l. may be yearly paid in each county to the lowest class of farmers, who hold not more than forty acres nor less than five, to be divided into five premiums of 15, 12, 10, 8, and 5 pounds, and paid on 1st January 1769 to the five farmers of said lowest class who shall then have the greatest quantity of corn reaped from their farms respectively the harvest precedent, and preserved on stands in open air as in said act; landholders or farmers living within any county of city or town considered as intitled to any premiums aforesaid in same manner to all intents and purposes as the inhabitants of the county at large.

Further 50l. to lowest class in 5 premiums;

living in counties of towns intitled.

XXI. *sect. 4.* Claimants shall give such notice, as said act requires, to the secretary or assistant of Dublin Society, mentioning the parish, barony, and county, wherein the corn and stands lie, number of stands and of barts on each, and number of barts of each species of corn on each stand; and if more than one species on the same stand, the proof barts must be taken from each species, and the produce returned as said act directs; said secretary shall publish weekly as he receives, distinguishing parishes, baronies, and counties, until the 1st of January each year; and if not more than 420 barts on any one stand, or if there shall be different species of corn on same stand, and no more than 400 barts of any one species upon such stand, then instead of taking down ten proof barts to thresh, as said act directs, it shall be sufficient to take down only six barts from such stand, containing no more than 400 barts of any one species, and to return the exact produce of the same when threshed, as said act directs; and said six proof barts or ten proof barts, in case the number of barts of every one species on any stand shall exceed 400, may be taken down from the stand or stands, as the corn is making up; provided taken indifferently and without any choice of the largest sheafs, half from one part and half from another of such stand or stands.

Notice to secretary of Dublin society;

proof barts from each species, published weekly; 6 barts taken down, produce returned when threshed; taken down indifferently.

XXII. *sect. 5.* Affidavits and certificates, necessary by this and said act to intitle claimants, returned to said secretary, who is to lay the same without delay before said society, who are empowered to judge from the same of each claimant's merit; in framing which judgment one stone of wheat always considered as equal to two of any other species; and barley or bere preferred to oats, wherever the number of stones

Affidavits and certificates returned; 1 stone of wheat equal to 2 of others;

Corn, Flour.

barley and bere preferred to oats; preference to tilling largest proportion and return.

Owner assisting affidavit of one sufficient, otherwise 2, owner's affidavit.

Certificate to claimants;

payment by vice-treasurer.

Certificate of a justice, where minister prevented.

Bere or barley threshed before 1 Jan. and claim allowed.

Forgery and false swearing.

Like premiums 7 years.

5 G. 3. c. 19. to 24 June 1772, &c.

Injuring persons or property to hinder buying corn or potatoes, imprisoned not above 3 months nor less than 1, and whipped.

stones equal. If several claimants for same premium, whose merits so nearly equal, that doubt may arise, the claimant, who has tilled the largest proportion of his farm, and has the greatest return of corn by the acre from the land so tilled by him, shall have preference.

XXIII. *sect. 6.* Where farmer or owner himself assists in stacking and management of his corn, his own affidavit with affidavit of one other assisting him sufficient; but where owner does not assist himself, there must be affidavit of two employed by him, as said act directs: but owner's affidavit need in such case only set forth the quantity of land tilled by him or his order, and that the same is occupied by him, and in what barony, parish, and county it lies, the quantity of each species, produce of said lands so tilled, or part of the produce then upon his stands, to the best of his judgment, supposing the same to be then all threshed and cleaned, and that he verily believes the affidavits of the two persons employed by him in management of his corn to be strictly true.

XXIV. *sect. 7.* When Dublin Society determines the merits of claimants, their secretary or assistant shall deliver to claimants, to whom premiums adjudged, a certificate signed by secretary, or assistant, or president, or one vice president, or five members, setting forth the premium adjudged; on delivery of which and claimant's receipt on the back to vice treasurers or deputies they shall pay the sum, which shall be allowed in their account.

XXV. *sect. 8.* Where sickness or other accident prevents rector, vicar, or curate of the parish from viewing claimants stands so as to give such certificate, as said act requires, a neighbouring justice certifying as by said act shall answer the purpose: but no claimant intitled to premium, not producing such certificate either of rector, vicar, curate, or justice to the secretary or assistant.

XXVI. *sect. 9.* Persons, who make up any quantity of bere or barley on stands, and perform the other requisites in this and said acts, may take down and thresh it, as soon as thought necessary, altho' before 1st of January every year, and have the benefit of such bere or barley, and be allowed for the same in claim, as effectually as if preserved on the stands on which erected until 1st of January every year.

XXVII. *sect. 10.* Persons wilfully forging false certificate or swearing false in any affidavit aforesaid, when convicted, suffer as persons convicted of wilful and corrupt forgery or perjury.

XXVIII. *sect. 11.* Like premiums, subject to same conditions and restrictions, in this and said act, shall be paid yearly for 7 years from 1st January 1769, and to end of then next session.

XXIX. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 5.* An act 5 G. 3. c. 19. continued until 24 June 1772, and to end of then next session.

XXX. *Stat. 11. Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1.* If any person wilfully and maliciously beat, wound, or use any other violence to or upon any person with intent to deter or hinder him from buying corn, grain, or potatoes in any market or other place within this kingdom, or unlawfully stop or seize upon any carriage or horse loaded with wheat, flour, meal, malt, or other grain, or potatoes in or on the way to or from any city, market-town, sea-port, or other usual place of shipping corn, or potatoes, or wilfully and maliciously break, cut, separate, or destroy the same or any part, or the harness of the horses drawing, or unlawfully take off, drive away, kill, or wound any such horses, or beat or wound the driver of such carriage or horse so loaded in order to stop the same, or by cutting the sacks or otherwise scatter or throw abroad such wheat, flour, meal, malt, or other grain, or potatoes, or take

Corn, Flour.

and carry away, spoil or damage, the same or any part, or distribute, or compel the owner or his servant or carrier to distribute or otherwise depart from possession thereof, contrary to his consent, being thereof lawfully convicted before two justices of the county, county of city or town, or place corporate, wherein such offence committed, or the justices in open session (who are impowered summarily and finally to hear and determine) upon confession of the party or oath of one or more persons, he shall be sent to the common gaol or house of correction and kept to hard labour, not exceeding three months nor less than one, and also ordered to be once publicly and openly whipped by the keeper of such gaol in such city, market-town, or seaport, in or near which such offence committed, on the first convenient market-day, at the market-cross or place there between eleven and two of the clock.

XXXI. *sect. 2.* If any so convicted commit any of said offences a second time, or wilfully and maliciously pull, throw down, or destroy any storehouse or granary, or other place where corn then kept in order to be exported or sent from one part to another of this kingdom coastways, or unlawfully enter such place, and take and carry away any corn, flour, meal, or grain therefrom, or throw abroad or spoil any part, or unlawfully enter on board any ship, barge, boat, or vessel, and wilfully and maliciously take and carry away, cast or throw out therefrom, or otherwise spoil or damage any meal, flour, wheat, or other grain therein, intended for exportation or to be sent coastways, being lawfully convicted, adjudged guilty of felony, and transported five years as other felons by the laws and statutes of this realm; offenders so transported returning before said five years, suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy.

2d offence, or destroying granaries, &c. entering ships, and spoiling the grain, &c.
transportation 5 years, returning sooner, death.

XXXII. *sect. 3.* No attainder from any offence made felony by this act shall work corruption of blood, loss of dower, or disinherittance.

No corruption of blood, &c.

XXXIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 1.* After the 24th of June 1772, no person intitled to receive any bounty for bringing flour to the city of Dublin, unless the owner, or some person employed by him to take care of the same where it was made, do, before it is brought to Dublin, make an affidavit before a justice of the county, in which such flour was made, or chief magistrate of any town corporate, who are hereby impowered to administer the same, which affidavit shall set forth the quantity of such flour of wheat, name of the place where made, and number of miles such place is distant from his majesty's castle in Dublin, each to be expressed in words, not figures, and that the wheat, whereof such flour was made, was to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making such affidavit, of the growth of this kingdom, and that such flour is as free from bran or pollard, as flour of that quality ought to be, and that neither he nor any other person to his belief, has received any premium for the same, or made any affidavit, but the present, to intitle him to a premium for the same: and if the person making such affidavit be illiterate, it shall be made to appear upon oath of some other person, that such affidavit was truly read to him, before such justice or chief magistrate shall administer the foregoing affidavit to him; and there shall be delivered to the person, appointed for paying those premiums, such certificate and affidavits as are required by the former acts.

Affidavit by owner of flour, or person employed before a justice where made or chief magistrate, quantity, place, distance in words; growth of this kingdom, free from bran or pollard. no premium received, if illiterate, oath that truly read, certificate and affidavit delivered, as by former acts.

XXXIV. *sect. 2.* If any persons forge such certificate, affidavit, or craner's note, as in this or the former acts, or any of them, is or are mentioned and directed, or produce to paymaster or his deputy, any such certificate, affidavit, or craner's note, knowing the same to be forged or false, with intent to receive the benefit of the

Forging, or knowingly producing forged, to receive the premium,

Corn, Flour.

false swearing, fictitious names, first offence whipt on market day, in each of 3 next weeks, second felony, transportation 7 years, like penalty on aiding or procuring.

said premium or bounty, or shall knowingly swear any thing which is false, in any such affidavits, or fraudulently assume or take any false or fictitious name in any such affidavit, he, she, or they, upon conviction, shall for the first offence be publickly whipped on a market day in each of the three successive weeks next after conviction; and for such next offence, adjudged guilty of felony, and transported for seven years to some one of the plantations in America; and if any persons knowingly aiding or assisting in making, procuring, or obtaining any such forged or false affidavit, they shall, upon conviction, for the first offence, be in like manner three times publickly whipped; and for such next offence deemed guilty of felony, and transported for seven years to some one of the plantations in America.

Paymaster may appoint one during sickness, or necessary absence.

XXXV. *sect. 3.* In case of sickness or necessary absence of Roger Palmer, the present paymaster of the corn premiums, he may appoint a proper and discreet person, for whom he shall be answerable, to execute the said office in his place and stead, during such sickness or necessary absence, with like powers of administering oaths as the principal hath.

First approved by commissioners of excise.

XXXVI. *sect. 4.* Such person so to be appointed, shall, before he shall act in the said office, be approved of by the commissioners of the revenue of excise, or any three, by writing under their respective hands and seals.

If brought to be weighed again, or in any name but real owners,

XXXVII. *sect. 5.* After the 24th of June 1772, if any corn, meal, malt, or flour, which has been weighed at a publick crane in Dublin, the liberties of St. Sepulchre's, Thomas-Court, or Donore, and for which a craner's note has been obtained, shall again be brought to any of the said cranes, to be again weighed; or any shall be weighed at any of the cranes before mentioned in the name or names of any but the real owner or owners, or if any affidavit made before a justice of the peace, chief magistrate, or paymaster of the corn premiums, such corn, meal, malt, or flour, is said to be brought from any place at a greater distance from the castle of Dublin, than that, from which it was really brought, upon proof made thereof in a summary way before the lord mayor of Dublin, or two justices of the peace, such corn, meal, malt, or flour, shall be forfeited; one moiety to use of the informers, and the other to use of the foundling hospital.

or a greater distance sworn to, summarily heard, forfeited, to informer and foundling hospital.

Corporations.

1 G. 3. c. 17. s. 21. beneficial,

by several charters a majority to be present at swearing, persons duly elected, tho' not sufficient number of members present at swearing, provided oaths before 2 at the usual place between 10 and 3, legal officers as if sworn pursuant to charter.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 3.* Whereas a clause in an act first of his present majesty, for continuing temporary statutes and other purposes, so far as the same relates to the swearing officers of boroughs, and corporations, has been found beneficial: and by the charters of several, a majority are required to be present at the swearing chief magistrate, which is frequently attended with great inconvenience to the members: no person, who hath been or shall be duly elected into any such office, or in any ways sued, molested, or prosecuted, for or on account of any objection, which shall be taken, because there had not been sufficient number of burgesses, or other members of such borough or corporation, present at the swearing such officer, provided such officer shall have taken the oaths required by law in the presence of two of the burgesses or members of such borough or corporation in the publick market-house or town-house, or usual place of holding assemblies of such borough or corporation, between ten in the morning and three in the afternoon, and such officers of such boroughs and corporation; and all corporate acts, which have been or shall be done by them, shall have the same force and effect, as if such officers had been respectively sworn pursuant to the direction of the said respective charters.

I. *Stat.*

Cyder.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 7.* A duty ten shillings *per ann.* to be paid by all, that sell or tap out by retail between 25 December 1771, and 25 December 1773 inclusive; one penny *per* gallon on all cyder sold or tapped out by retail. 10s *per ann.* re-tailers.

II. *sect. 10.* After 25 December 1771, no persons whatsoever shall sell or tap out by retail but only such as licensed according to directions of this act under such penalties as after expressed. Licence to retail.

III. *sect. 11.* Chief commissioners of excise, or any three, and collectors of excise in their districts, may from time to time grant such licences, for every such licence one shilling and one penny, and no more, shall be paid or demanded as a fee; if any one after 25 December 1771, sells or taps out by retail without such licence, he shall every time, he so offends, forfeit and pay five pounds. Fee 1s. 1d.
penalty 5l.

IV. *sect. 12.* For better ordering and collecting said duty of one penny *per* gallon, gaugers and officers of excise in their districts from time to time may enter in the day into houses, out-houses, store-houses, and cellars of every retailer, and take account of all such cyder, as found in his possession, and charge with said duty of one penny *per* gallon accordingly. Gaugers may enter by day, and take account.

V. *sect. 13.* Every retailer shall shew gauger or officers of excise on demand all stock then on hand; if retailer or his servants (in case he shall not be present, when they come to take stock) refuse to make declaration, and shew all his stock, he shall every such offence forfeit and lose ten pounds; and if the officer after declaration made finds any cyder in possession or custody of such retailer over and above the quantity shewn and declared, he shall likewise forfeit and lose ten pounds. Refusal, or more found, 10l.

Debtors.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 5.* The act 6 G. 3. c. 23. *For relief of insolvent debtors* shall extend to all persons, whose names are contained in the schedule number One annexed to said act; not only to those who were charged in execution, but to those also who were confined upon writs or other mesne processes, upon their duly complying with the terms and performing the several requisites required by said act. 6 G. 3. c. 23. extended to persons fined on writs or mesne process.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 32. sect. 1.* Whereas the several persons, whose names are mentioned in the schedules annexed, have been by misfortunes rendered unable to satisfy the whole of their debts, and it is reasonable to make provision for the relief of such, as shall do their utmost for their creditors; it shall be lawful for the persons, whose names mentioned in said schedules, at any time before the first of May 1773, to exhibit petitions to court of king's bench or common pleas, setting forth the several matters directed to be set forth in petitions of persons mentioned in a schedule annexed to an act the first of his present majesty, *for relief of insolvent debtors*; and said several persons shall, upon performing the several requisites in said act directed to be performed by the several persons in the schedule thereunto annexed, be intitled to the like benefit and relief, and subject to the like punishment; in case of delivering a false account of their estate and effects, or concealing, as by said act is directed; and the respective estates and effects of the persons, mentioned in the schedules hereunto annexed, shall be subject to all the terms and provisions, in said act, with respect to the estates and effects of the persons in said schedules annexed to said act. One petition to B. R. or C. B. before 1 May 1773, and performing requisites in 1 G. 3. c. 16. intitled to like relief on like terms, subject to like punishment.

III. *sect. 2.* Court of king's bench and common pleas invested with all like powers, with respect to the persons, estates, and effects of the debtors in the schedules hereunto B. R. and C. B. invested with like powers.

Debtors.

hereunto annexed, as said courts were by said act for relief of persons included in the schedule thereunto annexed.

2-3ds of real creditors in number and value to sign certificate of consent, to discharge, proved on oath.

No conveyance or act to defraud creditors.

IV. *sect. 3.* None of the persons, in the second schedule intituled to take any benefit under this act, unless two thirds of the real creditors in number and value of such persons respectively sign a certificate, signifying consent to the discharge; the truth of which certificate must be proved upon oath to the satisfaction of the court, to which such petitions preferred.

V. *sect. 4.* No person shall take any benefit by this act, who has made any fraudulent conveyance or assignment of his estate or goods, or any part thereof, either previous or subsequent to his failure, with an intention to defraud his creditors, or any of them, or who has done, or suffered any fraudulent act, for the purpose aforesaid, and the same shall be made to appear to satisfaction of the court, in which the petition of such debtor depending, upon an examination *viva voce* or by affidavit, as such court shall direct.

Distillers.

Licence for stills of 40 gallons.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 2.* Commissioners of excise, any three or more, may grant licences to any chemist, apothecary, or druggist to use any still, black-pot, or alembick for making or distilling simple or compound waters, the full contents whereof shall not exceed or contain more than forty gallons, which licences shall express the exact contents and metal of which such still is intended to be made; and may license any brazier or manufacturer in metal to make the same for use of any chemist, apothecary, or druggist so licensed, any thing in this or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding.

100l. bond not to distil spirits or strong waters liable to excise.

II. *sect. 3.* No such licences shall issue, until a bond entered into to his majesty, his heirs and successors, with sufficient securities in penal sum of one hundred pounds, conditioned not to distil therein *aquavita*, spirits, or other strong waters, by any act now in force subject or liable to any duty or excise; which bonds shall be valid and effectual in law for recovery of the penalties therein; if any chemist, apothecary, or druggist use any still, black-pot, or alembick, before such bond executed, shall forfeit one hundred pounds sterling.

14 & 15 C. 2. c. 1. f. 25. refusing entrance.

III. *sect. 4.* Penalties in 14 & 15 C. 2. on refusing entrance and liberty to gauge extended to wife or servants refusing.

On bringing out vessels 24 hours notice, penalty 5l.

IV. *sect. 5.* Persons who lend or hire out any vessel used in distilling strong waters, shall first give twenty-four hours notice in writing to the gauger or excise-officer of the person's name and abode, to whom they have agreed to lend or hire, under the penalty of five pounds every time they lend or hire out such vessel for distilling spirits, without such notice.

Casks placed for gaugers, or charged by the out-side.

V. *sect. 8.* Common distiller, or maker of spirits, or *aquavita* for sale shall place all the casks and vessels in which such spirits stored, in such situations respectively, as that excise officers may readily and effectually take the gauge, or in default are directed to take the dimensions of the outside, and charge duties of excise according to such dimensions, as if such cask or vessel were of same contents within.

Repeal of 33 G. 2. c. 10. f. 78.

VI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 3.* Whereas by means of the proviso in 33 Geo. 2. cap. 10. (*sect. 78.*) great frauds committed by private distillers for sale, who encourage an immoderate use of spirituous liquors among the lower class to great detriment of the health of the subject, the said proviso repealed, and made void to all intents and purposes; and after 1 August 1772 no person, except licensed as herein after, shall have, keep, or make use of any still, black-pot, alembick,

Distillers.

or other vessel for making any spirits, *aquavita*, or strong waters whatsoever, no still under 200 gallons, which shall not hold at least two hundred gallons of liquid measure, on pain of forfeiture, and also twenty pounds every offence, with all the wash, pot-ale, singlings, low wines, and spirits found therein, recovered as herein after mentioned.

VII. *sect.* 4. Chief commissioners of excise, or any one, or any collector in his district, may and are required to grant on application without fee or reward a licence to any chemist, apothecary, or druggist, to keep or use one or more stills, black-pots, or alembicks, of such dimensions and no other, as mentioned by him, and specified in such licence, for distilling medicinal compound or cordial waters only. Licences to chemists, &c. for medicinal waters.

VIII. *sect.* 5. Every chemist, &c. applying shall previous to issuing such licence enter into bond to his majesty, with one or more securities in the penal sum of one hundred pounds, not to sell any spirits whatsoever, except medicinal compound and cordial waters only, nor lend or let out to hire any such still, black-pot, or alembick to any person; if the condition broken, said bond valid and effectual in law for recovery of the penalty, and such licence, immediately after judgment had, null and void to all intents, constructions, and purposes. On 100l. bond not to sell spirits, nor lend or hire still.

IX. *sect.* 6. Commissioners of excise, or any three, may issue licences to such, as they think proper, to keep and use one or more stills, black-pots, or alembicks at their discretion, not exceeding twelve gallons dimensions each, for distilling medicinal waters, or making experiments and discoveries in natural philosophy, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. Licences for 12 gallon stills.

X. *sect.* 7. If any excise officer after 1 August 1772, shall satisfy any justice or chief magistrate, not an officer of revenue, by information on oath in writing, setting forth the grounds of his suspicion, that there is reasonable or probable cause to believe, any still, black-pot, or alembick is concealed in any house, out-house, or place of any private person, such magistrate, if he sees sufficient foundation, may by warrant under hand and seal empower such officers, assisted by the constable or other civil officer, in the day, from the 21 March until 21 September every year between the hours of 10 and 6, and after 21 September, between 10 and 3, at no other times or hours, to enter to search for the same; if refused or denied, such constable, &c. may after refusal break open, enter, and search for such stills, concealed; if any found, seized and deemed forfeited with all the low wines, spirits, and *aquavita* found in such place, and such officers may attach and carry away the same; provided in any information, indictment, or civil action against such excise-officer for such entry, such warrant of a justice of peace shall not be a justification, unless such officer or officers moreover prove reasonable or probable cause of suspicion. Entrance by day on suspicion on warrant or oath, break open on refusal, concealed stills and liquor forfeited, cause of suspicion proved.

XI. *sect.* 8. Every common distiller of low wines, *aquavita*, or spirits for sale shall place all their casks and vessels in such convenient situations, that excise-officers may readily and effectually gauge, and in default said officers directed and authorized to take the outside dimensions, and charge duties accordingly in as full and ample manner, as if of like dimensions within; which charge binding on such common distiller. Casks placed properly, or gauge on outside.

XII. *sect.* 20. Continued 2 years, &c. from 24 June 1772.

Drugs.

I. *Stat.* 11 Geo. 3. *cap.* 2. *sect.* 6. An act 1 Geo. 3. *cap.* 14. revived and continued until 24 June 1772, and to the end of the then next session.

1 G. 3. c. 14. to 24 June 1774, &c.

I. *Stat.*

Drugs.

1 G. 3. c. 14.
continued to 24
June 1774, &c.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 10.* An act 1 Geo. 3. for preventing frauds and abuses in drugs and medicines, shall continue in force until 14 June 1774, and to the end of the then next session.

Dublin.

Money arising on purchase from ecclesiasticks by commissioners in 31 G. 2. c. 19. lodged in trustees, laid out in lands, &c. in fee for such ecclesiasticks and successors, *non obs.*

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1.* In all purchases by the commissioners (*named in the 31 Geo. 2. cap. 19. amended by 33 Geo. 2. cap. 15*) or their successors, or any five or more, from any dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, prebendary, or other dignitary, parson, vicar, or other incumbent of a parish, of any houses, building, or ground, to them belonging in right of their respective dignities or parishes, such purchase money shall be lodged in one or more trustee or trustees, to be appointed by such dignitary with consent of the dean and chapter, of which he shall be a member, or by such parson, vicar, or other incumbent with consent of the patrons of such parish, in trust, after deducting all reasonable costs and expences, to be laid out by them or their executors or administrators in purchase of lands, tenements, hereditaments in fee simple, for the use of such dignitary, parson, vicar, or other incumbent, from whom such purchases shall be made, and their successors, any statute of mortmain, or any other law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Power to lease not above 40 years from making, and to renew, like rent reserved, registered.

II. *sect. 2.* After such purchase by such trustees every such dignitary and his successors with consent of the dean and chapter, and every such parson, vicar, or other incumbent, with consent of the patron, may make a lease or leases of any of the lands, tenements, hereditaments so purchased, for any term of years not exceeding forty from the time of making, and renew the same in like manner from time to time and for the like term, so as no less rent be reserved to such dignitary or incumbent or successors, than was reserved out of the houses, buildings, or ground purchased by said commissioners, and so as every such lease or renewal be registered in like manner, as other the like leases by ecclesiastical persons ought to be.

Bargain and sale by guardian of infant tenant's, inrolled in 6 months, purchase money laid out in lands, &c. to like uses.

III. *sect. 3.* Where infants seized of or intitled to estate tail in any houses, buildings, or ground purchased by said commissioners, the conveyance by bargain and sale by the guardians to the commissioners, acknowledged by such guardians, and inrolled in chancery within six months after making, shall effectually and absolutely convey the fee simple to the commissioners and their successors for ever, tho' no fine or recovery be levied or suffered, and the money arising from such sale shall be paid by said commissioners to such guardians in trust, after deducting the costs and expences to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to such uses, as the premises so purchased by said commissioners stand limited immediately before such bargain and sale.

Till purchase placed at interest in government securities for those intitled.

IV. *sect. 4.* Until such purchases can be conveniently made by such trustees or guardians, their executors or administrators, they may place out such purchase money or any part at interest on government securities, and pay such interest from time to time to such persons, as would be intitled by this act to the yearly profits, if laid out in purchase of lands, tenements, or hereditaments.

Receipts of trustees or guardians a discharge.

V. *sect. 5.* Receipts of such trustees or guardians, or the survivor, or the heirs, executors or administrators of survivor, under hand and seal, shall be a sufficient discharge to said commissioners and their successors, for so much of said purchase money, and afterwards said commissioners absolutely acquitted and discharged of and from the

Dublin.

the same, and they shall not be answerable or accountable in law or equity for any loss or damage by any misapplication of said purchase money, or any part.

VI. *sect. 6.* Members of parliament for city of Dublin, shall at all times be commissioners for carrying said acts into execution, with all such powers as are given to any commissioners by any of said acts. Members for Dublin commissioners.

VII. *sect. 7.* This shall be declared and deemed a publick act, in like manner as the first recited act hath been declared to be. A publick act as 31 G. 2. 19.

VIII. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 22. sect. 1.* Commissioners for widening the streets, so soon as they have compleated the purchase of ground, shall and do convey the plot for building an exchange upon unto the guild or corporation, commonly called the masters, wardens, and brethren of the corporation of merchants, or guild of the holy Trinity of the city of Dublin, and their successors for ever, and they be empowered to accept of said conveyance. Commissioners to convey ground purchased for an exchange to guild of merchants.

IX. *sect. 2.* Immediately after said purchase and conveyance, said plot declared vested in the actual seisin and possession of said guild and successors for ever, for the sole purposes and uses of building thereon a convenient and commodious exchange and place of meeting for the merchants, and traders of the city. Vested in them for that sole purpose.

X. *sect. 3.* The following persons, all of the city of Dublin merchants, Thomas Read, Matthew Weld, Robert Jaffray, Theophilus Thompson, Travers Hartley, Joseph Fletcher, Edward Strettel, Joseph Lynam, George Sutton, George Maquay, Alexander Jaffray, Robert Magee, Abraham Wilkinson, William Thompson, William Colvil, and George Godfrey Hoffman, together with the lord mayor, and sheriffs, the two citizens representing said city in parliament, treasurer of said city, and senior master of the guild of merchants, all for the time being, constituted and appointed trustees for the purposes of planning, erecting, and compleating according to their judgment and discretion, the said exchange and place of meeting for the merchants or traders of Dublin, and for keeping the same in good order and repair, and regulating all matters relating thereto; said trustees, or any seven or more of them, may plan, design, erect, compleat, and finish a building for the purpose of an exchange, and place of meeting, for the merchants and traders of Dublin, and keep the same from time to time in order and repair, and regulate all matters relating thereto. Trustees, any 7 or more.

XI. *sect. 4.* For supplying and continuing a number of fit and able merchants, to be trustees for putting in execution, the powers and trusts in this act, when any of before named merchants die, refuse to act, or resign, the master for time being of said guild or corporation, at some convenient time, in ten days after notice to them thereof by surviving trustees, or any seven, shall by publick notice for that purpose in Dublin Gazette convene at the common hall of said guild, an assembly of such members, not less than thirty, as shall have at the time the allowance of six *per cent.* at the custom-house as wholesale merchants, and then and there elect a merchant, or, if then more than one vacancy, a number of merchants, sufficient to fill up such vacancies, and qualified as aforesaid for three years next before such day of election, in the room and stead of said merchant or merchants before named so dying, refusing, or resigning, and so from time to time for ever upon the death, refusal, or resignation of any of said merchants, so from time to time to be elected, one or more merchants so qualified, shall be so elected and chosen from time to time, so as that there may be always a body of 16 merchants so qualified, subsisting for purposes aforesaid, over and above the said lord mayor, sheriffs, representatives, treasurer, and senior master, for time being. Vacancies supplied at assembly of qualified wholesale merchants, not under 30, on notice in gazette, always 16 merchants.

XII. *sect.*

Dublin.

Meetings, lord
mayor president.

Incorporated,
take securities,
execute contracts,
appoint officers,
process served on
clerk 20 days.

7 make by laws

3 may convene,
summons by clerk.

2 days notice,
7 to act.

Deemed in county
of the city.

Suits in 6 month's
aid in county of city,
general issue pleaded,
double costs.

A publick act.

19 G. 2. c. 21,
&c. continued to 24
June 1792, &c.

XII. *sect. 5.* Trustees or any seven to meet at such times and places in city of Dublin, as they from time to time think proper, till said exchange shall be erected and finished, and then at said exchange, at which meeting the said lord mayor, when present, shall be president.

XIII. *sect. 6.* Trustees and successors for ever a body politick and corporate, capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in all courts of law and equity, by name of trustees of the Royal Exchange of Dublin, make and use a common seal, capable in law by such name to take securities for money due as trustees, and performance of agreement or contract, or due execution of any power or authority committed by them, concerning said exchange in building and erecting, or repairing and keeping in good order and condition; any seven may enter into and execute all such contracts, and agreements, as necessary for, or relative to execution of said trust, and nominate and appoint a treasurer, and clerk or register, and other necessary officers and servants, with suitable salaries or wages from time to time during their pleasure; service of such clerk with subpoena, order, decree, or process of any court of law or equity, shall be sufficient service of said trustees, so as made twenty days at least before return or time appointed by such process for obedience.

XIV. *sect. 7.* Seven from time to time may make reasonable by-laws, orders and directions for better regulations of said Royal Exchange, and place of meeting and government of officers and servants, and vacate, vary, or alter, as to them seems meet and convenient.

XV. *sect. 8.* Any three trustees may from time to time convene said trustees, sign a direction in writing, of time and place in Dublin to the clerk or register, who may issue summons pursuant thereto.

XVI. *sect. 9.* Two days notice of meeting, given in usual manner to said trustees respectively, or such as then resident in Dublin or the liberties; any seven to transact business at such meeting.

XVII. *sect. 10.* Immediately after the plot of ground appropriated for building said Exchange, conveyed to said guild of merchants, the same shall be thenceforth for ever part of the county of the city, and so deemed in all courts of law and equity.

XVIII. *sect. 11.* Action or suit, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, or in relation to the premisses, shall be laid within six months next after the fact in the county of the city, and not elsewhere; defendants may plead general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence at any trial thereon, and that it was done in pursuance of this act; and if it shall so appear, or if such suit not within the time limited, or in any other county or place, the jury shall find for defendants, or if plaintiff nonsuited, or suffer discontinuance, or verdict against plaintiff, or if on demurrer judgment against plaintiff, defendants shall have double costs, and such remedy for recovering as any defendants have in other causes by law.

XIX. *sect. 12.* This a publick act; deemed and taken notice of as such in all courts and places without pleading.

XX. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 4.* The act 19 Geo. 2. cap. 21. and all the other acts now in force relative to the workhouse of the city, and the several taxes thereby imposed or intended, and the powers and the authorities given, further continued in full force until 24 June 1792, and to the end of then next session.

XXI. *Stat.*

Dublin.

XXI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 11. sect. 1.* After the 24th of June 1772, an act in the second year of Queen Ann; and also an act in the first year of his late majesty; and also an act in the third year of the said reign, and also an act in the fifth year of the said reign; and also an act in the nineteenth year of the said reign; and also an act in the twentieth year of the said reign; and also a clause in an act in the eleventh year of his present majesty's reign, whereby the said several acts are to continue in force until the 24th of June, 1792, and to the end of the then next session, shall be repealed and made null and void, except so much of the said act in the first of his late majesty, as relates to the preventing mischiefs, which may happen by keeping gun-powder within the city of Dublin.

The following acts repealed,
 2 Anne, c. 19.
 1 G. 2. c. 27.
 3 G. 2. c. 17.
 5 G. 2. c. 14.
 19 G. 2. c. 21.
 20 G. 2. c. 16.
 11 G. 3. c. 2, f. 4.
 except so much of the 1 G. 2. c. 27, as relates to gun-powder in Dublin.

XXII. *sect. 2.* And whereas by the repeal of the said several acts, the corporation of the governors of the work-house will be dissolved, after the 24th of June, 1772, there shall be a corporation of governors of the foundling hospital and work-house to continue for ever in the county of the city of Dublin, which corporation shall consist of the several persons after mentioned.

A new corporation created, to continue for ever.

XXIII. *sect. 3.* On the death or resignation of any person herein particularly before mentioned, whereby a vacancy of a governor shall happen, the governors of the said foundling hospital and work-house, at the next or any other general meeting, to be held as hereafter is mentioned, shall elect another who shall be resident within said city, or within three miles in the place and stead of every such person; and as often as any vacancy shall happen by death or resignation in the place of any of the persons hereafter to be elected to succeed therein, some other person or persons qualified as aforesaid, shall in like manner, from time to time for ever hereafter be elected; which persons so elected shall to all intents and purposes be deemed and taken to be governors, and members of the said corporation as if their names were herein particularly inserted.

On Death or resignation others elected at general meeting, resident in Dublin or 3 miles.

XXIV. *sect. 4.* After the 24th of June 1772, the said persons, and their successors, shall for ever, in name and fact, be one body politick and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, and have perpetual succession, and called the governors of the foundling hospital and work-house of the city of Dublin, and enabled to plead and sue, and be sued and impleaded by that name, and have a common seal for their use, and, without licence in mortmain purchase, take, and receive any lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever, not exceeding the annual value of two thousand pounds, or any personal estate whatsoever, for the use and benefit of the said corporation.

A body politick and corporate, perpetual, a common seal, purchase without licence in mortmain 2000l. yearly, or any personal estate.

XXV. *sect. 5.* Said governors, or any eleven or more, shall, at their first meeting after the 24th of June, 1772, in case any of the persons before named, happen to die before the said meeting, elect one or more persons, qualified as aforesaid, to be governors in the room, and also then proceed to elect and appoint a proper person to be their treasurer, or steward and overseer of said foundling hospital and work-house, during their pleasure, at a salary not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds *per ann.* and the said treasurer, or steward and overseer, when so elected and appointed, shall, with two other solvent and sufficient persons, execute a bond to said governors in a sum not less than two thousand pounds, conditioned for his well and truly accounting upon oath to the said governors once every year, or oftner, if thereunto required, for all sums which shall come into his hands as treasurer, and for faithfully discharging his duty in every particular, and for keeping one or more good and sufficient clerks, the better to execute his said office, for the just and good conduct of which clerks he shall be accountable.

11 governors at first meeting, to elect in room of those dying, and a treasurer, during pleasure, not above 150l. *per ann.* bond by treasurer with 2 others in 2000l. for accounting on oath, discharging duty, and keeping clerks, for whom accountable.

Dublin.

Not above 20l. a year to clerks,

approved by 11 governors, register during pleasure, 60l. a year, to summon every member to general assembly,

give notice to court of assistants,

and do all other businesses,

bond with 2 others in 500l.

11 governors at meeting to nominate 2 physicians to attend, 80l a year each,

and other necessary officers, with reasonable salaries, not above 500l. yearly in the whole,

no matter, mistress, or nurse, deemed an officer or servant

11 at general assembly may elect successor to treasurer or register,

make bye laws, &c

not contrary to law.

All rights vested in the new governors.

Subject to all demands against the late corporation,

suits depending carried on.

XXVI. sect. 6. Provided, that the sums paid to such clerk or clerks, do not in the whole in any one year, exceed twenty pounds; and every such clerk, before he shall act as such, shall be approved of by said governors, or any eleven or more; and said governors shall also at same time nominate and appoint a register during pleasure, at a salary not exceeding sixty pounds a year; and said register shall from time to time summon every member of said corporation residing in Dublin, or the liberties adjoining, to meet at said work-house, to hold a general court of assembly on the days herein-after directed for the quarterly holding the same, or oftner, at the said work-house, or any other place, if said governors, or any eleven, or the court of assistants, or any five or more, shall see occasion; and said register shall also give notice to each member of the court of assistants of their days and place of meeting, and shall also do such other business, as said governors, or any eleven, shall from time to time think necessary; and said register, before he enters upon his office, shall, with two other solvent and sufficient persons, execute a bond to said governors for a sum not less than five hundred pounds, conditioned for his faithful discharge of duties of his office; and it shall be lawful for said governors, eleven at least being present at any such meeting, to nominate and appoint, during pleasure, two physicians to attend said foundling hospital and work-house, during pleasure, at a yearly salary, not exceeding eighty pounds each; and also all other necessary officers and servants, during pleasure, with such reasonable salaries as they shall judge proper, not exceeding in the whole, exclusive of those hereby granted to the treasurer, register, and physicians, the yearly sum of five hundred pounds: provided no master or mistress, employed for instruction of the children, nor any nurse, be deemed an officer or servant within this clause.

XXVII. sect. 7. It shall be lawful for said governors, or any eleven, upon the death, amotion, or resignation of the treasurer or register, from time to time for ever hereafter, at the first or any other general assembly held after, to elect a person to succeed, at the salary, and subject to all the regulations, conditions, and provisos herein before and herein after contained, of and concerning the same respectively, and to make and ordain such rules, ordinances, bye-laws, and other regulations, as any eleven or more shall judge necessary and expedient for the good government of said foundling-hospital and work-house, and maintenance, education, and support of the children received or to be received therein, or sent to nurse, so as the same be not contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm.

XXVIII. sect. 8. All lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the corporation, hereby to be dissolved, either in possession or reversion, and all sums of money, goods and chattles, debts and dues, and all right of action, of entry, rights, profits, properties, uses, trusts, interests, possibilities, claims, and demands whatsoever, either in law or equity, which said corporation shall in any sort be intitled unto, seized or possessed of, on the 24th of June 1772, shall after the said day be vested in the said governors hereby appointed, and their successors for ever, for the use and support of the said foundling-hospital and work-house, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXIX. sect. 9. Said corporation created by this act, shall, after the 24th of June 1772, be subject and liable to all actions and suits, causes of actions and suits, claims and demands whatsoever, to which the said corporation, hereby to be dissolved, would have been in case this act not made; and all actions and suits brought or instituted either by or against the said corporation hereby to be dissolved, and depending on the said 24th of June, may be continued and carried on by or against the said corporation, hereby created, in the same manner as such actions or suits might by or against the said corporation, in case the same had not been dissolved.

XXX. sect.

Dublin.

XXX. *sect. 10.* Said governors shall have four general quarterly meetings every ^{4 quarterly meet-} year, on every Monday next after the 24th of June, and next after the 29th of ^{ings,} September, and next after the 25th of December, and next after the 25th of March, held at the said foundling-hospital, that they or any eleven or more shall at their general quarterly meeting or assembly, held the Monday immediately after the 24th of June in every year, constitute and appoint out of all the said governors, the number of fifteen or more, to be called the court of assistants; which persons so chosen, ^{chuse court of assist-} or any five or more, shall have full power and authority for one year, to meet to- ^{ants 15 or more,} gether at such place and places, and as often as they shall think proper; and shall ^{or 1 year,} and may put in force and execution all the laws, rules, orders and regulations, ^{any 5 may act,} made or ordained by said governors at any of their said quarterly or other general ^{call a general assen-} meetings or assemblies, wherein eleven at least present, and shall also execute the ^{bly,} several matters hereby intrusted to them; and order summonses for calling a general assembly, so often as they shall see occasion; and the said court of assistants, or any five of them, shall, during one year, have full and absolute power and authority to inspect into and regulate the management of the said foundling-hospital and ^{inspect and regulate.} work-house, and the children received therein, or sent to nurse.

XXXI. *sect. 11.* Provided, every rule or order by any general court of assen- ^{Bound by orders} bly shall be binding and conclusive to said court of assistants, and that they do ^{of general court.} not presume to suspend, invalidate, alter, or contradict the same, or any thing in this act contained.

XXXII. *sect. 12.* All and singular arrears, and all right thereunto, are hereby ^{Arrears vested in} vested in the governors appointed by this act, and their successors for ever, for use ^{the governors,} of the said foundling-hospital and work-house; and every of the inhabitants in the said city and liberties, and also the tenants to the several lands, tenements, and hereditaments, that have been granted to or belong to the said corporation, and also every person indebted or in arrear for or on account of coaches, chaises, chairs, drays, carts, cars, and other carriages and sedans, who have not duly paid the several sums of money, which they were respectively obliged to pay pursuant to said recited acts, or by any lease, minute, contract, or agreement, or licence, do pay ^{paid to persons ap-} the same to persons, who by said governors, or any eleven, shall from time to time ^{pointed by 11 at ge-} be appointed at any general assembly to collect the same; and such persons shall ^{neral assembly,} have full and absolute power and authority to receive all such arrears, or to sue for and recover the same by distress or any other ways or methods in as full and ample a manner, as the same could or might have been sued for and recovered by the said recited act, or any of them; and the said arrears, or so much thereof as shall be ^{applied first to debts,} collected and received, shall be applied and disposed of in the first place for payment of such debts, as have or shall have been *bona fide* contracted by the governors appointed by the before recited acts, or any of them, in the management and support of said house; and the overplus, if any, shall be applied in such manner, ^{overplus as by 11 at} and to such uses of the foundling-hospital or work-house, as the governors thereof, ^{general assembly,} eleven at least present, shall direct and appoint at any general assembly, and such ^{receipts by such per-} persons appointed to collect and receive said arrears, or all or any of the funds here- ^{sons a discharge.} by intended for use of the said house, and maintenance, education, and support of the children, shall give receipts under their hands for all such sums as by them shall be collected; which receipt shall be a sufficient and legal discharge to the persons so obtaining the same.

XXXIII. *sect. 13.* The treasurer, and all persons who shall be intrusted with ^{Account on oath,} the receipt or disbursement of the revenue of the corporation, or any part, and all ^{present.} other persons whatsoever who shall account with said corporation, eleven of the governors at least being present, for any sums collected, received, or disbursed for use of said corporation, shall account on oath before said governors, and also, for

Dublin.

all disbursements or payments, if required; which oaths said governors, or any eleven, are hereby impowered to administer.

No vagabonds or beggars in the house with children,

but sent to bridewell, &c.

maintained and sent to work out of the revenue, granted, rules and orders for managing and necessities,

produce in aid of the revenues.

Punished for not conforming to rule.

Apprehended by any governor or justice for the city,

beadle or constable, or a parishioner, &c. with their assistance may bring before any governor or justice, if found begging, &c.

sent to bridewell on warrant, kept to hard labour till next general assembly,

confined not above 3 years,

beadle, &c. neglecting forfeits 20s. to the use of the house,

XXXIV. *sect. 14.* No vagabond or strolling beggar shall be sent into the same house, or kept within the same walls with the children hereby intended to be provided for; but every such person, who may be apprehended in pursuance of this act, shall be sent to bridewell, or to such other place as the said governors, or any eleven, shall think fit to appoint within said city or liberties, separate, distinct, and apart from the said children; and said vagabonds and strolling beggars shall be maintained and set to work at the expence of said corporation out of the revenue hereby granted; and the said governors, or any eleven, are hereby impowered and directed to make such rules and orders for the relieving, regulating, and setting to work, and for good and proper management of such vagabonds and strolling beggars, and of the persons necessary to attend and oversee, as to them shall seem proper, and to provide such necessities and materials as they shall think convenient for setting such vagabonds and beggars at work; and also to apply the produce, and the benefit that may arise from sale thereof, in aid of their revenues to use of the hospital and work-house.

XXXV. *sect. 15.* Said governors, or any eleven, and said court of assistants, or any five, shall have power to inflict reasonable punishment or correction from time to time on any vagabond, beggar, or poor person within the said bridewell, or other place of confinement, who shall not conform to such rules and regulations so made.

XXXVI. *sect. 16.* Said governors, and every of them, and any justice of the peace for said city, shall have full power to apprehend all idle or poor people begging or seeking relief, and all vagabonds, and sturdy and strolling beggars within said city or the suburbs or liberties: and every beadle or bellow of every parish within said city, and suburbs, or liberties, and every constable within their respective districts or jurisdictions, shall be hereby required and impowered, and every parishioner or inhabitant in any of the parishes aforesaid, or any other person whatsoever, calling to assistance the beadle of the parish, or a constable, shall have full power and authority to seize and apprehend, and bring before any one of said governors, or any one of his majesty's justices of the said city, any sturdy strolling beggar, or other idle vagabond that they shall know, find, or be informed of, to be begging, strolling in, or frequenting in any of the streets, houses, or other places within said city, suburbs or liberties; and the said governor, or justice, is hereby impowered and required by warrant under hand and seal, (which warrant every beadle, bellow, and constable within said city, suburbs, or liberties, is required to execute, and be aiding and assisting in the execution of) to commit said persons, so apprehended, upon view, or brought before him or them, or any of them, to bridewell, or other place appointed, there to be confined and kept to hard labour, as he shall think fit to direct in said warrant, until the next general court of assembly; and such court of assembly, not less, than eleven present, if they shall see sufficient cause shall and may confine such sturdy strolling beggars, idle vagabond, or other person so committed, for any term, not longer than three years, there to be kept to hard labour, or otherwise usefully employed, as they shall see cause, and shall order and direct; and if any beadle or bellow, or constable, shall, when called or sent for by any parishioner or inhabitant aforesaid, or other person neglect, or refuse to seize, apprehend, and bring before any one of said governors, or justices, any sturdy beggar, or other idle vagabond found begging, strolling, or frequenting in any of the streets or houses within said city and suburbs, or liberties, or shall otherwise be negligent or offend contrary to the intent and meaning of this act,

Dublin.

act, such beadle, &c. so offending, shall for every such offence upon conviction thereof in a summary way by the oath of any one credible person before any general assembly, or court of assistants, or any five, forfeit and pay to the said governors for the use of the said house the full sum of twenty shillings, to be recovered, in case of non-payment by distress and sale of goods and chattles of the offender, by warrant under hands and seals of said governors, or any eleven present at any such general court of assembly, or of said court of assistants; and in case such beadle, &c. shall not be able to pay, or shall not pay, the fine imposed, subject to like pains and penalties, as by this act imposed upon any vagabonds or beggars.

XXXVII. *sect. 17.* All poor children under the age of six years, found or taken up, within said city and liberties, or sent to the foundling-hospital, shall be received and kept therein, or sent to nurse therefrom; and all children, who shall appear to be six years old, and whose age shall not be thought to exceed eight, and shall be presented to said governors, eleven at least present, or to said court of assistants, or any five, to be received or admitted into said house, shall be by them received, provided there shall be proper room in the said house, and provided such children appear sound in mind and body.

XXXVIII. *sect. 18.* All children so received, shall, as soon as capable, be thoroughly instructed in the principles of the protestant religion, as by law established, and taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and also instructed in such other useful matters, as the said governors, or any eleven, shall think proper, and may tend to increase the fund for support of said house.

XXXIX. *sect. 19.* Said governors shall from time to time, eleven at least present, or said court of assistants, five present, place out apprentices by proper indentures, containing usual, legal, and reasonable covenants, such and so many of the said children as they shall think proper, to persons of the protestant religion, following or professing any art, trade, mystery, or calling, or to seafaring men, or to gentlemen or house-keepers for servants, for any term not exceeding seven years; in every which indenture shall be contained a covenant, that every child so apprenticed, shall be instructed, educated, and brought up during his apprenticeship in the protestant religion.

XL. *sect. 20.* And whereas it will be necessary also to entertain a great number of nurses, or other attendants, said governors, eleven at least present, or said court of assistants, or any five, shall have full power and authority, by warrant under hands and seals, to commit such person, upon conviction by the oath of one credible witness, (which oath said governors, or any five of them are hereby empowered to administer) that he, she, or they have been disorderly or guilty of petty frauds in said house, to bridewell, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding fourteen days.

XLI. *sect. 21.* Said governors, eleven at least present, shall have power and authority, and are required, under their common seal, after the 24th of June 1772, from time to time, and at all times for ever thereafter, to license all such persons, as shall own, keep, or drive any hackney-coach, landau, chariot, post-chaise, or berlin, or other carriage drawn by two or more horses or other beasts plying in the streets, and carrying for hire, any person or persons within said city, suburbs and liberties, or from any part to any place not exceeding the distance of seven miles, or plying as a stage from said city or liberties, to any place not exceeding the distance of seven miles; and also all such persons as shall own, keep, drive, or let out for hire within said city, suburbs, and liberties, by the day, week, month, year, or otherwise, any coach, or other carriages drawn by two or more horses, or other beasts, in the way of job, for the sole use of particular persons within the said

on conviction summarily,

by distress and sale;

on nonpayment punished as vagabonds.

Poor children under 6 found or sent, shall be received or sent to nurse, all not above 8 presented to 11 governors or 5 assistants, admitted if room, and found in mind and body.

Instructed in religion, to read, &c. and other useful matters.

Placed out apprentices from time to time to protestant tradesmen, seafaring, or house-keepers for servants, not above 7 years; covenant in indenture to educate protestants.

Nurses and attendants for disorder or petty frauds to Bridewell 14 days.

to grant licences for hackney-coaches or for hire in the streets or 7 miles;

or job-coaches, or horses;

Dublin.

hearse or mourning
coaches ;

sedans, Ringsend cars,
&c. carts, drays, &c.
brewers, within 3
miles, with building
or paving material,
for hire or sale,
private carriages for
goods on commissi-
on ; private chair or
sedan ;

plying as messengers
or porters.

Hackney coaches
300 ; sedans 400 ;
for hackneys, jobs,
hearse, or mourning
coach 5l. for licence ;

sedans 10s.
Ringsend cars, &c.
30s.
brewer's drays, &c.
and loaded cars, &c.
with goods, 20s.
drawing building or
paving materials 20s.
if with 1 horse only
10s.
private carriages for
goods on commission,
&c 20s.
private sedans 5s.
messengers or porters
5s.

said city, suburbs, or liberties, and which shall not ply for public convenience, and also all such persons as shall own, keep, drive, or let out for hire, within the said city, suburbs, or liberties, any horse or horses, or other beasts, to draw any coach, &c. in the way of job ; and also all such persons as shall own, keep, drive, or let out for hire, any hearse or mourning coach ; and also all such persons who shall own, keep, drive, or carry any hackney chair, or sedan, within said city, suburbs, or liberties, or any Ringsend car, chair, chaise, chaise-marine, or other carriage drawn by one or more horses, or other beasts, for the use of carrying for hire any person within said city, suburbs, or liberties, or within seven miles, or shall own, keep, or drive any cart, car, dray, or other carriage plying and carrying for hire any load taken up within the said city, suburbs, and liberties, or belonging to any brewer, and employed in that business, or within three miles thereof, or any cart, car, or other carriage that shall bring, carry, or draw into said city or liberties, be it for hire or sale, or otherwise, any bricks, stones, sand, gravel, lime, or other materials employed or made use of in building, or paving, or any private cart, car, dray, or other carriage set up by any person residing within said city, suburbs, or liberties, and employed in the carriage of goods or commodities, which such person shall have on commission, or shall have sold ; and all such persons who shall keep or use within said city, suburbs, or liberties, any private chair, or sedan, for his or her own use ; or any person who shall ply within said city, suburbs, or liberties, as a messenger or porter, or carry any goods or merchandizes for hire within the same.

XLII. *sect. 22.* The number of all common hackney coaches, landaus, chariots, post-chaises, or berlins, so licensed, shall not exceed three hundred ; and the number of common sedan chairs licensed not to exceed four hundred ; and for every licence for every hackney coach, job-coach, or other carriage drawn by two or more horses, or any other beasts, and carrying for hire any person within the said city, suburbs and liberties, and for every coach or other carriage drawn by one or more job-horse or horses, and for every hearse and mourning coach, there shall be paid to said governors, or their officer appointed under their common seal, the sum of five pounds, by way of fine for such licence ; and for every licence for every hackney-chair or sedan, job-chair or sedan, ten shillings ; and for every licence for every Ringsend car, chair, chaise-marine, or other carriage drawn by one horse or other beast, and plying and carrying for hire, any person within said city, suburbs, and liberties, thirty shillings ; and for every dray or other carriage belonging to a brewer, and employed in that business in said city, suburbs, and liberties, or within three miles thereof, and for every cart and car, usually plying and delivering for hire in said city and liberties, any goods, merchandizes, or other load taken up within said city and liberties, twenty shillings, by way of fine, for such licence ; and for every cart, car, or other carriage drawn by more than one horse or other beast than one, and employed in drawing into the said city and liberties any bricks, stones, sand, gravel, lime, or other material usually employed and made use of in building or paving, be the same for hire or sale or otherwise the sum of twenty shillings, and drawn only by one horse, or other beast, and employed as aforesaid, be the same for hire or sale, or otherwise, the sum of ten shillings ; and for every private cart, car, dray, or other carriage set up or kept by any person residing within said city, suburbs, or liberties, and employed in carriage of malt, corn, meal, flour, salt, or any goods or commodities which such person shall have on commission, and in the carriage and delivery of any goods or commodities sold by such persons, the sum of twenty shillings ; and for every private sedan chair kept or used by any person for his or her own use, five shillings ; and for every person who shall ply as messenger or porter for hire, five shillings, before such li-
cences

Dublin.

ences shall be granted respectively and delivered; and the said several licences, licences 21 years; shall and may be granted after payment of the fines, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years; and shall be transferable or deviseable by the parties, to whom transferable or deviseable. granted, their executors, administrators, and assigns, in manner after mentioned, and under the rents and covenants contained in the deeds or instruments granting such licence respectively.

XLIII. *sect. 23.* Upon every of the said licences for every hackney coach, landau, chariot, post chaise, or berlin, job-coach, &c. coach, &c. drawn by one or more job-horses; and every hearse and mourning coach, there shall be reserved and made payable to said governors and successors, the yearly rent or sum of forty shillings; and for every common chair, or sedan, job-chair, or sedan, ten shillings; and for every private sedan-chair, ten shillings; every Ringsend car, chair, chaise, or chaise-marine, ten shillings; for every brewers dray, cart, or car, the yearly rent or sum of twenty shillings; and for every other cart and car, usually plying and delivering for hire, within the said city, suburbs, and liberties, any goods, merchandize, or other load taken up within the said city and liberties, the yearly rent or sum of ten shillings, every car, cart, or other carriage that shall be employed in drawing into the said city or liberties, any bricks, stones, sand, gravel, lime, or other material usually made use of in building or paving, there shall be paid, if drawn by more than one horse or other beast, the yearly rent or sum of ten shillings, and if only by one horse or other beast, five shillings; for every private cart, car, dray, or other carriage kept and employed as aforesaid in the carriage of goods or commodities as aforesaid, the yearly rent or sum of ten shillings; and for every person thereby impowered to ply as a messenger or porter the yearly rent of sum of four shillings; the said several rents paid quarterly, at the four usual days of payment every year, viz. 29th of September, 25th of December, 25th of March, and 24th of June, with such covenants, conditions, and provisos therein inserted, for the more effectual payment thereof, or better regulations of the persons receiving such licence, and their assigns respectively, as the said governors or any eleven shall think fit.

Hackney jobs, hearses and mourning coaches, 40s. yearly;

sedans 10s. Ringsend cars, &c. 10s. brewers 20s. other carts and cars plying and delivering loads 10s. drawing building or paving materials 10s. if only 1 horse 5s. private carriage for goods, &c. 10s. messenger or porter 4s. paid quarterly, with covenants and conditions as by 11 governors thought fit.

XLIV. *sect. 24.* After the 24th of June 1772, no person who is or hereafter may be possessed of any licences, shall transfer or assign the same, except by devise without consent and approbation of said governors, or any eleven, or the court of assistants first had and obtained for; but every such assignment or transfer shall be indorsed upon the back of the deed granting said licence, and signed by two or more of said governors so consenting, and if any person or persons shall presume to transfer or assign any licence contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, such transfer or assignment shall be null and void, and the licence thereby assigned, forfeited to said governors.

Licence, except by devise, not transferred without consent; indorsed on the deed and signed by 2 governors, or void.

XLV. *sect. 25.* An entry shall be made of every grant, assignment, transfer, devise of, or change of property, in every such licence, in a numerical book or books kept by the register for that purpose, within one month after; which entry shall be signed by, or have the mark of every such grantee, assignee, devisee, or person possessed of the same, put thereunto in the presence of the said register, who shall counter-sign the same, and be made in the following words:

Transfer or devise registered in a month, signed by grantee and register.

A. B. of *in the city of Dublin, or liberty of*
doth register a grant, assignment, or devise (as the case shall happen to be) of a licence Regist. y.
to keep No. *dated the* *day of*
one thousand seven hundred and *made unto him by*
Entered this *day of* *one thousand seven hundred and*

For

Dublin.

6d. fee.

books inspected
without fee;
on dying intestate;

if no entry in 1
month 1 year's rent
forfeited;

if not in 3, void,
and licence forfeited.

Arrears first dis-
charged.

Hackneys, jobs,
hearse, or mourning
coaches without li-
cence, rol. each
offence;

sedans 5l.

Ringsend cars, &c.
40s.
brewer's dray, &c.
30s.

other carriages 20s.

messenger or porter
5s.

If without licence,
seized, by any person,

For the making of which entry, six pence, and no more, shall be paid to said register; to which book and books every person concerned shall have free access to inspect at all times without fee or reward: and where any person shall have obtained possession of any such licence by means of the right to the possession thereof having devolved upon him by death of any person, to whom the same was granted, devised, or transferred, in manner herein mentioned, intestate, then the words *a grant, assignment or demise of* and also the words *dated the*

day of *one thousand seven hundred and* *made unto*
him by shall be omitted, and instead of these latter words shall

be inserted *which came unto him by the death of* *intestate.* And in case no such entry shall be made within one month after such grant, devise, assignment, or change of property, every such grantee, devisee, or assignee, or person possessed of and using the same, shall upon such failure forfeit the full sum of one year's rent contained in and reserved by said licence, to be recovered and disposed of as is herein after mentioned; and in case no such entry made within three months, then every such grant, devise, or assignment shall be null and void: and every such licence forfeited to said governors.

XLVI. *sect.* 26. No such consent or approbation shall be given, nor entry made, until all arrears due upon said licence first paid off and discharged.

XLVII. *sect.* 27. After the 24th of June, 1772, no person shall presume to own, keep, or drive any hackney coach, landau, chariot, post-chaise, berlin, job-coach, &c. or any other carriage drawn by two or more beasts, and carrying for hire by the hour, day, week, month, or year, or any other space of time, any person, or to own, keep, drive, or let out to hire any beast or beasts to draw any coach, landau, chariot, post-chaise, or berlin, in the way of job, or any hearse, or mourning coach within the said city, suburbs, or liberties, without such licence first obtained from said governors as aforesaid, under the penalty of ten pounds for each and every such offence; or to own, keep, or carry, within the said city and liberties, any hackney chair or sedan, job-chair or sedan, without such licence first obtained, under the penalty of five pounds every offence; or to keep or use any private chair or sedan without such licence as aforesaid, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every such offence; or to own, keep, or drive any Ringsend car, chair, chaise, or chaise-marine, without such licence, under penalty of forty shillings every offence; or to own, keep, or drive, any dray, cart, car, or other carriage employed in the business of a brewer, in the said city, suburbs and liberties, or within three miles thereof, without such licence, under penalty of thirty shillings every offence; or any other cart or car, dray, or other carriage, for which a licence is directed by this act to be taken out, without such licence first obtained, under the penalty of twenty shillings every offence; or to ply as a messenger or porter, for hire, within said city, suburbs, or liberties, without such licence, under the penalty of five shillings for every such offence; which said respective penalties are to be recovered and disposed of, as herein after directed.

XLVIII. *sect.* 28. Every hackney coach, landau, chariot, post-chaise, or berlin, job-coach, &c. and coach, &c. drawn by one or more job-horses, hearse, mourning coach, or hackney chair, or sedan, job-chair or sedan, Ringsend car, chair, chaise, or chaise marine, and every dray, cart, car, or other carriage, subject to a fine for a licence, by this act, and found plying for hire, or employed contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, within said city, suburbs, and liberties without such licence first obtained; and every private chair or sedan in use or employment, or keeping, without such licence first obtained; and also every brewer's dray, cart, car, or other carriage, found in said city, suburbs, and liberties, or within three miles

Dublin.

miles, and employed in that business, without such licence first obtained, whereby the owners, keepers, carrier or driver shall have incurred any of the penalties aforesaid, shall be seized; and it shall be lawful for any person to seize such carriage, chair, or sedan, and the same, together with the horse, horses, or other beast or beasts, drawing, with all the harness and accoutrements thereunto belonging, to lodge in the yard of said work-house with the treasurer, or in his absence, with some other known officer of said house; or in some other convenient place; or the same to deliver to any beadle or bellower of any parish within the city, suburbs, or liberties, or to any constable therein, who is hereby required forthwith, to lodge the same in manner aforesaid; and the said treasurer, or in his absence such other officer of said house is hereby required to detain the same, unless the said several penalties for the said respective carriages, chairs, or sedans, shall be paid with all costs and charges attending the seizing, or the maintenance of any beast or beasts drawing, until the court of assistants, or any five or more, meet, who are hereby empowered to enquire into said matters, and examine all such persons, as they shall think proper, upon oath, which they are hereby empowered to administer; and if it shall appear that such carriage, chair, or sedan, has incurred any of the penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, the said court of assistants, or any five shall, by warrant under hands and seals, direct the treasurer or other officer to sell such carriages and harness, and accoutrements, with the horses or other beasts seized and lodged; or if the said carriage be not a hackney or job-carriage, but that one or more of the horses drawing the same be a job-horse or horses, then to sell such job-horse or horses, with the harness, and to sell any such sedan; and by such sale to raise said penalties, together with the costs and charges attending the seizing, and the maintenance of any beast drawing the same, and a sum of after the rate of one shilling in the pound, of every such penalty for his trouble in selling, unless said penalties, with said costs and charges fully paid within three days after the date of said warrant.

and with horses and harness lodged with treasurer or known officer, or some convenient place; or beadle or constable to be so lodged forthwith; detained till payment with costs, until assistants meet, inquired on oath; penalties with charges raised by sale on warrant of assistants; and 1s. per pound, unless paid in three days.

XLIX. *sect. 29.* And if any person shall hinder or obstruct the seizing or conveying to, or loading as aforesaid, any such carriage and harness, accoutrements, or the horse, horses, or other beast or beasts drawing the same, or any such sedan; or if said treasurer or other officer, after such carriages, horses, or other beasts, or sedan chair shall be seized, shall be obstructed in the sale, when authorized, or if any person use or offer any violence to the person concerned in making such seizure, or sale, or rescue, or attempt to rescue, any such seizure, every such person shall, upon conviction before any justice for said city, upon the oath of one credible person, (which oath such justice is hereby empowered to administer) forfeit for every such offence five pounds; and for non-payment be committed to gaol, and there imprisoned three months and no longer.

Obstructing seizure, or sale; rescue, or attempt, on one witness before a justice, 5l or imprisoned 3 months.

L. *sect. 30.* Upon complaint made, and it appearing to the lord mayor, the sheriffs of the city of Dublin, or any justice of the city or county, (who shall examine on oath the persons so complaining, if he thinks proper) that any hinderance or obstruction has been, or any violence used as aforesaid, or rescue intended or attempted, the said lord mayor, &c. are hereby not only empowered, but required, immediately to give the fullest assistance of the civil power, which by law they are hereby enabled to do on any occasion whatsoever, to the end that such carriages, horses, or other beasts, or sedan chair may be seized, lodged, and sold, as hereby is particularly and respectively directed.

On complaint lord mayor, sheriffs, or justice immediately to assist with the civil power.

LI. *sect. 31.* If said governors, or any eleven, or the court of assistants, or any five, shall at any time be informed, or have reason to believe, that any carriage, chair, or sedan has plying, or been drawn, carried, used, kept, or employed within the

11 governors or 5 assistants may on suspicion summon, and inquire,

Dublin.

not appearing on service of summons 4 days or personal, or on conviction, committed to bridewell, &c. 'till penalty paid, and 40s. to informer.

Messengers or porters without licence punished as vagabonds.

Such carriages and chairs numbered, most conspicuous on hackneys and sedans for public use ;

hackneys or stages also to paint on the pannels and Ringsend cars, &c. on the rere pannel real owner's name at length and abode, and the number on side pannels, in figures.

If defaced, or omitted, subject as if without licence.

Messenger or porter to have the number marked on the breast ; or deemed acting without licence.

the said city, suburbs, or liberties, without licence, contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, it shall be lawful to summon all persons, whom they shall suspect to be guilty of any of said offences, and to enquire thereunto in manner aforesaid; and in case such persons shall not appear upon the day appointed, provided the said summons left four days before the said day at their usual place of abode, or they shall have been personally served therewith, or shall be convicted of any of the said offences before the court of assistants, or any five, then, by warrant under hands and seals, to commit such person to bridewell, or any other place they shall think proper, there to be kept to hard labour until he, she, or they shall pay the penalty incurred by this act, and shall also pay to the person or persons informing of said offence, forty shillings, over and above said penalties.

LII. *sect. 32.* Every person, who shall ply as a messenger or porter for hire within said city, suburbs, or liberties, without such licence, shall and may be seized, apprehended, committed, and punished, in the same manner as hereby enacted in respect to idle or strolling vagabonds or beggars.

LIII. *sect. 33.* Every carriage and sedan chair, for which a licence is by this act to be obtained, shall have a mark of distinction, expressing the number of such carriage, affixed thereunto, in whatever manner said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five shall think proper ; so that such mark of distinction on all hackney carriages or sedan chairs for the publick use shall be most conspicuous ; and that such mark of distinction on all job or other carriages, or sedan chairs for the use of particular private persons, shall be put on in a more private and less conspicuous manner : and every hackney coach, landau, post chaise, chariot, and berlin, or stage-coach, for which a licence is by this act to be obtained, shall constantly, and at all times, besides the mark or number aforesaid, have painted on the pannel of each door, and on the front and rere pannel, and every Ringsend car, chair, chaise, or chaise-marine, on the rere pannel where arms or cyphers are usually painted, the christian and sur-name of the real owner or keeper thereof, at full length, together with the place of his abode, in plain, large, legible letters ; and shall also on each of the side pannels where crests are usually painted, have painted in plain, legible figures, the number contained in the mark aforesaid. And every person, who shall blot out, deface, change, or take off the said mark of distinction or figure on the said painting, or any of said letters, names, or figures, or shall omit to affix such mark, or to have the pannels painted in manner aforesaid ; or shall own, keep, drive, or employ any carriage, chair, or chaise, or sedan, without such mark, and without such painting on the pannels, where by this act required, shall be considered to all intents and purposes as having owned, kept, used, driven, or employed the same without a licence ; and be subject to the several penalties, forfeitures, and punishments hereby enacted for such offences respectively.

LIV. *sect. 34.* Every person, required to obtain a licence for plying as a messenger or porter for hire, shall have a mark affixed to his upper garment over his breast, made of brass, and expressing in plain legible characters the number of such licence, formed and to be worn in such manner as said governors, or any eleven, or the court of assistants, or any five, shall direct ; and for failure thereof either in obliterating, covering, or defacing, or not at all times wearing and exposing to view said mark in manner aforesaid, deemed as acting without a licence, and subject to every pain and penalty inflicted by this act for such offence.

LV. *sect. 35.* Every person, who shall obtain or receive a licence for keeping a hackney-coach, carriage, or hackney sedan chair, for public use, and shall not within one month after, keep and maintain in consequence of such licence for the use and convenience of the public, and continue so to do during the continuance of his

Dublin.

his or her licence, and thereof be convicted by the oath of credible witness, before the said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five (which oath they are hereby empowered to administer) shall forfeit five pounds for every such neglect; to be recovered by distress and sale of the offenders goods, by warrant under hands and seals, and to be disposed of in manner herein after directed.

Not keeping and continuing hackneys after and during licence, penalty 5l.

LVI. *sect.* 36. In case any persons so offending shall surrender his licence to the said governors, said fine or penalty not levied.

Unless licence surrendered.

LVII. *sect.* 37. No person or persons shall have at any one time in name, or in the name of any other in trust for them, more than two such licensed hackney or job-chairs, or sedan; and in case said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, shall be informed or have reason to suspect, that any have therein offended, they may summon such persons to appear before them at the time and place in such summons mentioned; and in case such persons after such summons, so as the same be served personally, or at place of abode, twenty-four hours before the time appointed, shall neglect to appear, without some reasonable cause, or if after appearance it shall be found by confession, or oath of one or more credible witnesses, or other due proof, that such persons have so offended (which oath said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, have hereby power to administer) every person so offending, shall forfeit all the licences for chairs or sedans granted to them by this act, or which he, she, or they shall be entitled unto by devise, assignment, or otherwise; and such licences are hereby declared null and void to all intents and purposes.

None to have more than two hackney chairs, summoned on suspicion; not appearing on 24 hours service, unless cause, or on confession or proof, all licences forfeited.

LVIII. *sect.* 38. And for recovery of the rent reserved upon said licences, in case the same, or any part shall be in arrear twenty-one days after any of the days appointed for payment, said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, may raise and levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the owner, proprietor, or grantee, or assignee of such licence, by warrant under hands and seals; and in case the same shall be unpaid by thirty-one days, may commit the owner, &c. to gaol, or any other place, there to be detained and confined until the same, and all costs attending the non-payment, be fully paid and satisfied; and in case the same shall be unpaid forty-one days, then the said licence or licences shall be forfeited, and become null and void: and before a new licence can or shall be granted to such person so neglecting, he, she, or they shall pay not only all arrears of rent due at the time of forfeiting such licence, but also pay for such new licence or licences one-fourth more, than was paid for the licence or licences so forfeited.

Rent in arrear 21 days levied by distress and sale, if 31 days confined till payment with costs, if 41 days, licence forfeited: before new licence all arrears paid and 1 fourth more than former,

LIX. *sect.* 39. Nothing herein contained shall prevent said governors from proceeding against the owner or proprietors of any carriages forfeiting his licence for recovery of all arrears of rent, by the remedies herein before mentioned, or otherwise: and may, if they think proper, refuse to grant a new licence or licences to any person, who shall have forfeited any licence granted by this act.

Governors may proceed to recover arrears: and refuse new licence.

LX. *sect.* 40. It shall be lawful for said governors, or any twenty-one, in case they see occasion, from time to time, and at any time after five years, from the 24th of June, 1772, to alter and increase the fines to be paid, or the rents to be reserved upon the licences to be thereafter granted, provided the same be not increased above one-fourth part more than the fines and rents herein before particularly mentioned and expressed, and to make such rules, orders, and regulations for that purpose, as to them shall seem meet, and to alter, vary, amend, or annul the same.

21 governors may after 5 years increase fines and rents, so as not above 1 fourth, and alter or annul.

Dublin.

Approved by lord
chancellor and chief
judges.

The city divided
into wards for ascer-
taining fares ;

The Barrack
Quarter ;

Workhouse
Quarter ;

Rotunda Quarter ;

Stephen's-green
Quarter ;

Castle Quarter ;

Middle Quarter ;
fares and rates with-
in the city or seven
miles, settled by 21
governors ;

not to exceed one
third more than now
allowed ;
rates for a set down,
within one Quarter ;

LXI. *sect. 41.* Every such alteration, variation, rule, order, regulation, amend-
ment, or appeal, approved of by the lord chancellor, or lords commissioners of great
seal, and the chief judges, or any three.

LXII. *sect. 42.* The city of Dublin and suburbs, and liberties thereof, for the
purpose of directing and ascertaining the rates and fares to be taken by such car-
riages, chairs, or sedans, and for no other purpose whatsoever, divided in manner
following ; so much thereof, as is contained within the following bounds or circuit,
drawn from the Old Bridge up Church-street as far as Channel-row, now called
Brunswick-street, so westerly round Stoney-batter, Arbor-hill, the barracks, as far
as the public lamps go to the river Liffey, and along that river to the said Old-
bridge, be one division, and called The Barrack Quarter ; and so much, as is con-
tained within the following bounds or circuit, drawn from the Old-bridge, through
Bridge-street, New-row, part of Thomas-street, Francis-street, through New-row
on the Poddle, through Mill-street, and so round north-west as far as the public
lamps go to the river Liffey, and along that river to the Old-bridge, be one other
division, and called the Workhouse Quarter ; and so much, as is contained within
the following bounds or circuit, drawn from the river Liffey up lower and middle
Liffey-street, through Denmark-street, formerly called upper Liffey-street, into
Great-Britain-street, through Rider's-row to Dorset-street, taking in Henrietta-
street, and along Dorset-street, and down easterly as far as the public lamps go, to
the river Liffey, be one other division, and called The Rotunda Quarter ; and so
much, as is contained within the following bounds or circuit, drawn from the river
Liffey opposite Anglesea-street, through Anglesea-street across College-green,
through Trinity-lane, Hog-hill now called Saint Andrew's-street, William-street,
adjoining Mercer's-hospital, through Love-lane, now called Mercer's-street, across
York-street into Little-Cuffe-street, through part of Big-Cuffe-street into Kevan's-
port, and as far as the public lamps go along Kevan's-port, Mill-town-road, Nor-
thumberland-street, and the further end of Merrion-square to the river Liffey, and
along that river to Anglesea-street, be one other division, and called Stephen's-green
Quarter ; and so much as is contained within the following bounds, the Work-house
Quarter on the west side, the river Liffey the northward side, Stephen's-green
Quarter on the east side, and the extremities of the public lamps on the south side,
be one other division, and called The Castle Quarter ; and so much, as is contain-
ed within the following bounds, the Rotunda Quarter on the east or north-east
side ; the Barrack Quarter on the west-side ; the river Liffey on the south-side ;
and the extremities of the public lamps on the north and north-west side be one
other division, and called The Middle Quarter : and after the 24th of June, 1772,
instead of the fares and rates now appointed to be taken, there may be demanded,
and shall be paid, such fares and rates for a set-down by any sedan chair within
said city, suburbs, and liberties ; and for a set-down by any coach, landau, cha-
riot, post-chaise, berlin, Ringend car, chaise, or chaise-marine, within the said
city, suburbs, or liberties, or within seven miles of the same, as shall be settled,
ordained, and regulated by said governors, or any twenty-one, which they are
hereby impowered and required to do, settle, and regulate, as soon as they conve-
niently can after the 24th of June, 1772, provided that such rates shall not exceed
one third more than what is now allowed by law, for a set-down from any
place within any one quarter, to any place within the same quarter, by a sedan
chair, at any time between six in the morning and twelve at night, the sum of six-
pence halfpenny, and between twelve at night and six in the morning, thirteen
pence ; and by a hackney coach or landau, holding with convenience four persons,
at any time between six in the morning and twelve at night, ten pence, and at any
time

Dublin.

time between twelve at night and six in the morning, fifteen pence; and for a set- not within the same.
down from any place within any of the said quarters, to any other place not within
the same quarter, by such sedan chair, coach, or laudau, any time between six in
the morning and twelve at night, thirteen pence, and at any time between twelve
at night and six in the morning, one shilling and six pence.

LXIII. *sect. 43.* Every owner, keeper, or driver of any such landau or coach, Rate of coaches 12
or coach holding with convenience four persons, may demand, and shall be paid hours;
for the hire within said city or liberties, or within seven miles, for twelve hours,
between six in the morning and twelve at night ten shillings; and by the hour, by the hour;
eighteen pence the first hour, and ten pence every hour after; and eighteen pence
every hour between twelve at night and six in the morning: and the owners, keep- of sedans 12 hours;
ers, or carriers of every such sedan chair may demand, and shall be paid for the
hire, for twelve hours, between six in the morning and twelve at night, four shil-
lings and four pence; and by the hour thirteen pence the first hour, and nine pence by the hour;
every hour after between the said times; and eighteen pence the first hour, and
thirteen pence every hour after, between twelve at night and six in the morning;
and for every chariot, post-chaise, or berlin, not holding with convenience four chariots, &c. only
persons, only three-fourths of the rates and fares above enacted for coaches and 3 fourths;
landaus, shall or may be demanded or taken; it shall be lawful for said governors, of carriages of loads
or any twenty, to settle, regulate, and ordain the several fares to be demanded or for hire,
taken, and weights to be carried by every car, cart, dray, or other carriage carry-
ing for hire any load taken up within the said city, suburbs, or liberties, to any
place within the same, or within four miles thereof, and the owners, keepers, or Ringfend cars, &c.
drivers of any Ringfend car, chaise, or chaise-marine, may demand, and shall be
paid for hire for twelve hours between six in the morning and twelve at night, four
shillings and four pence; and by the hour ten pence the first hour, and five pence
every hour after.

LXIV. *sect. 44.* Every rule, order, regulation, or bye-law so made by said go- Approved by lord
vernors, or any twenty-one, for settling or regulating said rates or fares, first ap- chancellor and chief
proved of by the lord chancellor, or lords commissioners of the great seal, and the judges;
chief judges, or any three of them; and said governors or any twenty-one, shall 21 governors after
have full power and authority from time to time, and at all times for ever, from 24 June 1782, may
and after the 24th day of June, 1782, to alter, vary, encrease, or raise the several alter or increase fares,
fares and rates herein before enacted, or by them from time to time settled, so as
that every such alteration be first approved of in manner aforesaid, before it can be first approved of.
valid or take place.

LXV. *sect. 45.* Every low-back car, or other carriage drawn by one horse or Cars carrying persons
other beast, and that shall carry for hire any person within said city, suburbs, and for hire, to take out
liberties, or seven miles, shall take out the same licence with and be considered to licence and consider-
all intents and purposes as a Ringfend car, chaise, or chaise-marine, and the owner, ed as Ringfend cars,
driver, or keeper, subject to every order, proviso, regulation, penalty, and forfeit, except as to the mark;
seizure, ordained, or established by this act, or to be by virtue thereof, in respect
of any Ringfend car, chaise, or chaise-marine, and the owner, driver, or keeper
thereof, except as to what regard the name and abode of the owner, and the num-
ber of his mark being painted thereon: and if the owner, keeper, driver, or car- exacting more, or
riers of any of the said carriages or sedan chair, shall exact more for his hire than leaving fare, owner
the several rates hereby limited, or hereafter to be limited by virtue of this act, or forfeits not less than
leave their fare without permission, the owner or proprietor of any such carriage or 20s. not above 40s.
sedan, or the grantee or assignee of the licence obtained for the same, shall for
every such offence forfeit not less than twenty shillings, and not exceeding forty
shillings, recovered before said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or
any

Dublin.

any five, on proof thereof upon oath of any one credible witness, and levied, in case not instantly paid, by distress and sale of goods and chattles of the proprietor or owner of every such carriage, by warrant under hands and seals of said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, together with one shilling in the pound to the person levying, for his trouble, and to be disposed of in manner herein after directed; and the driver or carrier of any such carriage or sedan, not being the owner, who shall exact or demand more, or leave his fare without permission, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of ten shillings; levied as aforesaid, and for the use herein after mentioned, or be publicly whipped through the streets, at the discretion of said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five.

Rules and bye-laws
by 11 governors,

penalties not above
40s. suspend licences,

send to house of cor-
rection not less than
3 nor above 10 days,
or publicly whipt;
approved by lord
chancellor and 3 chief
judges; printed and
posted.

On not paying hire,
defacing or breaking
carriage, summons
by assistants;

on personal service
24 hours,
satisfaction awarded;
and levied on refusal.

Licences to hackney
coaches and chaises
granted on bonds for
the fines effectual for

LXVI. *sect. 46.* For better regulating and preserving decency and order amongst the owners, drivers, keepers, and carriers of any of said carriages, sedans, and other persons so licensed, and preventing disturbances, stoppages, and other inconveniencies in the streets and places where such carriages and sedans shall stand, be driven, or carried, and punishing the owners, keepers, driver or carrier of any such carriage or sedan for public use, who shall refuse to go for hire when not actually employed and paid for waiting, and punishing any rudeness, insult, or misbehaviour in every such coachman, chairman, driver, or carrier, it shall be lawful for said governors, eleven at least present, to make such rules, orders, and bye-laws to bind all the persons, who shall own, keep, drive, or carry any such of the carriages and sedans so licensed, or who shall obtain any licence under this act, and annex such reasonable penalties and forfeitures, not exceeding forty shillings, for the breach of any one such bye-law, or to make void and suspend the licence or licences of every such offender, or subject the driver or carrier to corporal punishment, by sending them to the house of correction, there whipped and kept to hard labour for any time not less than three days, and not exceeding ten, or by causing to be publicly whipt through the streets of the city of Dublin; so as such rules, orders, regulations, and bye-laws be approved of by the lord chancellor, or lords commissioners of the great seal, and the three chief judges for the time being, or any three; and after such approbation shall be printed and posted up on the tholsel, and the foundling-hospital and work-house, and such other places as said governors shall appoint; and the court of assistants, or any five, shall have full power and authority to enquire into the breach of every rule or bye-law, order, or regulation, and to correct the same, by such ways as they shall think proper, if not particularly pointed out by this act, or by the said rules and bye-laws.

LXVII. *sect. 47.* If any person refuse or neglect to pay any owner, keeper, driver, or carrier of any such licensed carriage or sedan his just and lawful hire, or wilfully cut, deface, or break any such, it shall be lawful for said court of assistants, or any five, upon complaint, to grant a summons, requiring such persons to appear at a certain time and place, to answer such complaint; and upon proof of personal service, at least twenty-four hours, then to hear, consider, and examine into the matter of said complaint, and to award reasonable satisfaction to the party grieved, for damage and costs; and upon refusal to pay or make satisfaction, to grant a warrant under hands and seals for levying by distress and immediate sale of the goods and chattles of the party, against whom such complaint made.

LXVIII. *sect. 48.* And whereas a number of hackney coaches, chaises, drays, carts, and cars have been licensed under one or more of the acts hereby to be repealed, and the owners of said carts and cars did duly pay the fines on being licensed, but the poverty of the owners of hackney coaches, and hackney chaises, obliged the governors to take bonds for the fines payable on a certain day from the persons

Dublin.

persons applying for licence, lest the public might be deprived of the convenience of such carriages: and whereas the obliging such persons to take out new licences and pay new fines in consequence of this act would be unjust: therefore, every licence so granted and not yet expired, shall be deemed as good and effectual, for the term in said licence contained, as if said acts were to continue in full force. the term therein, as if said acts in force.

LXIX. *sect. 49.* Every such licence, and persons who possess or shall possess the same, shall be subject to all the rules, orders, regulations, penalties, provisos, remedies, and conditions in this act contained, for or respecting any licence by virtue of this act; and also the fines *bona fide* paid, or the bonds for the same discharged on the days on which payable, and every covenant and agreement in said licences, fully performed and kept; but if said bonds not discharged on the days on which payable, or said covenants and agreements not performed, then said licences shall be forfeited, and said governors shall sue for, and are hereby enabled to recover, the several sums for which these bonds were given, with all costs and charges; and also all arrears of rent due for such licences; and if any licences shall be granted to such persons, they must pay for the same such additional fines as by this act directed, in case of a new licence after forfeiture of the old one. Subject to like regulations;
fines paid, bonds discharged, and covenants performed; if not, licences forfeited, bonds sued, and arrears; and additional fine as for new licence.

LXX. *sect. 50.* Any person, who has received any such licence by transfer, alienation, or devise, and performed all the requisites, by said acts or any of them made necessary for the confirmation, and shall enter the same with the register before the fourteenth day of July, 1772, in manner prescribed by this act, and fulfil all the rules, orders, and regulations herein contained, shall not be subject to penalties or forfeitures, prescribed by this act to be inflicted on persons receiving such licence without consent of the governors, or neglecting to enter the same within a certain time. Licences received by transfer or devise, requisites performed, and registered before 14 July 1772, &c. not subject to penalty.

LXXI. *sect. 51.* There shall be charged upon and paid unto said governors and successors, after the 24th of June, 1772, for ever thereafter, for all the houses within the several parishes within the city of Dublin, and liberties of saint Sepulchre's, Thomas-court and Donore, and the liberties of Christ-church and saint Patrick's thereto adjoining, and within the suburbs of said city, whether in said county or city, in all such places *extra parochial* within said county and liberties, six pence in the pound yearly, and every year, for every pound of the yearly rent of every such house or houses, as the valuations are returned for the collection of ministers money in the city, suburbs, and liberties; and where no such valuations returned for the collection of ministers money, or such houses built in a place *extra parochial*, the sum of six pence in the pound yearly, according to the rent payable by the tenants in possession; and in case such rent be only a ground-rent, then according to the rent such house might be set for to a solvent tenant; which six-pence in the pound shall, after the 24th of June, 1772, be vested in said governors, and successors for ever, and shall be a charge on the inhabitants of every such house or houses, and payable the 24th of June every year, for the use of the said house, and maintenance, education, and support of the children received therein, or sent to nurse therefrom. Six pence per pound on houses yearly paid to the governors, as the minister's money;
where no valuation, or extra parochial, according to rent by tenants in possession; if only ground rent, as it might be set to solvent tenant; charged on inhabitants, paid every 24 June, for use of the house and children.

LXXII. *sect. 52.* Where said taxes charged according to the rent payable by tenant in possession, it shall be lawful, in order justly to ascertain the same for said governors, eleven at least present, to summon said tenant to appear, and to produce the lease, minute, or agreement, by virtue whereof he holds such house; and in case such tenant shall neglect or refuse, twenty-one days next after being duly served, and in all cases where the rent payable by the tenant in possession, is only a ground-rent, said governors may nominate and appoint any four persons, they shall think fit, to make and ascertain a valuation of the rent which such house is worth, Tenant in possession summoned to produce his lease or minute; on refusal 21 days, or where only ground rent, valued by 4 appointed by 11 governors;
if

Dublin.

valuation returned
with affidavit before
a justice,

evidence of the rent
for this purpose only.

additional 6d. per l.
where beer or spirit-
uous liquors retail-
ed,

no levy for found-
lings by vestry in
Dublin.

Houses within 2
miles of the Castle
valued and charged.

Excepted, the
king's houses, bar-
racks, college, hos-
pitals.

Collectors appoint-
ed,
salaries not above
6d. per l.

levied by distress and
sale,

bonds from collec-
tors for the sum.

Not more than 3
years arrear at one
time.

if to be set to a solvent tenant; which valuation shall be returned by them to said governors, with an affidavit annexed, made before one justice for the county of the city, or county of Dublin (which oath such justice is hereby impowered to administer) purporting that such valuation was made by them according to the best of their skill and knowledge, and without partiality or favour to any person or persons concerned or interested in such valuation; which valuation, so made and returned, shall, for the purpose of this act only, and for no other, be deemed evidence of the rent, such house might be set for to a solvent tenant: and there may be charged yearly, and every year for ever thereafter upon, and paid to said governors, and successors, for all the houses aforesaid, wherein there shall be sold by retail any brandy, ale, beer, strong waters, or spirituous liquors, an additional six pence in the pound, according to the said proportion; which shall be also vested in said governors and successors for ever, and be a charge on said houses, and on the inhabitants, and payable for the purposes aforesaid: and no money shall thereafter be levied by vestry for the maintenance of foundlings in the city of Dublin and liberties; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXIII. sect. 53. After the 24th of June 1772, all such houses, not within the particular description herein before mentioned and expressed, nor comprehended therein, as are or shall be built within two miles of the castle of the city of Dublin, to be computed from the said castle at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty yards to the mile, shall and may be valued by such methods, and in such manner, as is hereby prescribed and directed in relation to the houses in said city, suburbs, and liberties, where no such valuation has been returned for collection of ministers money; and the inhabitants of all such houses, shall for ever thereafter be charged with, and pay yearly and every year, six pence in the pound of the yearly value of the rents, as returned upon such valuation; which shall be raised, levied, and collected in like manner, by same methods, as the said charge and taxes on the houses in said city of Dublin and liberties, are by this act to be, and paid to said governors and successors for uses aforesaid.

LXXIV. sect. 54. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to induce any charge on his majesty's castle of Dublin, or any of his houses, or the barracks, the royal hospital, trinity college, or any hospital or alms-house.

LXXV. sect. 55. Said governors, or any eleven, are hereby impowered to constitute and appoint such and so many persons, and with such salaries and allowances, not exceeding six pence for every twenty shillings received, as they shall judge necessary, to collect and receive for the use and benefit of said foundling hospital and work-house, from the inhabitants of every house in the several parishes of said city, and within said suburbs, liberties of said Sepulchres, Thomas Court, and Donore, and of Christ Church, and saint Patrick's, and within two miles of the castle, the said six pence in the pound, according to the respective valuations herein before mentioned, and from the inhabitants of every such house in which, sold by retail any brandy, ale, beer, strong waters, or spirituous liquors, the said additional six pence in the pound; which charges in case of non-payment shall be raised and levied by said collectors by distress and sale of goods of inhabitants, who shall at the time of such distress be in or occupy such house, and shall be by them respectively paid to the governors; and said governors are required to take good security by bond from each collector, for faithful discharge of his office, not less than the amount of the sum he shall be appointed to collect.

LXXVI. sect. 56. No house or houses shall be charged or chargeable for, nor any distress or sale taken for, more than three years arrear at any one time.

LXVII. sect.

Dublin.

LXXVII. sect. 57. In all suits, actions, and avowries, for, or on account of any of said taxes or charges on houses by said governors, or person authorized to collect, and in all actions or suits by any person whatsoever against said governors, or person authorized to collect, in relation to collecting the same, the proving the minister's money, usually paid annually for such house for three years next before such suit, action, or avowry commenced, shall be sufficient evidences for all the purposes of this act of the valuation of the minister's money.

In suits minister's money 3 years before evidence.

LXXVIII. sect. 58. All the rates, taxes, and impositions, by this act created, vested in said governors, to be applied to support of said house, and education and maintenance of the children now in the house, or sent to nurse, and which may hereafter be received, or sent to nurse, and to such other uses of said house and hospital, as are directed by this act: and said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, are hereby authorized to choose and entertain all such masters or mistresses, as necessary to be employed in said house for instruction of the children, and keeping them at work, and them, or any of them, from time to time to remove, as they shall see cause, and upon the death or removal of any, to choose others, and make and give such reasonable allowance to them, or any of them, out of the revenue hereby granted for the use of said house, as they shall think fit: and in case there shall at any time be a deficiency in said revenue, so as not sufficient to answer necessary expences of said house, said governors, or any twenty one, may borrow, or raise by demise or mortgage of any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and taxes, vested in or belonging to said corporation, any sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole four thousand pounds, as to them shall seem meet; which when so raised, shall be applied by said governors to pay off and discharge any debts, which may be necessarily, and *bona fide*, contracted for use of said house.

Taxes vested in governors for the children and uses of the house,

masters or mistresses chosen,

removed, reasonable allowance out of revenue,

borrow by demise or mortgage 4000 l,

applied to necessary debts.

LXXIX. sect. 59. Whenever the number of children occasion expences exceeding the duties, said governors shall cause an advertisement thereof to be inserted in Dublin Gazette; and that in a week after, no child shall be received 'till an advertisement to the contrary.

When expence exceed duties, advertised, no children received.

LXXX. sect. 60. Said governors, or any eleven may, if they think proper, or from peculiar circumstances find it necessary, compound for any arrears of rent due for carriages or sedans, incurred before the 24th of June 1772.

Governors may compound for arrears.

LXXXI. sect. 61. Said governors, or any eleven, or court of assistants, or any five, have full power and authority at all times to summon, and examine upon oath all such owners and drivers of hackney coaches and chaises, and chairs, drays, carts, and other carriages, as also all owners or carriers of sedan chairs, which ply for hire, as they think proper, touching any thing in this act, or wherein they have power by this act to examine and enquire; and in case any person, who shall be personally summoned to appear, provided summons served twenty four hours before the time required neglect to appear, or in case a summons in writing left at usual place of abode, and he or she neglect to appear on the day appointed (provided such summons so left four days before said day) every person so neglecting to appear, shall forfeit five pounds; and a new summons shall be served, and so *toties quoties*, as he shall neglect to appear; and for every neglect, he or she shall forfeit five pounds, recovered by distress and sale of goods, by warrant under hand and seal of said governors, or any eleven, or assistants, or any five: and in case any such person appearing, shall withhold or refuse to give testimony, or upon examination prevaricate or treat with contempt, insolence, or abuse, said governors or assistants, or any of them, they may impose a fine not exceeding forty shillings on such offenders, or by warrant under hands and seals, commit to bridge-

Owners, drivers, &c. summoned and examined on oath,

personal summons on 24 hours,

at abode 4 days, not appearing forfeit

so 5 l. toties quoties,

withholding testimony, prevaricating,

&c. fined 40s. or to bridewell 3 months.

Dublin.

well, or such other place as they think proper, confined to hard labour, not exceeding three months.

All penalties recovered by distress and sale on warrant.

1s. per l. to person executing,

miles at 2240 yards.

Penalties, where no direction, to informer and treasurer, where no informer, to treasurer.

Penalties of perjury on conviction.

Affirmation if a quaker.

General issue, and treble costs on nonsuit, &c.

Former regulations, not incompatible with, or repealed by this act, valid,

subject to be altered by 21 governors.

No governor or person intrusted, shall contract or supply necessaries,

or incapable;

his place vacant, and a new one elected.

Lord mayor may appoint any alderman *locum tenens*, during illness or necessary absence.

LXXXII. *sect. 62.* In all cases where pecuniary penalties or forfeitures inflicted by this act, recovered by distress and sale of goods by warrant under hand and seal of the person or persons inflicting; and it shall be lawful for the person, who shall execute said distress and sale, to deduct thereout, over and above said penalty and the costs attending the same, one shilling in the pound for his or their trouble; and the overplus, if any after such deduction, restored to owner; and where miles expressed in the act, the computation is to be made at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty yards to a mile.

LXXXIII. *sect. 63.* In all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures inflicted, the disposal whereof is not particularly directed, one moiety shall be to informer, and the other to the treasurer of said house for use thereof, in all cases where there shall be an informer; and where not any, the whole shall be paid to said treasurer, for the use aforesaid.

LXXXIV. *sect. 64.* If any person, who shall take any oath, or if a quaker, make affirmation, in consequence or by virtue of this act, shall forswear, or be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury or false affirmation, and be convicted by due course of law, they shall incur and suffer the pains and penalties, by law enacted against persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

LXXXV. *sect. 65.* Where an oath is required or impowered to be administered by this act, an affirmation shall be substituted if the person, to whom it is to be tendered, be a quaker.

LXXXVI. *sect. 66.* Any persons, at any time sued or prosecuted for any thing done or executed in pursuance of this act, may plead the general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence; and if upon a trial a verdict shall pass for defendants, or judgment against plaintiffs upon demurrer, or plaintiffs nonsuited, discontinued, or forbear prosecuting said actions, such defendants shall have double costs against such plaintiffs, for which costs such remedy as in other cases where costs by law given to defendants.

LXXXVII. *sect. 67.* Every rule, order, regulation, and bye-law made by the governors by virtue of any of the acts hereby repealed, and which shall be subsisting and in full force on the twenty-third of June 1772, and not incompatible with, or in substance repealed and annulled by any of the provisions, regulations, or clauses in this act, shall after twenty-fourth of June 1772, be good and valid to all intents and purposes, as if said acts, or any of them, had not been repealed; subject nevertheless to be amended, altered, or made null and void by the governors hereby created, or any twenty or more.

LXXXVIII. *sect. 68.* No governor, or any person any way intrusted in the management or ordering of said hospital, shall be contracted with, or otherwise employed to supply the foundling hospital or work-house with any necessary or material whatsoever; and in case any governors shall be convicted thereof before any two justices of said county or city of Dublin, upon oath of one or more witnesses, or on confession, such governor's place hereby declared vacant, as if dead, and a new governor shall be elected, and such person shall for ever be incapable of being a governor of said house.

LXXXIX. *sect. 69.* It shall be lawful for the lord mayor of said city, by warrant under his hand and seal, to appoint any one of the aldermen to officiate as a *locum tenens* in his place during his illness or necessary absence; and for the person so appointed *locum tenens*, to exercise every power, which said lord mayor, has or may

Dublin.

may have by charter, usage, or any of the laws in being, during the time of the illness or necessary absence of said lord mayor.

XC. *sect. 70.* If the lord mayor happen to die during his mayoralty, the aldermen, or usual quorum of them may assemble together at the Tholsel, within two days after and elect one of the aldermen of said city as a *locum tenens*, in place of the said lord mayor, which person, so elected a *locum tenens*, shall have all the powers before vested in said lord mayor, and be capable of presiding at, and issuing summonses to the several members of the said corporation for an election of lord mayor, in place of the lord mayor who shall happen to die as aforesaid; and such election, where he shall preside, shall be considered as valid to all intents and purposes, as if made by the lord mayor and aldermen, according to the forms heretofore prescribed by law to be observed at the usual time of electing a lord mayor.

Or, on death of lord mayor, the aldermen or quorum, in 2 days at the Tholsel; *locum tenens* vested with like powers to summon for the election.

XCI. *sect. 71.* Provided always, That the said person so elected a *locum tenens* upon the death of a lord mayor, shall proceed to an election in the place of the lord mayor, who shall happen to die, within fourteen days after the death; and in failure of the said person so elected a *locum tenens*, proceeding to an election within the time, his power and authority shall immediately cease and determine, and the aldermen and commons may elect a lord mayor without his presence or concurrence, and issue summonses in name of the town clerk or town clerks, for holding such election.

To proceed to election in 14 days after the death, or his powers to cease, and aldermen and commons may elect, and summon in town clerk's name.

XCII. *sect. 72.* The president of the court of conscience for the time being, by warrant under hand and seal, may appoint any one of the aldermen to officiate in his place during the illness or necessary absence of said president; and it shall be lawful for the person so appointed to exercise every power, which the said president, has or may have by charter, usage, or any of the laws in being, during his illness or necessary absence.

President of court of conscience may appoint any alderman to officiate during illness or absence, with like powers.

XCIII. *sect. 73.* This act, and all and every clause and clauses therein, and every part, shall be deemed and taken notice of in all courts of law and equity in this kingdom, and deemed a publick act.

A publick act.

XCIV. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 13. sect. 1.* The lord chancellor, earl of Drogheda, earl of Ross, lord Eyre, lord Erne, lord Bangor, Edmund Sexton Pery speaker of the house of commons, sir Archibald Acheson, sir William Osborne, sir Edward Loftus, Nathaniel Clements, William Burton, Anthony Malone, Robert Clements, Joseph Henry, Simon Digby, Beauchamp Bagnell, Francis Leigh, Gervais Parker Bushe, Henry Loftus, Armar Lowry Corry, Lodge Morres, George Hamilton, general Sandford, baron Scott, dean Bayley, Henry Tilson, Richard Dawson, Richard Benson, colonel Massey, Andrew Crauford, Edward Sneyd, Charles Savage, John Blackwood, William Murray, William Mussenden, Conolly Norman, Edward Madden, John Godly, Arthur Craven, captain Willington, captain Ashburnham, John Hovenden, John Brown, shall be, and are hereby appointed commissioners for paving, cleansing, lighting, draining, and improving the street called Sackville-street and the Mall, and the lanes and avenues leading into the same; and the earl of Tyrone, lord Glerawley, John Beresford, Arthur Browne, Richard Annesley, Edward Stratford, Edward Cary, Theophilus Clements, John Hyde, Richard Gorges, John Wynne, John Burton, doctor Hamilton, John Usher, doctor Paul, Edmond Malone, Badham Thornhill, John Mitchell, Robert Hudson, Edmond Power, William Handcock, John Hill, captain Ormsby, Townly Dawson, James Caulfield, William Caulfield, Charles Tottenham, Arthur Mervyn, Dixie Coddington, Lewis Thomas, shall be, and are hereby appointed commissioners for paving,

Commissioners appointed for Sackville-street and the Mall, the lanes and avenues,

commissioners for Marlborough-street,

Dublin.

full powers to pave,
cleanse, light, and
improve,

make shores, sewers,
and drains,
and all necessary
works,

any 5 may act in ex-
ecution of said work,

without let, suit, or
interruption for any
damages,
on death, succeeding
occupiers of the
houses, commission-
ers

Sackville-street
not a market, or a
stand, or for break-
ing horses.

Place and time of
meeting,

10 days publick no-
tice,
adjourn, and appoint
other meetings,
any 5 may regulate
paving, &c.

making drains, &c.
through other streets
to the river,

the Mall may be
opened and paved,

contract for materi-
als, and workmen,

paving, cleansing, lighting, draining, and improving the street, called Marlbo-rough-street, with full power to said commissioners, to pave, cleanse, light, drain, and improve said streets, and to order and direct the same from time to time, as to make and continue said streets safe and commodious for the publick in general, and the inhabitants of said streets in particular, and to free and preserve the same from all nuisances and annoyances whatsoever, and for that purpose to sink, drive, carry on, and perfect such shores, sewers and drains, and do and carry on all such necessary and proper acts and works in and through the said streets, and in and through that part of Henry-street which runs across the top or south end of Sackville street and the Mall, and in and through such other publick streets, lanes, roads, passages, and places home to the river Anna-Liffey, as may seem to them necessary and convenient for the purposes aforesaid; and the said commissioners, or any five or more of them, shall respectively have full power and authority to do, perform, and perfect all such acts and works, and things aforesaid, and to execute all the powers and authorities herein respectively to them given and created for carrying the purposes aforesaid into execution, in such manner as to them shall seem most proper, without any let, suit, or interruption from any person whatsoever, or any charge or charges of any of the proprietors or inhabitants of said streets, lanes, passages, or ways, for or on account of any damages so by them to be sustained in the due execution of said works; and as often as any of said commissioners shall die or remove, the succeeding occupiers of the houses shall be commissioners in their room.

XCV. *sect. 2.* Provided always, that the said Sackville-street, shall not be made a market or stand for coaches, or a place for breaking horses.

XCVI. *sect. 3.* The publick street or highway lying at the north end of Sackville-street and the Mall, next to the Lying-in hospital, and from the corner of said hospital to the south end of Cavendish-row, and so cross the same to the north-west end of said new street called Sackville-street and the Mall, and the lanes and avenues leading into the same, so far as they shall find it necessary, to open, break up, or make use of the same for the necessary purposes of sufficiently and more conveniently answering the ends of this act.

XCVII. *sect. 4.* It shall be lawful for said commissioners, or any five or more, to assemble at any place or places within or near the said streets, or within the said city of Dublin, to be appointed by them, or any five or more, for that purpose, on the first of June next, or any subsequent day, which they or any five or more shall appoint, giving publick notice thereof in one or more of the publick news-papers, ten days previous to such meeting, and to adjourn from time to time, and appoint other meetings for carrying this act into execution, at such places, and times, as they, or any five or more shall appoint, and to assemble and meet accordingly; and that said commissioners, or any five, shall respectively have full power and authority to direct and regulate the paving, cleansing, lighting, and improving the said streets respectively, in such manner as they shall think proper; and making drains, foughs, shores, and sewers through the same, and every part, and all lanes, and avenues leading into the said streets, and for driving and carrying the same through any other publick street, lane, or place, to the river Anna Liffey; and that said commissioners for Sackville-street and the Mall, and the lanes and avenues leading into the same, shall have full power and authority to lay open the Mall, which is in the middle of said street, and to pave and make it part of the same; and to make contracts for all materials necessary for executing the works in their respective streets, and to employ workmen, and to do all matters and things which they shall judge necessary to render the said streets most commodious to the inhabitants of said streets, and

Dublin.

and the persons who shall pass through the same; and that said commissioners for money raised on inhabitants, Sackville-street, and for Marlborough-street, or any five, shall respectively have all power, from time to time to direct such sums to be raised upon the inhabitants of their respective streets, as they shall judge necessary for purposes aforesaid; and such sums shall be assessed by said commissioners respectively, or any five, upon the inhabitants of their respective streets, equally in proportion to the minister's money payable out of the respective houses in said street, and collected by such persons, as the said commissioners respectively, or any five, shall by writing under their respective hands and seals, appoint, which sums, when collected, shall be paid into the hands of such persons, or into such bank or banks within said city, as shall be appointed by the said commissioners respectively, or any five, at some public meeting of said commissioners, and shall be from time to time drawn out from thence, and paid, applied, and disposed of for the purposes aforesaid, by order of said commissioners, or any five under their hands, signed at some public meeting.

XCVIII. sect. 5. Where any of the houses of the said street untenanted or unoccupied, the owners of such houses respectively shall be charged with the said rates, and the premises shall remain a security for the same; and where any of the houses in said streets are let out in lodgings to tenants, the owners of the houses are to be assessed, but the rate may be levied on the occupiers of the same; and all dead walls, and void spaces in said streets shall be respectively rated by said respective commissioners, or any five, according to the annual value, which they shall judge, such grounds would let for to a solvent tenant; and the sums so assessed, shall be paid by the proprietor of such grounds, until the same shall be built; and when built, such new houses shall be then rated as the other houses in said streets: and in case any of the persons, subject to said rates, refuse or neglect thirty-one days after demand to pay the sum or sums so respectively assessed, collectors may levy the same by distress, upon the goods of him, her, or them so refusing or neglecting to pay: and in case such distress not redeemed within three days, such collectors shall and may sell the same by public sale; and out of the principal deduct the sum due for said rate, together with cost of such distress, if any, and return overplus to owner: and said respective commissioners, or any five, shall and may apply as aforesaid the sums, raised for the purposes aforesaid; and all the stones and other materials in the said respective streets, are hereby vested in said respective commissioners, to be sold or used for the purposes aforesaid, with power to agree and contract for all manner of materials and necessaries with workmen, undertakers, and necessary artizans and persons whatsoever: and said commissioners of said streets respectively, or any five, may and shall be liable to all contracts and agreements so made by them, and subject to all suits as shall be prosecuted against them for non-performance of all or any of such contracts.

XCIX. sect. 6. After the passing of this act the inhabitants of Sackville-street and the Mall, and of Marlborough-street, and all the houses, lands, and tenements within the same, and which shall be liable to be taxed for the purposes of this act, shall be exonerated, freed, and discharged from all scavengers rates, and all taxes and contributions, in respect of the said streets, for paving, lighting, or cleansing the same, other than such taxes, rates, and assessments to which they shall be liable by this act.

C. sect. 7. It shall not be lawful for any person in any street, lane, or place, through which any shore, sewer, drain, or fough shall be carried by virtue of this act, to open any such sewer, drain, or fough, or to lay or carry any other shore, sewer, drain, or fough, into the same, without leave and licence of said respective commissioners, or five at least, under their hands and seals, obtained at some publick meeting.

Houses untenanted, owners charged, and where let to lodgings: but levied on occupiers,

dead walls, void spaces rated by annual value, by solvent tenant,

new houses rated as the others,

on refusal 31 days after demand levied by collector, if not redeemed in 3 days distress, sold publicly, rate and costs paid,

materials vested in commissioners, power to contract, liable to suits for non-performance.

Said streets discharged other rates.

None to open the sewers, &c. or carry any other into them without leave at meeting.

publick

Dublin.

publick meeting of said respective commissioners, and if any shore, sewer, drain, or fough, shall be so opened or laid into the same, the said respective commissioners, or any persons employed by them, shall and may interrupt and stop up the same.

A publick act. CI. *sect. 8.* This act deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such, by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same; and that the same do pass as a publick act without fees: and in case any action or suit commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done by virtue and in execution of this act, every such person may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence as aforesaid; and if any verdict, non-suit, or discontinuance pass or happen against the plaintiff or plaintiffs defendants shall have double costs.

general issue, double costs.

On a committee by 3 G. 3. c. 15. *sec. 15.* 11 members sufficient as to haven-masters, pilots, and lightermen, and orders for money, 5 for more ordinary business.

CII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 12.* Whereas by an act third of his present majesty, for securing ships trading to Dublin, a committee was appointed, not being less than seventeen, after the 1st of May 1772, at all meetings of said committee, any number of members, not less than eleven, shall be sufficient for the ordering, management, and transacting of all matters relative to nominating and displacing haven-masters, pilots, and lightermen, and to the making orders, and regulations for the direction of their conduct, and to the making or issuing orders for payment of money, and a number not less than five sufficient for all other their more ordinary business, pursuant to the powers vested in said committee by said act; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sessions during sitting of king's bench.

CIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 15.* Whereas doubts have arisen, whether the chairmen or justices of the county of Dublin, can sit after the beginning of term, and during the sitting of king's bench: and whereas the business of said court of late is so great, that often times it cannot be executed without adjourning, during the continuance of the term, the chairmen together with the justices of peace of said county shall have full power and authority to attend and execute the business of said sessions, notwithstanding the sitting of the king's bench.

Fire Engines and Watch.

Parish ministers or curates in cities and towns, (except a particular provision) to hold vestry 1 June 1772, 6 days notice, ascertain the sum for a fire engine with implements, &c. appoint attendants at yearly salaries, 3 parishioners directors of watch for the year, and watchmen.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 14. sect. 1.* The minister of every parish in every city and town-corporate, except such for which particular provisions already made by some law, or his curate, shall on the 1st of June 1772, hold a vestry, of which he shall give public notice at least six days previous, including the day of notice; and such vestry shall at such meeting determine and ascertain the sum to be raised upon the parish for purchasing one fire-engine at least, with pipes, buckets, and all other implements necessary for working the same, and for providing a proper place for keeping, and appoint such persons to attend and work the same, as often as occasion shall require; at such yearly salaries as they think proper; and such vestry shall at such meeting elect three of the parishioners of good substance to be directors of the watch for the year ensuing, and also appoint such number of watchmen, and at such wages, as they shall think proper; which watchmen shall be under the controul and inspection of such directors.

Not obliged to purchase another.

II. *sect. 2.* That no parish, which has at present a fire-engine belonging to it, obliged to purchase another.

III. *sect.*

Fire-Engines and Watch.

III. *sect. 3.* The minister of every parish, or his curate, shall on every first day of June annually, during the continuance of this act, hold a vestry, of which such notice given as aforesaid, for chusing and appointing such persons directors and watchmen, as herein before mentioned, for the year ensuing; and such vestry shall at such meetings determine and settle, what sums shall be raised for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, during the ensuing year.

Vestry every 1st of June,

like notice, to chuse directors and watch, for the year; and settle the sums.

IV. *sect. 4.* Church-wardens shall from time to time levy the sum, so agreed to be raised, upon the occupiers of houses within their respective parishes according to the rate, at which such houses are valued for the collection of minister's money; and where no such valuation, such houses shall be valued by three inhabitants of every such parish upon oath, to be appointed by such church-wardens respectively, which oath such church-wardens are impowered and required to administer; and such church-wardens shall levy the proportion of the sum, so agreed to be raised, upon the occupiers of such houses, according to such valuation; in case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay to such church-warden the sum, with which so chargeable, or any part thereof, church-warden shall have like remedy for recovery by distress or otherwise, as for recovery of parish cesses.

Churchwardens to levy on houses as rated for minister's money; or valued by 3 parishioners on oath;

on occupiers; on nonpayment, recovered as parish cesses.

V. *sect. 5.* Church-wardens shall apply the sum so raised for the respective purposes before mentioned, and before the expiration of the year, for which they shall be so chosen, return to the minister or his curate, upon oath, which oath such minister or curate is impowered and required to administer, a true and particular account in writing of the sums so by them respectively received, and of the application of the same; which account shall be examined and allowed or disallowed at a vestry, of which such notice as aforesaid given, held for that purpose; in case any church-warden neglect or refuse to return such account, he shall forfeit twenty pounds, by civil bill in name of the minister, and the same shall be applied to use of the parish.

Applied to said purposes, return before the year to the minister on oath;

examined in vestry on like notice; account not returned, 20l. by civil bill to use of the parish.

VI. *sect. 6.* It shall be lawful for the minister or his curate, church-wardens and parishioners, or major part in vestry, from time to time, as occasion shall require, to make such bye-laws, orders, and rules for regulation of the watch, and of persons employed in working such fire-engines, as they shall think necessary, and to remove such of them as they think proper, and appoint others in their places; and in case any watchman, or person employed about such fire-engine, shall act contrary to any such rules, upon due proof thereof upon oath by one or more credible witnesses, before any justice of such city or town-corporate, he shall forfeit ten shillings, deducted out of his wages, which shall be applied to use of the parish.

Orders in vestry for regulating watch and firemen;

on proof of breach before a justice 10s. to parish use.

VII. *sect. 7.* If any action or suit commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the defendant may plead general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; this act deemed a public act, and judicially taken notice of as such.

General issue;

a public act.

Fish.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 10.* Four men for the first twenty tons and one man for every eight tons exceeding twenty tons shall be deemed a sufficient number to be employed on board vessels during fishing season to intitle the owners to the bounty, who shall in all other respects comply with the requisites in 3 G. 3. c. 24. & 6 G. 3. c. 7.

4 men for 1st 20 tons, and 1 every 8 tons over, intitles to the bounty.

II. Stat.

1s. per barrel on
herrings imported.

Fish.
II. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 9. Tax of one shilling per barrel on all herrings imported paid to Dublin Society to be applied to encouragement of fisheries in the north-west.

Game.

3 G. 3. continued
by 6 G. 3. c. 15.
and further to 1 May
1770.

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 2. All clauses in 3 G. 3. for prohibiting the taking and killing game, and exposing to sale at improper seasons, and all penalties and provisions relating thereto, continued from 1 May 1768 to 1 May 1770, and to the end of the then next session.

& 31 G. 2. c. 9.
f. 4.

II. sect. 3. A clause in 31 G. 2. which make killing and destroying wild turkeys liable to same penalties and forfeitures as destroying pheasants, partridges, and quails, continued to 1 May 1770, and to end of the then next session.

25 G. 2. c. 5. re-
vived to 24 June
1772, &c.

III. Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 3. An act 25 G. 2. for preservation of the game, which hath lately expired, shall be revived and continue in force until 24 June 1772, and to end of then next session.

And 31 G. 2. c. 9.
f. 4. to 24 June 1772.

IV. sect. 4. A clause in an act 31 G. 2. which makes the killing and destroying wild turkeys subject and liable to same penalties and forfeitures as destroying pheasants, partridges, and quail, are by said act 25 G. 2. revived and continued in force until 24 June 1772.

And 3 G. 3. c. 23.

V. sect. 5. An act 3 G. 3. c. 23. continued in force until 24 June 1772, and to end of then next session.

3 G. 3. c. 23. &
31 G. 2. c. 9. f. 4.
continued 2 years,
&c.

VI. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 5. An act the third of his present majesty, for preservation of the game; and also a clause in an act of 31 G. 2. which makes killing and destroying wild turkeys liable to the same penalties and forfeitures that destroying pheasants, partridges, and quails, are made liable to by 25 G. 2. shall continue in force for two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session.

Glebes.

Oath to commission-
ers as by 12 G. 1. c.
10. f. 9. to view im-
provements.

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 3. Chief governors, and every archbishop and bishop respectively, may empower one or more persons to be named in commissions, or any one of them, to administer such oath, as by 12 G. 1. required, to the commissioners; and all such oaths as shall be so administered, and such as have been theretofore administered by any persons heretofore authorized by any such commission, deemed to have been duly administered.

On any complaint
of dilapidations com-
missions may issue as
by 12 G. 1. c. 10. f. 9.

II. sect. 4. Upon any complaint of dilapidations to chief governors or any archbishop or bishop by the successor chargeable with payments they may issue such commissions with such powers and authorities as in 12 G. 1. mentioned; and on return of such commissions, and hearing the allegations of each party, ascertain such sum, as they shall adjudge reasonable, to be allowed for such dilapidations, which shall be deducted out of the sum payable by such successor, and shall by them be laid out in repairing such buildings and improvements, as by the former act directed.

sum deducted from
the charge laid out
on improvements.

Payment for dila-
pidations enforced.

III. sect. 5. In all cases whatsoever where any bishop or other ecclesiastical person suffers any dilapidations in buildings or improvements on demesne or glebe lands, the archbishop in case of a bishop, or the bishop in case of any other ecclesiastic, may issue such commissions, with such powers and authorities, and ascertain such sums, as shall be judged reasonable to be expended or allowed for repair of such dilapidations,

Glebes.

tions, in such manner as prescribed by said act, and enforce payment of such sums so ascertained, in such manner as by the laws now in being the sums adjudged to be paid or allowed for dilapidations are recoverable.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 1.* From 25 March 1772 until 25 March 1774 there shall be answered and paid to his majesty, by every hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, or other trading person, going from town to town or to other men's houses, and travelling on foot or with horses, or otherwise, except as after mentioned, carrying to sell or exposing to sale any goods, wares, or merchandizes, a duty of 20s. by the year; and every person so travelling with a horse, ass, or mule, or other beast bearing or drawing burthen, shall pay 20s. by the year from 25 March 1772 to 25 March 1774 for each beast he or she shall so travel with over and above said first mentioned duty of 20s. by the year; which rates and duties shall be collected by such persons, manner, ways, and means, as the duty for licences to keep alehouses by an act 33 G. 2. as fully to all intents as if the provisions in said act were particularly expressed and enacted again. Pay 20s. yearly to 25 March 1774.
collected as for ale-house licences by 33 G. 2. c. 10. § 93.

II. *sect. 2.* Every pedlar and other trading person so travelling shall before 25 March 1772, and so likewise every year, deliver to collector of excise for the district where he or she shall reside or dwell, a note in writing under their hand, or hand of some person by them authorised in that behalf, how and in what manner they intend to travel and trade, whether on foot, or with one or more horses, asses, or beasts of burthen for so travelling and trading; for which he or she shall thereupon pay such collector said yearly duty, and thereupon a licence granted to him or her so to travel or trade by such collector. Note of the intended manner to collector;
licence thereupon.

III. *sect. 3.* Any such hawker, &c. found trading as aforesaid without or contrary to such licence, for every such offence shall forfeit 5l. one moiety to informer, the other to the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English protestant schools. Any person so trading, on demand by any justice, mayor, constable, or other officer of the peace of any county, city, town corporate, or borough, where he or she shall so trade, refusing to produce and shew immediately said licence, shall forfeit 20s. to informer, and for nonpayment suffer as a common vagrant, and committed to house of correction. Trading otherwise 5l. to informer and the society.
Refusing to shew licence on demand by peace officer, 20s. to informer.

IV. *sect. 4.* Collectors respectively required on terms and receipt aforesaid, to grant a licence under their hands to every hawker or any other trading person for him or herself with one or more horses, asses, mules, or beasts, they shall travel with, as the case shall require; for which licence shall be taken by such collectors for their own use one shilling and no more, except they travel with any beast of burthen, and in that case two shillings and no more, over and above the duties aforesaid; said collectors shall keep separate and distinct accounts of said duties, and pay the money arising into the treasury, as other money received by them for use of his majesty. Collectors to grant licences,
fee 1s. 2s. if with a horse, &c. keep separate accounts.

V. *sect. 5.* Said collectors accountable to his majesty for said duties, and subject to like penalties and forfeitures for not rendering a true account and paying as aforesaid, as they are for not rendering true account of any money received for his majesty's use. Accountable as for other money.

VI. *sect. 6.* The monies arising from said duties from time to time brought into receipt of exchequer, and without any fee or deduction whatsoever paid by vice-treasurer or receiver general to said Incorporated Society or their treasurer for their use. Payment to the society.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

Forgery &c. besides penalties.

VII. *sect. 7.* Persons forging or counterfeiting, or causing to be forged or counterfeited any licence for purpose aforesaid, or travelling with the same, knowing to be forged or counterfeited, shall forfeit 50*l.* one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall prosecute or sue; recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at the four courts in Dublin, in which no essoign, &c. allowed, and shall be subject to such other pains and penalties, as may be inflicted for forgery.

General issue;

VIII. *sect. 8.* Persons, sued or troubled for putting in execution any of the powers in this act or any thing pursuant, may plead general issue not guilty, and give the special matter in evidence; and if plaintiffs nonsuited, or judgment against them on demurrer or otherwise, or verdict for defendants, or dismiss on civil bill, defendants shall have treble costs in such manner, as where by law costs given to defendants.

treble costs to defendants.

Constable's neglect 40*s.*

IX. *sect. 9.* If any constable refuse or neglect on due notice or his own view, to be aiding and assisting in execution of this act, being thereunto required, convicted thereof by oath of one credible witness before any justice for the county or place where offence committed, he shall forfeit every such offence 40*s.* levied by distress and sale of goods by warrant under hand and seal of such justice, one moiety to said society, the other to informer who shall prosecute, rendering overplus, if any, to owner.

Any one may seize till licence produced, brought before a justice or collector,

X. *sect. 10.* Any person whatsoever may seize and detain any such hawker or other trading person, and also the goods they shall be found trading with, until licence in that behalf produced, if they have any; if found trading without licence contrary to this act, persons so seizing, taking to their assistance such persons as they think fit, may carry persons so seized, as also the said goods before some one justice for the county or place, or before collector for the district, where offence committed, who are respectively strictly required either upon confession of the party, or due proof of a witness on oath, that the person so brought had so traded, unless such licence shall be produced by such offender before said justice or collector, by warrant under hand and seal, to cause five pounds to be forthwith levied by distress and sale of offender's goods and merchandises, rendering overplus to owner after deducting the reasonable charge for taking said distress, and out of said sale pay said penalty and forfeiture.

penalty 5*l.*

Exempted printed papers, fish, fruit, &c. real makers, tinkers, &c.

XI. *sect. 11.* This act shall not extend to prohibit any from selling any act of parliament, forms of prayer, proclamations, gazettes, almanacks, or other printed papers, or any fish, fruit, or victuals, nor to hinder real workers or makers of any goods or wares within this kingdom, or their wives or apprentices, from carrying abroad, exposing to sale, and selling any of said goods of their making in any public fairs, markets, or elsewhere, nor any tinker, cooper, glazier, plumber, harness-mender, or other persons usually trading in mending kettles, tubs, household goods, or harness whatsoever, from going about or carrying with them proper materials for mending the same.

Raw wool, frizes, woollen yarn stockings.

XII. *sect. 12.* This act shall not extend to subject any persons, who carry raw and unmanufactured wool, or frizes, or stockings of woollen yarn from one part of the kingdom to another, or expose to sale in any fair, market, or other place, to any of said duties or penalties, so as they shall not at same time carry or expose to sale any other wares, goods, or merchandises.

Flax, &c. yarn, linens, &c.

XIII. *sect. 13.* This act shall not extend to prohibit any from selling or exposing in any place whatsoever any flax, tow, hemp, flaxen yarn, hempen yarn, ticken, plain, striped, chequered, painted, or stained linens, buckrams, or canvas, so as they

Hawkers and Pedlars.

they shall not at same time carry or expose to sale any other goods, wares, or merchandises.

XIV. *sect. 14.* This act shall not extend to subject persons, who carry any pots or griddles of cast iron metal from one part to another, or expose to sale in any fair, market, or other place in this kingdom, to payment of any greater duty than 20s. yearly, tho' with horses. Cast iron pots or griddles, only 20s. yearly, tho' with horses.

XV. *sect. 15.* Commissioners of revenue, or any three, may order to be paid out of the monies raised by this act to said collectors, their clerks, or any other persons, such sums as they or any of them may reasonably deserve for their service, or have expended in execution of or relation to this act. Reasonable sums for services.

XVI. *sect. 16.* This act shall not extend to give any power for licensing any hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman to sell or expose any wares or merchandises in any city, borough, town corporate, or market town within this realm, any otherwise than he or she might have done before making this act, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. Not to license sale in corporations, save as before.

Highways.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 10. sect. 1.* The 21 G. 2. c. 13. and all powers and authorities, articles, rules, penalties, and all clauses therein, except as hereby altered, shall be of full force and effect, and continue to be executed during the term in said act mentioned, as if the same powers and authorities were herein repeated and re-enacted, any thing in the said former act contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 21 G. 2. c. 13. save as herein altered enforced.

II. *sect. 2.* The toll house and turnpike gate erected at Aghanebee deemed lawful, erected pursuant to appointment of the trustees, and so construed to be, according to the true intent and meaning of said act, whether the bounds of the liberties of Cork shall appear to be at Aghanebee, or to extend somewhat farther, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding. Gate at Aghanebee lawful.

III. *sect. 3.* No toll-house or turnpike gate shall be erected in, across, or on the side of said road between Aghanebee and Cork. No gate nearer Cork.

IV. *sect. 4.* A toll-house, turnpike gate and sideways shall be erected at Millstreet, and there the like tolls shall be received and taken, and levied, applied and disposed of, as by said act directed, over and above the tolls in said recited act, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. A turnpike at Millstreet.

V. *sect. 5.* Seven trustees shall be a sufficient number, and vested with same power, and their acts as valid, as the acts of eleven under said act, any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding. 7 trustees may act.

VI. *sect. 7.* This deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and all other persons, without specially pleading the same. A publick act.

VII. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 11. sect. 1.* The trustees appointed for the road, and the survivors, or any five or more, or such persons as they shall appoint, may erect turnpikes on any part, and toll-houses, and receive the following tolls or duties, for every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, drawn by six horses, geldings, or mares, one shilling and six pence; drawn by a lesser number than six and more than two, one shilling; drawn with two, four pence; every waggon, wain, or cart with two wheels, drawn by more than two horses, mares, geldings, or oxen, two shillings and six pence; every cart, waggon, or car with two horses, geldings, Trustees named for the road from Listowel in Kerry to the forge on the lands of Reens, may erect turnpikes and take toll; the rates;

Highways.

Distress and sale
after 5 days.

or mares, four pence; a chair or chaise with one horse, mare, or gelding, three pence: every car or other carriages drawn but by one horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, or ox two pence, except cars and horses laden with turf; every other horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, one penny half-penny; a drove of oxen, cows, or neat cattle, one shilling and eight pence per score, and so in proportion; of calves, hogs, sheep, or lambs, five pence per score, and so in proportion. The money so raised vested in said trustees for the uses herein after mentioned. Said trustees, or any five, or any persons by them authorised under hands and seals may on neglect or refusal levy by distress, and detain till said toll with reasonable charges paid, and after five days sell such distress, returning the overplus on demand.

VIII. *sect. 2.* The money, after charges and expences paid, applied to repair of the road.

IX. *sect. 3.* Tickets of the day of the month and toll paid delivered by gatekeepers, taken at every other gate on the road, and in force for the same day.

X. *sect. 4.* Permitting passage to avoid the toll, on conviction on oath of one witness before five trustees (impowered to administer) or one justice of the county, forfeiture ten shillings by distress and sale by warrant under hand and seal.

XI. *sect. 5.* Sidegates and toll-houses may be erected, so as no double charge.

XII. *sect. 6.* Five trustees at any meeting may under hand and seal appoint collectors, supervisors, clerk, or treasurer; remove and appoint new ones. Collectors accountable on oath once a month, or oftner if required. Surplus, or so much as necessary, laid out in amending said highway. Allowance to collectors not exceeding twenty pounds a year; to surveyors two shillings a day; clerk or treasurer thirty pounds a year. For not accounting and paying, imprisonment.

XIII. *sect. 7.* Where not sufficient materials in adjoining waste or common, raised by order of five trustees in any grounds, not being garden, orchard, yard, meadow, or avenue to an house, paying for the same; upon any difference assessed by a jury.

XIV. *sect. 8.* Annoyances removed on owner's neglect ten days after notice in writing.

XV. *sect. 9.* May make causeways and drains through grounds contiguous, erect arches, and widen said road; surveyors after ten days notice to owners or occupiers may scour ditches, and by warrant of five trustees levy the charge.

XVI. *sect. 10.* Eleven trustees may carry on said road in direct lines, and agree for a recompence out of the tolls; on disagreement or disability finally ascertained by a jury.

XVII. *sect. 11.* Twelve trustees may raise money by mortgage of said tolls; applied only to repair said road and build necessary bridges.

XVIII. *sect. 12.* Five trustees may give orders for payment of growing interest; not to exceed forty pounds.

XIX. *sect. 13.* Orders transferred by indorsement, on notice to and entry by treasurer without fee, and so *toties quoties*.

XX. *sect. 14.* All orders numbered.

XXI. *sect. 15.* Tolls applied to pay interest of money borrowed, and towards repairing the road; surplus to discharge the principal.

XXII. *sect. 16.* Toll paid only at the first gate, once the same day.

XXIII. *sect. 17.* Persons disposing and receiving tickets to avoid toll, on conviction on oath before five trustees or a justice forfeit ten shillings.

XXIV. *sect.*

Highways.

XXIV. *sect.* 18. Fifteen trustees at meeting may farm said tolls, not above three years.

XXV. *sect.* 19. Toll not demanded for materials for the road, corn in straw, hay from a meadow to the haggard, implements for husbandry in the parishes thro' which the road runs, beasts going to water, the mail, soldiers on march.

XXVI. *sect.* 20. Continued 61 years from 1 May 1768, unless before the road sufficiently made, and all money paid.

XXVII. *sect.* 21. Five trustees on death or removal may appoint others.

XXVIII. *sect.* 23. No trustee to accept place of profit, nor contract for the road.

XXIX. *sect.* 24. Five trustees may compound, within one Irish plantation mile of any gate. No gate nearer Listowel than one mile.

XXX. *sect.* 25. Actions laid in county of Kerry or Limerick, defendants may plead general issue, and have treble costs.

XXXI. *sect.* 26. This a public act

XXXII. *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 13. *sect.* 1. Trustees in the former act and herein after named, or any seven, may during the 41 years by said act and for the further term of 41 years, and to the end of the then next session, take in lieu of the tolls in said act, the tolls following; every coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise, or chair, drawn by six horses, geldings, mares, mules, or asses two shillings; by four, one shilling and six pence; by two, one shilling; a chair or chaise by one beast of draft, four pence; a waggon or carriage with four wheels (except as before) nine inches broad at the sole, and the strakes set on with flat nails, drawn by three or more beasts, six pence; with two wheels, by two or more beasts, three pence; with four wheels narrower than nine inches or the strakes set on otherwise, ten shillings; with two wheels narrower than nine inches or the strakes set on otherwise, by two or more beasts, five shillings; a cart or car with one beast, the wheels three inches at the sole, set on with flat nails, three halfpence, if narrower, or the strakes otherwise, one shilling; a horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, with or without a rider, one penny; a drove of oxen, cows, or neat cattle, twenty pence *per* score; calves, hogs, sheep, goats, or lambs, ten pence; a carriage with millstone, the wheels nine inches and the strakes with flat nails, one shilling; if narrower, or the strakes otherwise, ten shillings: said tolls liable to pay sums borrowed pursuant to said act and the interest, and such further sums not exceeding two thousand pounds, as shall be borrowed for the road.

9 G 2. c. 17.

amended;

additional trustees
and tolls.

XXXIII. *sect.* 3. Trustees named.

XXXIV. *sect.* 4. Eleven trustees may from time to time where necessary appoint others.

XXXV. *sect.* 5. Trustees to be actually in possession of forty pounds yearly freehold, or eight hundred pounds personal, and swear thereto before five at a board if required.

XXXVI. *sect.* 6. The road divided into two parts.

XXXVII. *sect.* 7. Toll paid but once a day in either division.

XXXVIII. *sect.* 8. No tolls for carts, cars, or waggons loaded or going to be loaded with corn in straw or hay from the meadow to haggard; nor implements of husbandry for using or repairing in the several parishes; nor cattle to or from water or pasture; the mail; waggoner's or carter's horse; soldiers on march; vagrants with passes, or prisoners transmitted.

Exempt from toll.

XXXIX. *sect.* 9. Fifteen trustees at board may give warrants for payment of interest; none above fifty pounds.

XL. *sect.*

Highways.

XL. *sect. 10.* Assignable by indorsement on notice to and entry by treasurer.

XLI. *sect. 12.* Surplus of the toll after paying interest, salaries, and repairing the road, applied to the principal.

XLII. *sect. 19.* This a public act.

XLIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 1.* Whereas many public roads in

In Ulster vestry
presentments yearly;

not under 1d nor
above 2d. per acre,
for repairing;

overseers 18d. a day
each;

collectors 12d per l.

applotters sworn;

payment to directors,

accountable next
vestry.

at vestry if
desired, of being pro-
testant parishioner,
worth 20l.

On neglect of ves-
try and presentment
the 6 days labour
inforced.

Ulster cannot without great expence and waste of ground be made of the breadth required by 5 G. 3. c. 14. a vestry shall and may be held in every parish or union in Ulster on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday after feast of St. Michael yearly in the church, or at some place in such parish or union appointed by the rector, vicar, or officiating curate, where no church; and the protestant parishioners in such vestry or major part shall and may present such sums to be raised on such parish or union, as they think necessary, not less than one penny, nor exceeding two pence, each acre, at the rate upon the several owners and occupiers of lands and houses as the same have been usually rated at in vestry-presentments, for amending or repairing the roads in or through said parish or union for the ensuing year; and chuse one or more proper overseers to take care, that the money shall be properly expended in amending or repairing as directed by such vestry; and allow overseers any sum not exceeding eighteen pence a day each for wages while employed; and appoint one or more collectors, and allow not exceeding twelve pence per pound for collecting; and chuse one or more directors of said roads, and two or more applotters; each of which applotters shall in one month after presentment swear before a justice of the county according to best of his skill, knowledge, and judgment, without favour or partiality justly applot the several sums so presented or assessed on occupiers of land in said parish or union; and in two months after presentment or assessment shall accordingly applot, and return applotment to the rector, vicar, or officiating curate, signed by them, and afterwards by rector, vicar, or curate, and delivered to said collectors, which shall be sufficient warrant to them to levy. If any refuse the sum he ought to pay according to applotment, collectors may levy by distress and sale of goods, rendering overplus. The money collected paid to such directors, who shall pay such money to such overseer or overseers in such shares and proportions, and at such times, as they think proper. Such directors at such vestry next year shall account fully and faithfully on oath administered by rector, vicar, or curate, for all sums received or expended.

XLIV. *sect. 2.* None shall have a right to vote at such vestry, till he has first taken the following oath, or (if a quaker) solemn affirmation, administered by said rector, vicar, or curate, if desired by any parishioner; viz. "I A. B. do swear, or (if a quaker) do solemnly affirm, that I am a protestant parishioner of this parish, and that I am worth twenty pounds over and above all the debts I owe."

XLV. *sect. 3.* If any parish or union in Ulster neglects or omits to hold such vestry and make such presentment, from thenceforth and for and during such year or years as they shall omit or forbear, the several acts, which were repealed by said act, and by virtue whereof the six days labour were before said act inforced and applied to the making and repairing the roads, shall in all such articles and clauses thereof or any way related to the said six days labour be in full force within said parish or union, and said six days labour shall be inforced and applied to making or repairing the roads according to provisions and regulations of said acts, during such time as said parish or union omit or forbear, any thing in said act 5 G. 3. in any wise to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLVI. *sect.*

Highways.

XLVI. *sect.* 4. Whereas great inconvenience felt in Ulster from difficulty in finding collectors duly qualified to collect the public money pursuant to 5 G. 3. by which great arrears incurred; as often as grand jury of any county in Ulster neglect or omit to appoint a collector for any barony, treasurer of such county shall issue warrant to the high constable to levy such sum, as shall be cessed and applotted on the barony within his district, together with any sum that may have remained in arrear on such barony by any former neglect of appointing collector; which warrant high constable is to execute, and collect and levy the sum applotted off the barony, and pay over to the treasurer on or before first of next assizes, and allowed for his trouble in collecting sixpence in the pound in like manner as collectors appointed by grand juries.

On neglect to appoint collectors as by 5 G. 2. c. 14. s. 19. high constable to levy on treasurer's warrant at 6d. per £.

XLVII. *Stat. 11 & 12 G. 3. cap. 20. sect. 1.* Whereas no provision is made for the making or repairing narrow roads, suitable to the situation and circumstances of mountainous tracks of land. After the 24th of June next it shall be lawful for the grand jury of any county at the assizes to present such sums, as they shall think fit, to be raised upon any barony or half-barony in such county, for the making new or repairing old roads through any mountainous unimproved parts of such barony or half-barony, of such a breadth, with stones or gravel, and of such breadth between the ditches, drains, or fences, as to the grand juries of each respective county in which such lands lie, shall seem suitable to the nature of the place, through which such road shall run, and as shall be ascertained in the presentment for that purpose; as also for the wages of the overseer or overseers of every such road, not exceeding three pence each perch so to be by him made or repaired according to this act; any thing to the contrary in any former law or statute, in any manner notwithstanding.

Barony present-
ment for new, or re-
pairing old roads
thro' mountainous
unimproved parts,
with stones or gravel,
breadth suitable to
the place,
ascertained in pre-
sentment ;
overseers wages not
above 3d. per perch.

XLVIII. *sect. 2.* No money shall be so presented, unless an affidavit previously made by two credible persons, who can read and write, before one of the judges of assize, or before two justices for said county, who are hereby empowered to administer the same in the following form.

Affidavit by 2 before judge of assize or 2 justices.

County of } A. B. of } and C. D. of }
do swear, that they have lately viewed and measured
perches of a road from } to }
between } and } all in the barony of }
in said county, and that it will require the sum of } to make
and repair the said } perches of road }
wide in the clear, and } feet wide, at the least, with stones or gravel,
being at the rate of } by the perch, which they verily believe is the
least the said } perches can be sufficiently so made and repaired for, and
that the said road is in a mountainous unimproved part of said barony, where such
road is much wanting, and where the expence of making a wider road would be an un-
necessary charge on said barony :

Which affidavit the clerk of the crown is required to file, and keep amongst the records of such county; and no money shall be paid on account of any such presentment by the treasurer of any county, until the affidavit of one of the overseers, appointed by the grand jury, sworn before one of the judges of assize, and in the following form, shall be allowed of by the grand jury, and judges of assize.

Filed and kept by clerk of the crown; affidavit of one overseer, before a judge of assize, allowed by grand jury and judges of assize.

County

Highways.

County of } Whereas the sum of
 } of said county, at
 to be expended in making and repairing
 road, from to between and
 feet wide in the clear, and feet wide at the least, with stones or gravel,
 being at the rate of by the perch. Now I A. B. one of the
 overseers appointed by the grand jury, do swear, that I have honestly and faithfully
 expended, or caused to be expended, the sum of in making and
 repairing perches of the said road, and that the said
 perches, and every part of the same, are made feet wide at the least,
 with stones or gravel, and are feet wide in the clear, within the
 ditches, drains, or fences; and that the said sum, with my wages, at
 per perch, amounts to

No presentment
for fences.

Not county of
town.

Old road west of
the Griffin stopped
as soon as the new
road finished.

A public act.

XLIX. *sect. 3.* No sums shall be presented or levied upon any barony or county for making any fence or fences by the side of such mountain roads as aforesaid.

L. *sect. 4.* This act shall not extend to any county of a city or town.

LI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 35. sect. 1.* Whereas a new bridge has been built at the expence of the county of Dublin near Lucan: and Agmondisham Vesey has undertaken, that the road from said bridge, shall be carried without any expence to the county through his estate in a straight line to Thomas Lynche's house, where it will intersect the turnpike road: as soon as the said new road finished, it shall be lawful for the said Agmondisham Vesey to stop and inclose that part of the old road, which lies on the west side of the little river, called the Griffin.

LII. *sect. 2.* This act deemed a public act, and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever without specially pleading the same.

Hospitals.

6 G. 2. c. 20.
amended.
Bishops, &c. with
consent of chapter,
corporate bodies,
may lease in perpetuity and reversion
not above 2 acres
for county-infirmary.

Physicians examined, and certificate from the college.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 8. sect. 1.* Every archbishop, bishop, dignitary, prebendary, having any lands near any town and convenient for the site of any county-infirmary, with consent of his dean and chapter, under common seal, and the governors of any charity being a corporate body, and all other corporate bodies having lands so situated, may make leases under their corporate seals in perpetuity and in reversion on the expiration of any subsisting lease, to the respective governors of any county infirmary or hospital of any quantity of ground not exceeding two acres, or of one or more houses contiguous with each other at a reasonable rent; which leases said governors are hereby empowered to take for erecting an infirmary or hospital for any county; and for converting such house or houses into an infirmary or hospital for any county.

II. *sect. 3.* No person shall be appointed physician to any county-infirmary, who shall not be examined and certified, to be duly qualified under seal of the college of physicians in Ireland.

I. *Stat.*

Infants Deserted.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 15. sect. 1.* In every city except Dublin and Cork, 3 parishioners chosen overseers, in annual vestry first week in June, in every parish in cities except Dublin and Cork, on 6 days notice by minister or curate.

vestry shall be held annually in every parish in the first week of June, of which public notice shall be given by the minister or his curate, at least six days previous, exclusive of the day of giving such notice, and day of holding such vestry; and the minister or curate, church-wardens and parishioners, shall at such vestries respectively annually choose three overseers out of the inhabitants of every such parish.

II. *sect. 2.* Such overseers shall take up and provide for maintenance and education of all such children, as shall be so deserted and exposed within their respective parishes; provided always, that no more shall be allowed than five pounds for each child.

To take up and provide for deserted children; not above 5l. each.

III. *sect. 3.* And that the expence of maintaining such children may be equally borne by the inhabitants respectively, the overseers of every parish in such cities respectively shall from time to time, as occasion shall require, assemble, and settle and determine, what sums shall be raised upon the inhabitants respectively, for maintaining and educating such deserted children; and such overseers, or the major part, shall at such meetings equally and impartially assess such sums so to be raised upon the inhabitants of the several Houses within such cities respectively, according to the minister's money payable out of such houses; and where such houses are not rated to the minister, valued by such overseers, or the major part, and rated accordingly.

Overseers to settle sums to be raised, assessed as minister's money, or houses valued by overseers.

IV. *sect. 4.* Such overseers within their parishes, or persons appointed by them, shall collect the several sums so assessed, and apply the same for maintenance and education of such deserted children within their parishes; and if any occupier of any house refuse or neglect to pay the sum assessed, two days after demand, the same shall be levied on every such occupier by distress and sale of goods, by warrant under hands and seals of such overseers, returning the overplus, if any, after deducting all charges attending the same to the owner.

Collected by overseers or person appointed, applied for such children, on non payment 2 days after demand levied by distress and sale on occupiers.

V. *sect. 5.* Such overseers shall return a quarterly account to their parish ministers, or curates, upon oath, which oath such ministers and curates are hereby empowered and required to administer, of the sums so levied, and how the same applied.

Quarterly returns on oath to minister or curate.

VI. *sect. 6.* If any overseer happen to die within the year, for which so chosen, another shall be chosen in his room within ten days after his decease, at a vestry for the parish, in which he was overseer, of which four days previous notice at least shall be given by the minister or his curate.

Dying within the year another chosen in 10 days at vestry on 4 days notice.

VII. *sect. 7.* Every such overseer shall, within six days after so elected, take an oath before the chief magistrate of the city, in which so elected, which oath such chief magistrate is empowered and required to administer, that he will fairly and justly, without favour or affection, assess such sums, as may be necessary to be raised for the purposes aforesaid.

Oath by overseers in 6 days before chief magistrate.

VIII. *sect. 8.* The overseers in every such city shall enter, or cause to be entered, in a book for the purpose, a regular account of the sums, from time to time by them directed to be raised for the purposes aforesaid, and of the names of the persons upon whom to be levied; and copies of such entries, lodged by such overseers, shall be delivered to the ministers of the respective parishes, or their curates, to which all the parishioners of such parishes respectively, may have recourse at all reasonable times.

Entry by overseers of sums and persons on whom, copies to minister or curates, referred to by parishioners.

IX. *sect. 9.* If the parishioners of any such parish shall at such vestry refuse or neglect to elect three such overseers, the minister, or in his absence his curate, shall

On neglect of parishioners named by name minister or curate.

Infants Deserted.

name three of such parish ; which shall be vested with the same powers, as if elected by the parishioners.

General issue,

a publick act.

X. *sect. 10.* If any action or suit commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this act and the matter in evidence ; and this act deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such.

Inland Navigation.

Subscription opened for 10,000l.

20 per cent. paid in a month, or new subscription.

Not under 50l. Certificates given.

A company and body corporate.

Meet at Limerick, adjourn, make or vary by-laws,

8 days notice.

Joint stock 10000l. in 50l. shares, further subscriptions added.

1 vote every 5 shares ;

proxy under seal,

chairman casting vote.

7 present.

Proceedings entered.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 26. sect. 1.* The corporation shall on or before the first of June next, open a subscription for carrying on and compleating the navigation of the Shannon, from Limerick to the deep navigable water above Killaloe, and the same shall be kept open till 10000l. shall be subscribed.

II. *sect. 2.* Such subscribers shall within one calendar month after closing, pay in twenty pounds *per cent.* to persons appointed by said corporation ; in default thereof the subscription of every person failing shall be absolutely void to all intents ; and said corporation shall open a new subscription for filling up such deficiency, and proceed as before directed.

III. *sect. 3.* None admitted to subscribe less than fifty pounds.

IV. *sect. 4.* Said corporation shall give subscribers after paying 20l. *per cent.* a certificate under seal mentioning sums respectively subscribed and paid.

V. *sect. 5.* As soon as twenty pounds *per cent.* paid in, such subscribers united and erected into one company for carrying on said navigation, and thenceforth one body politic and corporate by name of the Company of Undertakers for making the river Shannon navigable, have perpetual succession, and common seal, and by that name sue and be sued.

VI. *sect. 6.* Said company from time to time, as often as occasion, may assemble in Limerick and adjourn, and at such assemblies or adjournments make by-laws, rules, and orders for better government of their affairs and members, making contracts and agreements, and appointing servants and persons for carrying it on, and vary or repeal the same and make new ones, provided all such by-laws and orders consistent with law, and eight days notice at least, including the day of notice and of meeting, be given of the time and place of such assemblies in the publick news papers of Limerick.

VII. *sect. 7.* The joint stock of said company shall be the said ten thousand pounds subscribed, and divided into shares of fifty pounds each, if necessary to subscribe further, for compleating said navigation, such further sums subscribed shall be added to and become part of the joint stock.

VIII. *sect. 8.* None shall vote at assembly or intermeddle in any sort, unless he has in his own name or right, or in right of testator, or intestate at least five shares of such joint stock ; every member shall have one vote for every such five shares ; and members, who have right to vote, may appear in person or by proxy by writing under hand and seal ; and majority of votes determine all matters ; and if an equality, chairman shall have a casting vote besides his vote as member.

IX. *sect. 9.* At every assembly there shall be present in person or by proxy seven members at least, who have a right to vote.

X. *sect. 10.* All accounts and transactions regularly and fairly entered in books for that purpose, to which every person having in his own name and right any share, or his representatives, may have access at all reasonable times to inspect.

XI. *sect.*

Inland Navigation.

XI. sect. 11. Said corporation shall pay said company or persons authorized to receive the sum of six thousand pounds, and also such sums as shall have been paid in upon subscriptions, to be applied by them in carrying on said navigation, and accounted for to parliament. Money paid to the company, accounted for to parliament.

XII. sect. 12. The several lands, tenements, and hereditaments, bridges, locks, sluices, drains, banks, dams, towing paths, and other ways, now vested in said corporation for said navigation, and all materials and utensils provided before first of June next for said work, and all sums granted for carrying it on, and which remain unapplied, shall immediately after such company erected be vested in said company and successors, who shall be invested with, hold, and enjoy all powers, privileges, advantages, and authorities in all things for carrying on said navigation, as are now vested in said corporation by several acts in this kingdom, subject to the restrictions in said acts, and from time to time to the controul of said corporation. Works, &c. vested in the company, and powers.

XIII. sect. 13. Said company not subject to any debt or damages incurred before 1 June next, by said corporation or by persons acting under their authority. Not subject to former debts.

XIV. sect. 14. In consideration of expence and trouble in making and maintaining said navigation, said company and successors, may receive and sue for every vessel navigating said river between Limerick and O'Brien's bridge, upwards or downwards, in which any goods, merchandizes, or commodities carried, fifteen pence every tun, and for each passenger two pence; for every vessel to or from Killaloe, or the deep navigable water above, in which such goods carried, two shillings and six pence *per tun*, and every passenger four pence. Duties received; 15d. *per tun*, passengers 2d. between Limerick, and O'Brien's bridge, Killaloe 2s and 6d. *per tun*, passengers 4d.

XV. sect. 15. On refusal said company or servants may distrain such vessels or goods, and dispose as usual on distress for non-payment of rent, or recover by civil bill; any dispute adjusted by any justice of county or city of Limerick, with liberty of appeal to next judges of assize for the county, whose determination final. Distrain as for rent; or civil bill. Disputes settled by a justice, appeal at assizes.

XVI. sect. 16. No duty, rate, or custom whatsoever, save herein mentioned, for any goods, merchandizes, or commodities by said navigation to Limerick. No other duty for goods to Limerick.

XVII. sect. 17. Vessels with dung or manure only, or for pleasure only, pay no duty; with turf only pay no more than two pence *per tun*. Manure and pleasure boats no duty. Turf 2d. *per tun*.

XVIII. sect. 18. Proprietors of said joint stock, executors, administrators, and assigns intitled to the tolls and profits hereby vested in said company in proportion to their interests, considered as personal estate not subject to any of the laws to prevent growth of popery. Intitled in proportion, personal estate not subject to popery laws.

XIX. sect. 19. Assignment of any part of said joint stock entered in a book kept for that purpose in place appointed by said company. Assignments entered.

XX. sect. 20. Assemblies convened as before may at all times, as occasion requires, call upon proprietors to pay in remainder of subscriptions and such further sums as necessary to compleat said navigation, provided such further sums exceed not in the whole twenty pounds *per cent.* of original subscriptions; if any, their representatives, or assigns refuse or neglect to pay sums so called for within ten days after time appointed by such assemblies, notice shall be given in publick news papers of Limerick, that said company will sell by publick cant on a day specified, such shares: and unless before said day such sums paid, said company or person appointed shall sell by publick cant, at Tholsel of Limerick such shares; the money paid to said company for use of such proprietors thenceforth for ever barred of such shares, and all profits and interest in law and equity, thenceforth vested in such purchasers. Calls for subscriptions, on refusal 10 days notice, publick sale of shares.

XXI. sect. 21. Such notice at least twenty-one days previous to sale including day of notice and sale. 21 days notice.

Inland Navigation.

Turnpikes, the toll.	XXII. <i>sect.</i> 22. Said company may erect turnpikes on any trackway on either side of said navigation, and take the following tolls, and distrain and sell as usual at other turnpikes, every coach, berlin, chariot, or chaise drawn by six horses, one shilling, by less than six and more than one, six pence; every waggon, cart, or carriage with four wheels, six pence; one-horse chaise, three pence; every car or cart with more than one horse, two pence; with one horse, one penny.
Ferry over Shannon, toll.	XXIII. <i>sect.</i> 23. Toll paid only at one gate, and once the same day. XXIV. <i>sect.</i> 24. May establish and keep a ferry over the Shannon from Rebough to the opposite side, and take following tolls, distrain and sell as usual in cases of ferries, every coach, berlin, chariot, or chaise by six horses, one shilling; by more than one, six pence; one horse chaise, three pence; cart or car with one horse, three halfpence; a horse, mare, or mule, one penny; every passenger, one half-penny.
Dividends.	XXV. <i>sect.</i> 25. The clear profits to the company from the several duties hereby vested in them or otherwise, or so much as thought proper, shall from time to time at Lady day and Michaelmas, or within fifteen days after, be paid and divided to and amongst proprietors of said joint stock in proportion to their shares and interest.
Boat owner's name, abode, and tunnage set on.	XXVI. <i>sect.</i> 26. Owners of all vessels navigating said river between Limerick and Killaloe, shall cause their names and abode with the dimensions or tunnage to be set on some conspicuous part of such vessels, and in default forfeit forty shillings, to any person who shall sue by civil bill to his own use.
Answerable for the crew.	XXVII. <i>sect.</i> 27. Master of such vessel and owner answerable for any damage or mischief by any of the crew or persons belonging to it to any of the navigation-works or the goods laden in such vessel.
Breaking the works, treble dama- ges.	XXVIII. <i>sect.</i> 28. Persons who wilfully break or damage any works for use of said navigation, being convicted on information or indictment, forfeit to the company treble the sum necessary to repair; ascertained by the jury who try the offence; and the judge shall commit to common gaol till offender pays such sum, such offence may be laid or tried in the county or county of city of Limerick.
General issue, a publick act.	XXIX. <i>sect.</i> 29. Persons prosecuted for any thing done in pursuance of this act may plead general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and this deemed a publick act.
Duties on coach- es, &c. by 3 G. 3. continued 7 years from 25 Mar. 1772	XXX. <i>Stat.</i> 11 & 12 Geo. 3. <i>cap.</i> 4. <i>sect.</i> 1. The several rates, impositions, and duties on coaches, berlins, chariots, calashes, chaises, and chairs, cards and dice; wrought and manufactured gold and silver plate, by an act 3 G. 4. granted and made chargeable, further granted, continued, raised, collected, levied and paid to his majesty for the use of the corporation for inland navigation; from 25 March 1772, during the further term of seven years thence next ensuing.
Raised as by 3 G. 2. c. 3. or 25 G. 2. c. 10.	XXXI. <i>sect.</i> 2. All said duties raised, collected, levied, and paid as by 3 G. 2. or an act 25 G. 2. for amending the same, or by any other law now in force relating to said duties, as fully and effectually as if said acts repeated and re-enacted in this act; and all penalties and forfeitures by said acts or any of them, which shall incur during said seven years, sued for, recovered, and applied as by said acts; and the several offenders subject to such punishment on non-payment as appointed by said acts.
Same penalties.	
Property transfer- red to subscribers, on a scheme proposed and approved,	XXXII. <i>sect.</i> 3. It shall be lawful for said corporation, wheresoever it appears to them, that the making or compleating any inland navigation (the property of which is by any law vested in them) will be too expensive to be compleated at the publick charge alone, in every such case to transfer the property of such navigation or river with

Inland Navigation.

with its soil, banks, drains, houses, tolls, duties, utensils, and all other matters appertaining, unto any company of private undertakers, willing to carry on and compleat the same, and who shall propose to said corporation such a scheme as said corporation shall at their discretion judge beneficial for the publick service, and in which scheme said subscribers shall propose to pay the sum, at which the compleating said work shall be estimated, and shall also propose to compleat said work within a certain time limited by said corporation; and in such case said corporation out of the several duties granted by this act, may give such subscribers an aid towards carrying on such navigation, not exceeding in the whole one-sixth part of the sum, necessary for carrying on and compleating such navigation; no payment nevertheless to be made by such corporation, on account of or towards any such aid, until such company of subscribers, make it appear to satisfaction of said corporation, that since the time of entering into the contract, herein after mentioned, there has been subscribed, paid in, and actually expended in and on account of said work, five times so much money as shall be then demanded, and has been at any time granted by said corporation since the time of their entering into such contract for said work, upon which, proof having been made to satisfaction of said corporation, they shall issue their warrant for payment of such sixth part of the sum so expended.

and 1-6th given as an aid, of sum expended, on sufficient proof.

XXXIII. *sect. 4.* Such property not transferred to subscribers till application first made to said corporation at some meeting, at which seven members at least present, who shall give publick notice in the Gazette, that they will proceed on such business, specifying the same, on a certain day distant thirty days at least from the day on which such notice first inserted in the gazette, and until said application first agreed to at a meeting in consequence of such notice, at which no less than fifteen of said corporation present and assenting.

7 members present,

to give 30 days publick notice 15 to assent at meeting.

XXXIV. *sect. 5.* Every such agreement reduced into writing by deeds executed between said corporation and subscribers; which subscribers shall bind themselves to execution of said work, according to such agreement under a penalty, or under terms of forfeiting all property and benefit in said work, at discretion of said corporation.

Agreement in writing, subscribers bound.

XXXV. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3 cap. 24. sect. 1.* Whereas several inconveniencies may be remedied by erecting a lock across the river, from the pier of the long dock, and making the space between said lock and the new bridge, a safe and convenient place for ships to lie in: it shall be lawful for the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation, to erect such lock as before mentioned, and to apply such part of the money granted to them by parliament, as they shall think proper for that purpose, not exceeding one thousand five hundred pounds in the whole.

The corporation may erect a lock cross the Shannon from the pier of the long dock,

and apply grant from parliament, not exceeding 1500l.

XXXVI. *sect. 2.* Said corporation shall, from and immediately after the passing this act be vested with all and singular the same powers, property, and rights, for making such lock, as are at present vested in them by any law for making any inland navigation in this kingdom.

Vested with all powers as for any inland navigation.

XXXVII. *sect. 3.* It shall be lawful for the corporation, or any persons authorized by them under their seal, as soon as such lock compleated, to take and levy upon all ships and vessels, which shall come within said lock, or pass through, any sums in their discretion, not exceeding the following rates, for every ship or vessel belonging to any of his majesty's subjects of twenty tons burthen, or upwards, and not being laden, or in ballast only, two pence *per* tun; being laden, or having any cargo on board, four pence *per* tun; for every foreign ship or vessel not being la-

Subjects ships of 20 ton or upwards not laden to pay 2d. *per* ton, laden 4d.

foreign not laden 6d. *den,*

Inland Navigation.

by distress or civil bill.

Entry to take dimensions, disputes as to tonnage determined by collector, or next officer.

Contract for making the lock and keeping in repair, transfer the property, rights and duties.

General issue,

a publick act.

Subscribers on certificate of corporation may take any leases years of lands necessary,

bogs not above 20 perches depth from edge of the canal.

Personal property, not subject to popery laws.

Duties granted by 27 G. 2. c. 3. & 3 G. 3. c. 6. continued 9 years.

den, or in ballast only, four pence *per* tun; being, or having any cargo on board, six pence *per* tun: and in case of refusal to pay said several rates, it shall be lawful for said corporation, and their servants, to enter into and distrain such ships or vessels, or their tackle or furniture, or the goods therein, for the same, and to dispose thereof, as in cases of distress for non-payment of rent, or to sue for and recover the same by civil bill.

XXXVIII. *sect.* 4. It shall be lawful for the servants of said corporation to go on board such ship or vessel to take the dimensions; and any dispute concerning the tunnage, shall be finally determined by the collector, or in his absence, by the next superior officer in the port of Limerick, who are hereby respectively impowered and required to determine the same.

XXXIX. *sect.* 5. It shall be lawful for said corporation to contract with any persons, or body corporate, for making such lock, and keeping in constant repair, and finding proper persons to attend, upon such terms as they shall think reasonable, and for that purpose to assign and transfer by writing under seal of said corporation unto such persons, or body corporate all or any part of the property, rights, and powers hereby vested in said corporation, and also the duties before mentioned, or any part; and thereupon such property, powers, and duties or such part thereof as so transferred, shall be vested in, held, and enjoyed by the persons, or body corporate, to whom so transferred; any law or statute to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XL. *sect.* 6. If any suit commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, such persons may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and this act shall be deemed and taken to be a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such.

XLI. *Stat.* 11 & 12 Geo. 3. *cap.* 25. *sect.* 4. Every company of subscribers (their plan being first approved of by the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation, and a certificate of such approbation being previously obtained under seal of said corporation) shall have full power and authority to purchase or take any lease for any term of years of all such lands, as may be necessary for making or carrying on such navigations, and for towing paths, banks, back drains, the site of lock-houses, ware-houses, mills, or other engines necessary or properly connected with such canals, as also on red or unprofitable bogs, of stripes of ground running parallel with such canals, and on either side of the same, such stripes of bog, nevertheless not in any place to extend above twenty perches in depth from the edge of the water of such canal.

XLII. *sect.* 5. All such subscriptions, shares, and proportions in such partnerships and companies shall be, personal property only, and subject to the several laws affecting the same, shall not in any degree be subject to any of the laws made to prevent the growth of popery.

XLIII. *Stat.* 11 & 12 Geo. 3. *cap.* 26. *sect.* 1. The several duties and impositions in 27 G. 2. c. 3. further granted, continued, raised, levied, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, for nine years from the 25th of December 1773, and no longer, in and throughout that part of the district of Lisburn, commonly known and distinguished by the gaugers walks of Belfast, Lisburn, Moira, and Hillsborough, including such part or parcel of the manors of Hillsborough, Kilwarlin, Castlereagh, and Statneals, as were excepted in the former act; all which additional duties shall be levied and collected in the manner, and by such ways and means as appointed by said act of twenty-seventh of his late majesty, and third

Inland Navigation.

of his present majesty, and every clause or article in said acts, or either of them, have in such particulars or respects as the same may be altered by this act, shall remain and continue in full force for nine years.

XLIV. *sect. 2.* Said additional duties, as from time to time brought into the receipt of exchequer, shall be paid out without any fee or deduction by the vice-treasurer or receiver-general, upon an order or draft, signed by the persons, who are by the commissioners for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in Ireland appointed local commissioners for carrying on the navigation of the river Lagan, or by any seven of the persons hereafter chosen or appointed in their room, or in the room of any of them, local commissioners for carrying on said navigation; and all the money so arising from said additional duties, shall be laid out or expended by said commissioners, or their order, in opening a passage by water between Loughneagh and Belfast, and to no other use or purpose.

Paid without deduction upon drafts signed by 7 local commissioners,

laid out in opening a passage between Loughneagh and Belfast.

XLV. *sect. 3.* Said local commissioners or the persons appointed in their room, or any seven or more, are hereby impowered from to time, and at all times, at any of their stated or publick meetings, by writing under their respective hands and seals, to assign over said duties granted by said acts, or by this act, or any part thereof, the costs and charges whereof are to be borne and paid out of such duties, for any time or term during continuance of this act, as a security for any money to be borrowed by them for the purposes aforesaid, to such person or persons, or their trustees, in order to secure the re-payment with lawful interest, or less, if the same can be had, or if the same shall be found more convenient, to issue and give receipts or debentures, under hands and seals of seven or more of said commissioners, upon the payment of any sums of money (no one of such sums being less than fifty pounds) which shall be lent and advanced to said commissioners for the use of said work, to the person and persons who shall lend and advance, to be chargeable upon, and payable out of said additional duties, and according to the terms which shall be agreed upon between such creditors and said commissioners, or any seven or more, and specified in said debenture, to make the sums so advanced to bear an interest, until the principal sums shall be paid, or to grant or appoint such yearly sums or annuities to be paid out of such duties, to the person or persons, his, her, or their executors, administrators, and assigns, who shall advance any money for all or any part of the term for which said duties are granted, in full discharge and satisfaction of the principal and interest of the sums to be lent, as shall be agreed upon, and specified in said debentures; and every person, to whom such debenture given, may by indorsement or debenture transfer the right and benefit; and such indorsement, upon notice to the clerk or register of such commissioners, and an entry in the book kept by them, of the orders and proceedings of such commissioners, and which clerk or register shall upon request without fee or reward make accordingly, and upon request permit to be viewed at the usual hour or time of his attendance, shall intitle the indorsee or assignee, or his executors, administrators and assigns, to the sole benefit of the sums so transferred or assigned by such assignees, their executors, administrators, or assigns, and from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, and after such assignment made, it shall not be in the power of the persons, who made such assignment, to make void, release, or discharge the same, or the sums thereby transferred or assigned, or any part thereof.

Assignable by 7 commissioners at stated meetings as security for money borrowed,

or debentures given, not less than 50l.

transferable by indorsement,

registered, viewed without fee at usual time,

so from time to time, not after in power of assignor.

XLVI. *sect. 4.* This act adjudged, deemed, and taken as a publick act, and judicially taken notice of by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.

A publick act.

XLVII. *sect.*

Inland Navigation.

Continuance 9
years from 25 Dec.
1773.

A subscription
immediately opened
for the navigation
from Dublin to the
Shannon till 60000*l.*
subscribed.

Deposite of 5 *per*
cent. in a month, or
subscription void.

Not under 50*l.*

As soon as 5 *per*
cent. paid, entered
into a company, a
body corporate
named, may take
lands not above
500*l.* a year, at the
time, grant, alien,
or demise,
carry on and com-
pleat the canal, and
communication with
the Liffey, Barrow,
Boyne, if such in-
tention expedient,
open all rivers, make
out lets, cuts, &c.

Assemble in Dub-
lin from time to
time, and adjourn,
make bye-laws and
orders, appoint ser-
vants,
vary or repeal,
settle wages,

impose fines, not a-
bove 5*l.* one offence,
bye-laws in writing
under seal,

XLVII. *sect.* 5. This act shall continue and be in force for nine years from the 25th of December, 1773, and no longer.

XLVIII. *Stat.* 11 & 12 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 31. *sect.* 1. Immediately after this present act shall pass into a law, the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation, shall open a subscription for carrying on and compleating the navigations from the city of Dublin to the Shannon, or so much thereof, as to the said corporation shall seem expedient; and the said subscription shall be kept open, until sixty thousand pounds subscribed for the purposes aforesaid.

XLIX. *sect.* 2. Such subscribers shall, within one calendar month after such subscription closed, pay in five *per cent.* of the sums by them respectively subscribed, to such person appointed for that purpose by said corporation; and in default thereof the subscription of every person failing to pay shall be absolutely void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and said corporation shall open a new subscription for filling up such deficiency, or until the said sum of sixty thousand pounds in the whole shall be subscribed, and a deposit of five *per cent.* be made thereupon, and shall then proceed therein in the manner herein before described.

L. *sect.* 3. No person permitted to subscribe less than fifty pounds.

LI. *sect.* 4. As soon as five *per cent.* upon such subscription paid as aforesaid, such subscribers shall be united and erected into one company for carrying on said navigation, and from thenceforth be one body politick and corporate by name of the company of undertakers of the grand canal, and have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and by that name sue and be sued, and thenceforth capable in law to purchase and take messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, not exceeding the value of five hundred pounds a year at the time of such purchase, and to grant, alien, demise, or dispose of the same, or any part at their free will and pleasure, and said company shall thenceforth by virtue of this act be fully empowered by themselves, their agents, overseers, workmen, and servants to carry on and compleat said canal, and such communication, as to said company shall seem most convenient, between said canal and the river Liffey, and also a communication or canal between said grand canal and the navigable parts of the Barrow, together with the navigation of said river Barrow, from the sources thereof to the bridge of Athy, and to join the said grand canal with the Boyne, if such junction shall to said company seem expedient. And said company shall in like manner be empowered to open all rivers, and make all such outlets, off-branches, cuts and navigations, trenches, passages, dams, and wires as may by such company be judged necessary for carrying on said works, or for supplying said canals and navigations with water.

LII. *sect.* 5. It shall be lawful for said company from time to time, as occasion shall require, to assemble in the city of Dublin, and adjourn such assemblies; and at such assemblies or adjournments make such bye-laws, rules, or orders for better government of their affairs and members, and making such contracts or agreements, and appoint such servants and persons for carrying on said navigation as they shall think fit, and to vary and repeal such bye laws, rules, and orders, and make new ones for the good and orderly using of said navigation; and for settling the wages, and well governing the bargemen, watermen, and boatmen, who shall convey any goods thereon, and to impose reasonable fines and forfeitures to be levied by such ways and means as the company shall direct; so as no such fine shall exceed five pounds upon any person for one offence; and the said bye-laws, being put into writing under seal of said company, shall be binding to and be observed by all parties, and be sufficient in any court of law or equity to justify

Inland Navigation.

justify all persons, who shall act under the same, or in levying any penalty or forfeiture thereby incurred. binding and a justification in any court.

LIII. *sect. 6.* Said bye-laws shall not be contrary to laws and statutes of this realm, but approved by the chancellor, chief justice of the king's bench, chief justice of the common pleas, and chief baron of the exchequer, or any two of them. Bye-laws approved by the chancellor and three chief judges, or any two.

LIV. *sect. 7.* Eight days notice at least, including the day of notice and day of meeting, previous to such meeting shall be given of the time and place of holding such assemblies in such publick news papers of the city of Dublin, as shall be agreed on by said company. 8 Days inclusive notice of meeting advertised.

LV. *sect. 8.* Any person, who shall think himself aggrieved by any order or judgment in pursuance of any such bye-law, may complain within six months then after to the justices at quarter sessions in the county, wherein such bye-laws shall be carried into execution, or in the county of the city of Dublin, who shall in a summary way hear and determine such complaint at such sessions; and, if they see cause, may mitigate or alter such fines or forfeitures, and order any money to be returned, which shall have been levied or paid in pursuance of such bye-law; and also order such satisfaction, and give such costs to the party injured, as they shall judge reasonable. Appeal in 6 months to quarter-sessions, where fines mitigated and satisfaction and costs ordered.

LVI. *sect. 9.* The joint-stock of said company shall be sixty thousand pounds, together with all such further sums (not exceeding in the whole one hundred and fifty thousand pounds) which shall be subscribed, and upon which such payment of five *per cent.* shall be made within one calendar month from the time such original subscription shall be closed; and also such other sums, as said company at some general meeting, shall judge necessary to be raised by subscription for carrying on said work, which sums, when subscribed, shall be added to and become a part of the joint-stock of said company. Joint-stock 60000l. with further subscriptions not exceeding 150000l.

LVII. *sect. 10.* The joint-stock of said company shall be divided into shares of fifty pounds each. Divided into 500 shares.

LVIII. *sect. 11.* And whereas said subscribers cannot enjoy the full profits of said undertaking until the same be compleated; but their monies advanced must for some time remain without producing any interest to themselves, and it is not reasonable, that future subscribers should reap the benefits of said work, upon the same terms with those, who shall have borne the principal part of the hazard and loss, which at first may be incurred; if at any time after one calendar month next ensuing the closing of the said original subscription said company shall be minded to enlarge their capital stock, and their original subscriptions shall at such time be valued above par, or at more than the sum originally subscribed, said company are empowered from time to time to cause new shares of fifty pounds each in the said joint-stock to be made out, and to sell the same to any subscribers at such rate as said company shall appoint or by publick cant; and the said sums so subscribed shall be added and become part of the joint-stock of said company. New shares of 50l. each may be made out and sold to new subscribers, and added to joint-stock.

LIX. *sect. 12.* No person shall vote at any assembly of the said company, or have any right to intermeddle in any sort in the affairs of said company, unless he or she shall have in his or her own name and right, or in right of testator or intestate, at least five shares of such stock; and every member shall have one vote in all such assemblies for every five shares of the first twenty shares, he or she shall have in such joint-stock; and the respective members, who shall have a right to vote at such assemblies, may appear either in person or by proxy appointed by instrument in writing under their respective hands and seals; and the majority of votes at such assemblies shall determine all matters in question; and if an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a casting vote besides his vote as a member. 5 Shares to entitle to vote or intermeddle, vote by proxy under seal, determined by majority, casting vote to chairman.

Inland Navigation.

50 having right to vote must be present in person or by proxy.

None to have in his own right above 4 votes, lord-mayor, &c. to have 20, so long as possessed of 10000l. capital stock, may appoint 20 to attend.

Proceedings entered, inspected by any having a share in his own right.

The Company vested with like powers, as the corporation,

as to money unexpended,

for the navigation from Dublin to the Shannon,

from the canal to the Liffey, summon juries, to value lands, &c.

from the canal to the Barrow,

making compensation for damage, and to the Boyne.

May purchase any house or garden.

Lands, &c. valued by juries, and pur-

LX. sect. 13. At every such assembly there shall be present in person or by proxy fifty members at least, who shall have a right to vote, or otherwise such assembly shall have no power to carry into execution any of the powers or authorities hereby given.

LXI. sect. 14. No person shall have in his own right more than four votes in any such assembly; and the lord-mayor, sheriffs, and citizens of Dublin, who have engaged to subscribe ten thousand pounds, so long as they shall continue to be possessed of said capital stock of ten thousand pounds towards said work, shall have twenty such votes in every such assembly; and it shall be lawful for said lord mayor, or aldermen, and citizens, to appoint any number of persons, not exceeding twenty, to attend for them at all such assemblies, and to vote, and in all respects act like other subscribers to said joint stock.

LXII. sect. 15. Accounts, transactions, and proceedings of said company shall be fairly and regularly entered in books for that purpose, to which every person having in his own name and right any share in such joint stock, or his or her representatives, may have access at all reasonable times to inspect.

LXIII. sect. 16. The several lands, tenements, and hereditaments, waters, water-courses, bridges, locks, sluices, drains, banks, dams, roads, towing-paths, and other ways now vested in said corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation, or now in possession and enjoyment of said corporation, for carrying on said navigation between Dublin and the Shannon, and between said grand canal and the bridge of Athy on the river Barrow, and also the materials and utensils which have been or shall be provided for carrying on said work; and any, and every sum of money heretofore granted for any part of said works, and which may remain unexpended, shall, immediately after such company shall be so erected, be vested in said company and their successors, and such company and their successors, shall from and after the time aforesaid be invested with, and hold and enjoy all and singular the powers, privileges, advantages, and authorities in all things for the purposes of carrying on said navigation from Dublin to the river Shannon, with all the parts, members, and the connections thereof, as are now vested in said corporation, to enable them to open the communication and canal between the end of the present canal and the river Liffey; and to enable them to summon juries, as by the acts are directed, for the valuing any lands, houses, tenements, and hereditaments, as may be necessary for completing said work, and for making such wharfs, quays, store-houses, market-houses, locks, basons and docks, as may be judged by said company proper for said work; and said company may be enabled to purchase and hold such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for the purposes aforesaid: and further, said company vested with like powers to enable them to carry on and compleat the said canal from the grand canal to the river Barrow and the bridge of Athy, and so much of the water of said river Barrow, and of the Blackwood, as may be necessary for carrying on said navigation, first making compensation for all such mills and lands as may be damaged by said works, and with powers to purchase banks and towing paths necessary for said navigation, and with like power to open the communication from said grand canal to the river Boyne.

LXIV. sect. 17. If necessary for said company in prosecution of said work, to purchase any house or garden, they shall have full power by this act to purchase the same, in such manner as hereby impowered to purchase any lands or other hereditaments, any exception in any former act notwithstanding.

LXV. sect. 18. All such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as have at any time heretofore been valued by juries, for carrying on and effecting said grand canal,

Inland Navigation.

canal, and for which purchase money hath not yet been paid or tendered, shall be vested in said company, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if said corporation had immediately after such verdicts pronounced judgment on such verdicts, and had paid or tendered the money so assessed; provided the said company shall within twelve months from the time of passing this act pay, or tender and deposit, the several sums so assessed by the juries.

LXVI. *sect. 19.* In all cases, where said verdicts have found the value of the lands so enquired into at a certain rate by the acre, and at a certain number of years purchase, according to the quantity of lands which may be taken, according to such rate, without specifying the precise quantity of land which might be wanting, or the exact sum which should have been paid, all such verdicts heretofore given shall be good and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and the said company under such verdicts shall have full power to take in such quantities of said lands, as may be necessary for said navigation, or for raising materials for the same, according to such valuations; first ascertaining the quantity of land wanting, or paying, or tendering, and depositing the money for the same, at the rates in such verdicts mentioned; provided such quantities of land shall be ascertained, and the purchase money paid, tendered, or deposited as aforesaid, within twelve months from the passing this act.

LXVII. *sect. 20.* Said company, empowered and authorized to cause to be valued, and to take in and purchase, such portions of bog between the hill Downings and the river Shannon, and between the grand canal and the bridge of Monastereven, as they may judge expedient, not exceeding in breadth fifty perches on either side from the navigable water of said canals; such valuations and purchases to be made in such manner as said corporation are impowered to proceed in purchasing lands for any navigation according to the laws now subsisting.

LXVIII. *sect. 21.* It may be lawful for said company to take, turn, or draw the waters of the rivulets or brooks, commonly called Blackwood river, Cusshaling, and Tiguele, and Esker, and such other brooks and rivulets as may be intersected by said navigations, or any part thereof, together with the said river Morrel, or so much as they shall judge necessary, the said company making satisfaction to the proprietors of any mills or bleach-greens on said rivers, rivulets, or brooks, as shall receive any damage thereby; provided such mills or bleach-greens were erected before the first of March 1772.

LXIX. *sect. 22.* It may be lawful for said company to take, turn, and draw from such part of the river Liffey, as shall be found most convenient above the ford at Millicent in the county of Kildare, into the said canal, so much water as they shall judge convenient for said works, provided the water so to be taken does not exceed the quantity, that would freely flow through a sluice, sewer, or circular hole or bore, not more than two feet six inches in the clear, and for providing a regular supply of water, when necessary, from said river to said canal.

LXX. *sect. 23.* Said trustees impowered to make a cut or water-course from said canal to such part of said river Liffey as aforesaid; and at or near the communication of such water or water-course with the said river to affix a lock, flood-gate, or dam, in which there shall be cut a circular hole or bore, not exceeding two feet six inches diameter, and shall fix thereupon a brass, copper, or iron plate, for the admission of such quantity of water, and no more, except when such locks opened for admission and passage of any boat or vessel.

LXXI. *sect. 24.* Such company before such cut or water-course may be at liberty to erect one wyer or dam across said river Liffey, so as to raise the level of the water in such cut or water-course to the level of the navigable water in such canal;

purchase-money not yet paid, vested in the company, if sums assessed paid or tendered in 12 months.

Verdicts good on ascertaining the quantity of land and paying purchase-money in 12 months.

Bog purchased, not exceeding 50 perches on either side from the navigable water.

Rivulets and brooks intersected may be taken with the Morrel, satisfaction for damage to mills or bleach greens erected before 1 March 1772.

Water drawn from the Liffey above the ford at Millicent,

not more than through a sewer of 2 feet 6 inches.

A water-course and lock with such a bore.

Wyer across the Liffey.

Inland Navigation.

purchase one acre
contiguous,
satisfaction for the
land and damage.

Redundant water
may be set or sold,

sole property of the
water in the com-
pany.

Not to draw more
from the Liffey than
sufficient for said na-
vigation.

Rates to use of the
company,

vessels navigating up
or down with goods,

as ordained by bye-
laws, not exceeding
3d per mile per ton,
or ton weight of
goods,

passenger 2d. per
mile,

2d per ton every
lock.

By distress,

or civil bill,

disputes by any jus-
tice of the county,
appeal to judge of
assize, or sessions in
Dublin.

No other toll or
custom.

Tolls, &c. vested
in proprietor to in-
terests,

canal; and to purchase any land, not more than one acre, contiguous to such wa-
ter-course or cut; said company first making satisfaction for the value of said land,
and for any such damage as may be done by such wyer or drain, in the manner
herein before directed.

LXXII. *sect. 25.* Whenever there shall be a redundancy of water in said canal,
more than may be necessary for the uses of navigation, that it shall be lawful for
said company to set or sell all such redundant water, or so much thereof as they
shall judge expedient for bleach-greens, mills, or manufactures, or other use what-
soever; and to with-hold the same from all such persons as shall not pay to said
company an adequate compensation for said water; and that the absolute and sole
property in said water shall be vested in said company.

LXXIII. *sect. 26.* Nothing herein contained shall extend to enable said com-
pany to draw off from the river Liffey more, than sufficient for the purpose of said
navigation; and shall not enable them to draw off water for the sake of selling or
letting out such water, it being the true intent and meaning of this act, that no
water shall be sold, let, or disposed of, other than such as may happen from a ca-
suall redundancy in said canal.

LXXIV. *sect. 27.* In consideration of the expence and trouble, which said com-
pany shall be put to in making and maintaining said navigation, together with off-
branches thereof, it shall be lawful for said company, and their successors, at all
times hereafter to ask, demand, receive, and sue for the use of said company the
several rates and duties herein-after mentioned; for every boat, barge, or other
vessel, navigating said navigations, or any part thereof, either upwards or down-
wards, in which any goods, merchandizes, or commodities, or other matter what-
soever, shall be carried, such rates and duties as said company shall by their bye-
laws ordain and appoint, not exceeding the sum of three pence for every mile for
every ton of the burthen or tunnage of such barge, or other vessel, or for every
ton weight of such goods, merchandizes, commodities, or other matter whatsoever,
which shall be carried upwards or downwards, at the discretion of said company;
and for each passenger in any such vessel, any sum not exceeding two pence, for
every mile such passenger shall be carried, and an additional rate, not exceeding
two pence per ton, for every lock any such vessel shall pass through the said com-
munication between said canal and river Liffey.

LXXV. *sect. 28.* In case of refusal to pay said duties, it shall be lawful for
said company and their servants either to distrain such boats, barges, or other ves-
sels, or the goods therein, for the same, and dispose thereof as usual in distress for
non-payment of rent; or to sue for the same by civil bill; in case any dispute shall
arise touching the sum to be paid for every such rate, the same shall be adjusted by
any justice of the county or city, in which such dispute, with liberty to appeal to
either party from such determination to the next judge of assize for the county;
or in case the said dispute shall arise in the city of Dublin, or in the county of said
city, to the justices of said city at the quarter sessions, whose determination shall
be final.

LXXVI. *sect. 29.* No duty, rate, toll, or custom whatsoever, save the rates
herein mentioned, shall be taken for, upon, or out of any goods, merchandizes,
commodities, or other matter whatsoever, which shall or may be carried by said
navigation to or for any place whatsoever.

LXXVII. *sect. 30.* The proprietors of said joint-stock, their executors, ad-
ministrators, and assigns, intituled to the tolls, duties, and advantages, and profits
hereby vested in said company, in proportion to their respective interests in the joint-
stock of the said company; subject to such charges, as said company shall think fit

Inland Navigation.

fit to make for the compleating and preserving said works, and the soil and water of the canals, together with the banks thereof, and such other portions of ground, subject to charges, as the said company are empowered to acquire by virtue of this act; and the said and the soil, water, proprietors interest therein deemed and adjudged in all courts of law and equity to banks, and ground acquired, be personal and not real estate, and also deemed and adjudged in the hands of said interest personal estate, said proprietors, their executors, administrators, and assigns, not subject to or to be affected by any of the laws to prevent the further growth of popery, or subject to not affected by popery laws, any discovery under the same; and no person being or becoming a member or subscriber for carrying on said navigations, shall thereby, or in respect of his interest nor bankrupt laws, in the capital stock of said company, be liable to be a bankrupt, within the meaning, no foreign attachment, of any law concerning bankrupts; nor shall the capital stock of said company, or the interest of any particular member therein, be liable to any foreign attachment,

LXXVIII. *sect. 31.* It shall be lawful for every proprietor of such joint-stock to bequeath the same, or to assign in his life; and every assignment, which shall be made of any part of the joint-stock, shall be entered and made in a book for that purpose, kept at such place as appointed by said company; and no assignment deemed good, until entry in such book. May be bequeathed or assigned, assignment entered.

LXXIX. *sect. 32.* It shall be lawful for said assemblies convened as before directed, as occasion shall require, to make one or more call or calls upon the several proprietors of said joint stock, to pay in such parts of their subscriptions, as said assemblies shall think necessary for carrying on said works; provided such calls shall not exceed twenty pounds *per cent.* on the several original subscriptions in any one year; and in case any of the proprietors, their representatives or assigns, shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum, so called for, within thirty days after the time appointed by such assemblies for the payment thereof, notice shall be given in the publick news papers aforesaid, that said company will proceed to sell by publick cant, on such day as specified in such notice, the share of the person so refusing or neglecting; and unless such person shall, before the day specified in such notice pay the respective sums so called for to said company, or such person as they appoint, shall sell by publick cant at the usual place of said company's meeting the share or shares of the persons so refusing; and the money, for which sold, shall be paid to said company, for use of such proprietor; and such proprietor from thenceforth for ever barred from such share and all profits arising therefrom, and of all interest in the same, both in law and equity; and such share, and all profits and advantages arising therefrom, shall thenceforth be vested in such purchaser. Calls by assembly for payment of subscriptions, not exceed 20l. per cent. in one year, on neglect 30 days advertised for publick sale; the money on sale to the proprietor, the share to purchaser.

LXXX. *sect. 33.* Such notice shall be given at least thirty days previous to such sale, including the day of notice, and of sale. 30 days notice inclusive.

LXXXI. *sect. 34.* It shall be lawful for said company to erect one or more turnpikes upon and across any of the track-ways, which now are or shall be made on either side of the said navigation, and to take and receive the following tolls, for and toll taken, which they may distrain and sell as usual at other turnpikes; for every coach, berlin, chariot, or chaise drawn by six horses one shilling; for every coach, berlin, or chaise, by less than six and more than one, six pence; every waggon, two shillings and six pence; every cart or other carriage with four wheels, six pence; every car or cart with one horse, one penny; every drove of oxen, cows, or neat cattle, twenty pence by the score; of calves, hogs, sheep, goats, or lambs, ten pence; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number. Turnpikes on track-ways, and toll taken,

LXXXII. *sect. 35.* Such toll paid only at one gate, and but once in any one day; and no road, which is now publick, shall be thereby obstructed. At one gate but once a day, no publick road obstructed.

LXXXIII. *sect.*

Inland Navigation.

Profits divided at Lady-day and Michaelmas, or 15 days after each.

Name and abode of boat owners, &c. and tonnage, painted in capitals, and kept legible, and entered, and boat numbered, penalty 40s.

Owner answerable for damage by crew

Obstructing passage, absence from his boat without inevitable accident, forfeit not above 40s.

Throwing in rubbish, &c. or laying on the track or bank without consent, convicted before a justice by one witness 40s.

if not immediately, to house of correction not above 3 months, floating raft 40s. and satisfaction for damage.

Sunk boats weighed and detained till payment of expenses, if not in 4 days, sold.

Opening or leaving open locks, &c. 3l.

LXXXIII. sect. 36. The clear profits, which shall arise to the said company from the several duties hereby vested in them, or otherwise, or so much thereof as shall be thought proper, shall from time to time, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, or within fifteen days after be paid to and amongst the respective proprietors of said joint-stock in proportion to their shares and interests therein.

LXXXIV. sect. 37. The owner of every vessel or boat navigating said canal, or any off-branches, shall cause his, her, or their names and places of abode, and also the name of the person having care of such vessel or boat in his place of abode, with the dimension or tunnage, to be painted in large capital letters on the upper part of the bow on each side of such vessel or boat, and kept constantly legible; and said several particulars to be entered in a book kept by said company for that purpose, and also the said boat to be numbered as aforesaid, or in default thereof every such owner shall forfeit 40s. recovered by any person who will sue.

LXXXV. sect. 38. The owner of every such boat or vessel navigating said canal, or any off-branches, answerable for any damage or mischief, done by any crew or persons belonging to such boat or vessel to any of the works of said navigation, or to any goods laden in such boat or vessel.

LXXXVI. sect. 39. If any person having the charge or management of any boat or other vessel, or navigating or working the same, shall lay such boat or vessel so as to obstruct the passage of other boats or vessels, and shall not upon request immediately remove, or shall hinder the opening or shutting any of the locks, sluices, dams, or other works, or if the person having the care or management of such vessel shall be absent (unless by reason of some inevitable accident) from the boat or vessel, to which he belongs, at any time during the course of the passage on the said canals, cuts, or river, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 40s.

LXXXVII. sect. 40. If any person shall wilfully throw any ballast, stones, dung, dirt, rubbish, or clay into said canal or cuts, or in any parts of said navigation, or shall, without consent of said company, lay any stones, dung, dirt, rubbish, brick, lime, timber, or clay, on any track road or bank belonging to said canal or navigation, such person being thereof convicted before any justice of the county, or county of the city, where such offence committed by the oath of one witness at least, such person shall forfeit to said company forty shillings: and in case such offender shall not immediately after conviction pay such sum, shall by warrant of said justice be sent to the house of correction, kept to hard labour for such time as such justice shall direct, not exceeding three months; and if any person shall keep any raft or timber or boards floating on said navigation, or any part, without consent of said company, being convicted before any justice as aforesaid, shall forfeit forty shillings to said company for any damage thereby.

LXXXVIII. sect. 41. If any other vessel shall happen to be sunk, and the owner or person having the care shall not without loss of time weigh or draw up the same out of the way of other vessels passing upon said navigation, any agent or servant of said company may cause such boat or vessel to be weighed or drawn up, and detain until payment of all expenses occasioned thereby; and if any such payment not made in four days, shall cause sale to be made for reimbursing said expence or incident charges, and return overplus to owner of such boat or vessel.

LXXXIX. sect. 42. If any person shall maliciously open, or cause to be opened, any lock, sluice, dam, gate, or water-course belonging to said navigation, or so leave any of the same open or running, after any boat or vessel shall have passed any lock belonging to said navigation, or otherwise maliciously mispend or waste the water of said navigation, every person for such offence shall forfeit three pounds: and

Inland Navigation.

and if any shall wilfully and maliciously break down or damage, or cause to be broken down or damaged, any of the works, which are already made, or which shall be made, for use of the said navigation, all so offending, and being convicted upon information or indictment, shall forfeit to said company treble the sum necessary to be laid out in repairing such damage, which shall be ascertained by the jury, who shall try such offence, and the judge before whom such offence shall be tried, shall commit such offenders to the common gaol, till they shall pay said company the sums so ascertained; such offence shall be laid in the county, in which the same happened.

XC. *sect. 43.* If said company have occasion at any time to borrow money for carrying on said works, it shall be lawful for said company to borrow upon the credit of said works, and their estate therein, any sum not exceeding amount of the subscriptions actually expended on said works, at any rate of interest, not exceeding five pounds *per cent. per ann.* and to strike debentures for such sum so borrowed, in such manner as said company by their bye-laws shall appoint; which debentures shall be an actual charge and lien upon such parts of said company estate, as therein specified.

Money borrowed, not exceeding subscriptions actually expended at interest not above 5 *per cent.* debentures struck, a lien on the estate.

XCI. *sect. 44.* If any suit commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, such person may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and this shall be deemed and taken a publick act.

General issue; a publick act.

Judgments.

I. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 1.* The act 9 G. 2. for more effectual assigning of judgments, so far as it relates to assignment of judgments, statute staple or merchants, and as amended and explained by 25 G. 2. revived and continued, and remain in full force so far until 24th of June 1772, and to the end of the then next session.

9 G. 2. c. 5. as amended by 25 G. 2. c. 14. revived to 24 June 1772, &c.

II. *sect. 2.* All persons, their executors, administrators and assigns, to whom judgments and statutes, merchant or staple assigned since the expiration of said acts, intitled to sue or bring actions in their own names, or to acknowledge satisfaction on records of such judgments so assigned, and have and receive all benefit and advantage of said acts, and of every clause and proviso therein, in as full and ample manner as if they had not expired.

Assignees since said acts expired may sue, &c.

III. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 3.* The act of the ninth of his late majesty, so far as it relates to the assignment of judgments, statute staple, or merchant, and as the same was amended and explained by the 25th of his late majesty, shall be and remain in force to all intents and purposes for ever.

9 G. 2. c. 5. as amended by 25 G. 2. c. 14. perpetual.

Lace, &c.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 11.* No gold or silver lace, cambricks, or lawns whatsoever, except of manufacture of Great Britain, shall after 25th of December 1771, be imported in any ship or vessel whatsoever under penalty of forfeiture and treble value thereof, and the ship or vessel, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition and apparel, one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall seize and sue by action, bill, plaint, or information in exchequer, wherein no wager of law, protection, effoign, or other dilatory plea shall be allowed.

Gold or silver, cambricks or lawns, not imported, forfeiture and treble value with the ships, &c.

I. *Stat.*

Lime.

No lime kiln with-
in the lamps,

on complaint to a
justice summoned,
on conviction, 1 wit-
ness, warrant to she-
riffs to abate.

General issue,

a publick act.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 28. sect. 1.* Whereas the burning lime in the city of Dublin, or suburbs thereof, is injurious to the health of the citizens; after the 1st of May 1772, it shall be unlawful to erect any lime kiln within the public lamps of the city of Dublin, or the liberties thereof, and if any such lime kiln shall be erected after the time aforesaid, upon complaint to any justice of said city, such justice shall summon the persons, against whom such complaint made, to attend before him at such time and place as mentioned in such summons, to answer such complaint; and in case convicted of such offence, by confession, or oath of one or more witnesses before such justice, he shall issue his warrant to the sheriffs of the city, requiring them to abate such kiln, which such sheriffs are hereby impowered and required immediately to do.

II. *sect. 2.* If any action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the defendants may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence: and this shall be deemed a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such.

Limerick.

1 G. 3. c. 17.
f. 21. 33 G. 2. c. 7.

treasurer's salary in-
creased by present-
ment, not to exceed
20l. a year.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 14.* Whereas an act for the more equal assessing, and better collecting of public money in counties of cities, and counties of towns, in the thirty-third of his late majesty, was continued, and has been found beneficial: and whereas from the increase of buildings and inhabitants in the city of Limerick the number and expences of the high roads leading thereto have also greatly increased, and it is found necessary to employ a treasurer very conversant in accounts, and who can give ample security for such sums, as are necessary to be raised in the county of said city: after the twenty-fourth of June next the grand jury at the assizes for the county of the city of Limerick shall and may be impowered to increase by presentment the yearly salary of the treasurer of the county of said city, so as not to exceed twenty pounds a year annually, over and above such salary as said grand jury are hereby impowered to present for the treasurer of the county of said city by the laws now in being.

Loan.

4 per cent. interest
for 675000l from
25 Dec. 1767 half
yearly.

Further loan of
100000l. interest
not exceeding 4 per
cent.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 1.* For the aggregate sum of six hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, or such part thereof as shall remain unpaid on the 25th of December, 1767, there shall be paid at the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, by the vice-treasurers or paymasters-general, or their deputies, at the end of every six calendar months, from the said 25th of December 1767 to the persons, who have paid or lent the said sum of six hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, an interest at the rate of four pounds *per cent.* to commence from the 25th of December 1767, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until they shall be respectively paid their principal at one intire payment.

II. *sect. 2.* For all further sums not exceeding in the whole 100,000 pounds, as shall be actually paid by any persons into his majesty's treasury at the instance of the lord lieutenant or chief governors for the time being, to supply such deficiencies,

Loan.

as shall or may arise in the aids granted this session for the support of his majesty's government, and for payment of the several sums granted in this session for carrying on public works in this kingdom, there shall be paid at the receipt of the exchequer at the end of every six calendar months, to be computed from the respective times of such payments to the persons so paying or lending, their executors, administrators, or assigns, such interest, not exceeding four pounds *per cent.* as shall be agreed by the lord lieutenant or other chief governors to be paid for the same, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until they shall be respectively paid their principal at one entire payment.

III. *sect.* 3. Like debentures or receipts, bearing such interest not exceeding four pounds *per cent.* as shall be so agreed upon, shall be given by the officers of the treasury for all sums to be paid into exchequer pursuant to this act on account of the said intended loan not exceeding 100,000 pounds, and shall be inserted in an arithmetical progression, where the common excess or difference is to be one, beginning with the number next after the last number of the debentures for 675000 pounds, now standing out at four pounds *per cent.* until the whole shall be so numbered.

Like debentures.

IV. *sect.* 4. All persons, to whom debentures have been given for any part of the said 675000 pounds, and to whom debentures shall be given pursuant to this act, their executors, administrators, or assigns, may by indorsements transfer the sum due thereon; which indorsements upon notice to the vice-treasurers or their deputies, and an entry or memorial thereof in their office (which they shall on request without charge make, and permit to be viewed at usual office hours without fee or reward) shall intitle the indorsee or assignee, his executors, administrators, and assigns to the sole benefit of the sum so transferred; and the said debentures may in like manner be transferred by such assignee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, and so *toties quoties*; and after such assignment it shall not be in the power of the assignee to make void, release, or discharge it, or receive the sum thereby transferred, or any part.

Assigned by indorsement,

memorial viewed without fee.

Additional duties and rates granted 'till 25 December 1769.

I. *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 2. *sect.* 1. For the sum of 625000 pounds, or such part as remains unpaid on the 25th of December 1769, there shall be paid as aforesaid, an interest at 4 *per cent.* and for the sum of 30000 pounds, or such part as unpaid on 25th December 1769, an interest at the rate of three pounds ten shillings, from said 25th December 1769.

4 *per cent.* for 625000l.

3l. 10s. for 30000l.

II. *sect.* 2. An addition of 3235 men, consisting of a quartermaster to each regiment of infantry, which is to remain on the establishment of this kingdom, and of additional non-commission officers and private men to each company of every such regiment of infantry, and of six additional mates, be made, as soon as the same can conveniently be done, to the said establishment, so as to augment the same to 15235 men in the whole, commission and non-commission officers included; and said 3235 men shall be paid and continued on the said establishment for two years commencing the 1st of January 1770, and ending the 31st of December 1771.

Addition of 3235 men.

III. *sect.*

Loan.

Loan 100000l. at
4 per cent.

III. *sect. 3.* If the aids granted this session prove insufficient to answer the purposes and defray the other necessary expences of government, the chief governors for time being may from time to time, as there shall be occasion, borrow or take up by way of loan at an interest not exceeding 4 per cent. such sums not exceeding 100000l. as shall be necessary for purposes aforesaid.

Like debentures given, and additional rates and duties until 25th December 1771.

Respective interests
for 725000l.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 1.* For such part of 725000 pounds as carried interest at 4 per cent. and for such part thereof as carries interest at three pounds ten shillings per cent. or so much of said principal sum as shall remain unpaid on 25th December 1771, there shall be paid at the receipt of the exchequer by vice-treasurers or paymasters-general, or deputies, at the end of every fix calendar months from 25th December 1771, to the persons who have paid or lent the same, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, interest at the respective rates aforesaid, from 25th December 1771, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until they shall be respectively paid their principal at one entire payment.

3046 men con-
tinued 2 years.

II. *sect. 2.* Whereas it is necessary, that 12000 effective men, commission and noncommission officers included, should be maintained within this kingdom for its defence, to enable his majesty to carry into execution his intentions and determined resolution, signified by his command by the said lord lieutenant, to keep the same at all times unless in cases of invasion or rebellion in Great Britain, 3046 men, raised in pursuance of an act 1769, continued two years from 1st Jan. 1772 to 31 Dec. 1773 inclusive, so as that the forces on the establishment may amount to 15046 effective men, commission and noncommission officers included.

Loan 200000l.
at 4 per cent.

III. *sect. 3.* In order the more effectually to pay and continue the said 3046 men, in case the aids granted this session prove insufficient to answer the purposes aforesaid, and defray the other necessary expences of government, chief governors from time to time, as there shall be occasion, may borrow or take up by way of loan at interest not exceeding four pounds per cent. such sums, not exceeding in the whole 200000l. as shall be necessary for purposes aforesaid.

Interest half yearly
without deduction.

IV. *sect. 4.* Such interest, not exceeding 4 per cent. as agreed by chief governors, paid at receipt of exchequer by vice-treasurers or paymasters-general, or deputies, at the end of every fix calendar months from respective times of payment, to the lenders, executors, administrators, or assigns, without any fee or charge, and free from all deductions, defalcations, and abatements whatsoever, until respectively paid their principal at one entire payment.

Debentures given.

V. *sect. 5.* Like debentures or receipts bearing such interest as so agreed upon given by the officers of the treasury for such sums, and inserted in arithmetical progression, where the common excess of difference is to be one, beginning with the number next after the last number of debentures for said 725000 pounds, now standing out at the said respective rates of interest until the whole so numbered.

Transferable by
indorsement,

VI. *sect. 6.* All persons to whom debentures given for any part of said 725000 pounds, and pursuant to this act, or executors, administrators, or assigns, may by indorsements transfer the right and benefit of the sum due; which on notice

Loan.

to vicetreasurers or deputies, and entry or memorial in their office (which they shall on request without charge, fee, or reward make, and permit to be viewed at usual office hours) shall intitle indorsee or assignee, executors, administrators, and assigns, to the whole benefit of the sum transferred or assigned; and may in like manner be transferred by indorsee, and so *toties quoties*; and after such assignment it shall not be in the power of the person who made it to make void, release, or discharge said assignment, or discharge or receive the sum transferred, or any part.

VII. *sect. 7.* For payment of said interest of said 725000*l.* or so much as unpaid on 25th December 1771, and of such sums not exceeding 200000*l.* as so raised, from and after 25th December 1771, there shall be throughout the kingdom of Ireland raised, levied, granted, collected and paid to his majesty, his heirs and executors, until 25th December 1773 inclusive, and no longer, over and above the several rates and duties payable by the acts 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8 & 9. for settling the excise and subsidy of poundage, and over and above the several additional duties granted this session (c. 1.) and any duties, rates, and impositions, granted by any other act now in force or during this session to be enacted in this kingdom, the several duties, rates, impositions and taxes, herein after mentioned, an additional duty of six pounds *per* tun on all sorts of wine of the growth of France or Spain, three pounds of the growth of Portugal, and five pounds other wines, imported after 25th December 1771; four pounds sterling *per* pound weight on all velvets and manufactures made of or mixed with silk, except those of Great Britain, China, Persia, and East Indies; one halfpenny *per* pound weight on all hops; five pounds *per cent.* on all china, earthen, japanned, or lacquered ware, as valued or rated for custom by the book of rates; three pounds *per* tun on all sorts of vinegar imported; further additional duty of two pence *per* gallon of aquavita, strong waters, and spirits made or distilled in this kingdom for sale, to be paid by the first maker or distiller; further additional duty of two pence *per* pound on all coffee imported; a duty of ten shillings *per ann.* to be paid by all who sell or tap out by retail any cyder at any time between 25 December 1771 and 25 December 1773 inclusive; a duty of one penny *per* gallon on all cyder sold or tapped out by retail, to be paid by the person who shall sell or tap out by retail; an additional duty of twenty shillings paid by every person for every coach, chariot, berlin, calash or chaise with four wheels, which such person shall keep in his or her possession (except hackney or stage coaches, and coaches kept by coachmakers for sale) at any time between 25th December 1771 and 25th December 1772 inclusive; additional twenty shillings for the same between 25th December 1772 and 1773; additional duty twenty shillings *per* tun of soapboilers waste, and so in proportion for greater or lesser quantity, that shall be exported out of this kingdom to any parts beyond seas; additional duty three pounds *per* tun of linen rags, and so in proportion, exported beyond seas after 25 December 1771.

VIII. *sect. 8.* From 25th December 1771 until 25th December 1773 inclusive, there shall be paid six pence, and no more, for every pound of green tea; four pence every pound of black bohea and other tea imported, in lieu and full satisfaction of all custom, excise, or other duties payable by any act or acts heretofore made.

IX. *sect. 9.* If said wines and other merchandizes, upon which aforesaid duties hereby charged on importation, again exported by merchants subjects within 24 calendar months, strangers in 12, after importation, and if due proof first made, by certificate from proper officers, of due entry and payment of said duties, and all other requisites performed by law required in those cases, where duties of excise are to be repaid, then said duties shall without any delay or reward be repaid

toties quoties, not afterwards in power of assignor.

Additional duties for paying the same to 25 Dec. 1773.

wines of France or Spain 6*l.* *per* tun,

port 3*l.* other wine 5*l.*
velvets, silks, hops, earthen, japanned, lacquered ware, vinegar, aquavita, strong waters, spirits, coffee, cyder,

coaches,

soap waste exported, linen rags.

Tea.

Drawback on exportation.

Loan.

paid or allowed to merchants so exporting within one calendar month after demand, or the security for said duties vacated as to so much as so exported, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Duties collected
as by 14 & 15 C. 2.
c. 8 or other ex-
cise laws, with like
appeal.

No fees.

10000l. of pro-
duce on teas to linen
manufacture,
7300l. to hereditary
revenue;
surplus with the
other duties to pay
interest;
then principal of
72500l. at 4 per
cent.

At 3l. 10s. per
cent. paid out of
surplus duties 9 G. 3.
c. 2.

When surplus
30000l. drawn by
ballot.

X. *sect. 18.* All the additional and other duties and rates hereby granted, other than such as otherwise by this act appointed, shall be raised, answered, collected, and paid the same time, manner, ways, methods, rules, and directions, such penalties, forfeitures, and powers as by the said act of excise 14 & 15 C. 2. or any other law now in force relative to the revenue of excise, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if particularly specified and enacted again in this act with like remedy of appeal as by said act of excise or any other law now in being relating to duties of excise is provided.

XI. *sect. 22.* Neither the six pence per pound, nor any other fee, shall be payable to or deducted or received by vice-treasurer, receiver, or paymaster general, clerk of the pells, or any other officers of this kingdom, for or on account of the issuing or payment of any sums arising by or received for or on account of the aids hereby granted, or of any payment in pursuance of this act.

XII. *sect. 23.* So much of the yearly produce of said duties on teas, as shall amount to ten thousand pounds yearly, shall in first place be paid to trustees of hemp and linen manufactures; and so much of the residue, as shall amount to seven thousand three hundred pounds yearly, shall be placed to the account of his majesty's hereditary revenue; and the residue or surplus of the produce of such duties, together with the several other duties and aids hereby granted, shall in first place be applied by vice treasurers to pay the interest of said seven hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds at the respective rates the same and every part thereof shall carry, or for so much as unpaid on 25th December 1771, and also to discharge of the interest of such sums not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, borrowed in pursuance of this act, in the manner, at the time and rates before mentioned. All surplus and exceeding of said aids and duties over and above discharge of said interest of said sums, shall first be applied towards payment of so much of said principal of seven hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, carrying interest at four per cent. or such part as unpaid on 25th December 1771, as after mentioned.

XIII. *sect. 24.* Persons to whom any part of said seven hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, at three pounds ten shillings per cent. remaining due the 25th December 1771, and who desire to be repaid, shall be paid their several principal sums, with interest at said rate out of the surplus, which shall then remain unapplied of the duties and aids granted by an act of 9 G. 3.

XIV. *sect. 25.* After payment of interest of said several sums, and as often as any surplus of aids and duties herein granted shall be received by vice-treasurers, and amounts to 30000l. vice-treasurers shall cause the numbers of such receipts or debentures amounting to 30000l. part of said 725000l. carrying 4 per cent. or so much as unpaid on 25th of December 1771, and the sums therein contained, to be written on several tickets or pieces of parchment rolled and sewed up, put into a box or urn, and well mixed together; and an indifferent person shall publicly between ten and twelve in the forenoon of a day, by vice-treasurers publicly advertised in Dublin Gazette at least twenty days before, at their office in the castle of Dublin, draw out as many of said tickets, as the sums therein contained shall amount to 30000l; and the persons, the number of whose debentures so drawn, their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall within twenty days after drawn be paid by vice-treasurers the principal due, with interest at rates aforesaid till paid, and shall on payment thereof deliver their respective debentures to vice-treasurers to be cancelled, which they are required to cancel accordingly; and the interest

Loan.

rest for such debentures shall cease from the expiration of twenty days from the day of drawing.

XV. *sect. 26.* Such sums not exceeding 200000*l.* as advanced and paid into the treasury in pursuance of this act, shall not be paid off, until said principal of 25000*l.* or so much as due on 25th of December 1771, shall be first paid and discharged. The 72500*l.* first paid off.

XVI. *sect. 27.* Said principal of 725000*l.* or so much as due on 25th of December 1773, as also such sums not exceeding 200000*l.* borrowed in pursuance of this act, shall be well and truly satisfied and paid unto the several persons, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to whom the same shall be then due, together with such interest as then due at the rates aforesaid, without any deduction, or abatement whatsoever. Payment 25 December 1773.

XVII. *sect. 28.* Separate and distinct accounts shall be kept by the proper officer of the aids, duties, and taxes, granted by this act or any other act now in force in this kingdom, and appropriated to particular uses; and commissioners of revenue shall return weekly abstracts from the several collectors to the accountant general, who shall return a separate account of the several duties and taxes so appropriated to vice-treasurers; and every collector or receiver of said duties and taxes shall take a separate receipt for the same when paid into the treasury, which receipt vice-treasurers are to give accordingly. Separate accounts, weekly abstracts, separate receipts.

Militia.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 12.* Twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine pounds four shillings, granted in the bill of supply passed in 1769 for support of a militia in this kingdom for 2 years from 24th of June 1770, and the further sum of 7992*l.* for cloathing the same, applied to the maintaining a militia in this kingdom for two years from 24th of June 1772, to 24th June 1774, in such manner as parliament shall hereafter direct. Application of 12839*l.* and 7992*l.* for 2 years.

Mortgages.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 10. sect. 1.* After the first of December 1772, in all cases where one year and a half's interest due, a court of equity, upon application in manner hereafter mentioned, shall appoint a receiver to receive such part of the rents or mortgaged premisses, as shall be sufficient to pay such arrear, and also the accruing interest of the mortgage money from time to time, one half year when the other shall become due, until the whole of such interest due on said mortgage shall be discharged, and no longer, together with such fees or salary as shall be appointed by said court for such receiver, as also necessary costs out of pocket of such application, and out of the sums so received, such interest, salary, and costs, shall be ordered to be paid. Where a year and a half interest due, receiver appointed by court of equity; salary, costs out of pocket.

II. *sect. 2.* Such order shall be made upon petition and affidavit, after reasonable time to shew cause, and whether any bill has or has not been filed, relative to said mortgage. Order on petition and affidavit, time to shew cause.

Papists.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 7.* All such persons as have heretofore obtained the bishop's certificate of their conformity, and from and after have professed the protestant religion and continued protestants, and have not performed all the other legal Time for conforming enlarged to Dec. 1768.

Papists.

legal requisites of conformity, and shall perform the same before the first day of December 1768, shall from the time of conformity from the popish to the protestant religion be deemed and taken to be protestants of the established church to all intents and purposes.

Former judgments
not prejudiced.

II. *sect. 8.* Nothing herein shall bar, defect, or prejudice any judgment or decree heretofore obtained by persons whatsoever in any court of law or equity, or any suit now depending, grounded on the popery laws, which have been duly obtained and proceeded on.

3 G. 3. c. 26. enlarged to 24 June, 1772, &c.

III. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 6.* The time for performing the requisites in 3 G. 3. c. 26, being now expired, the like time given to 24th of June 1772, and to the end of then next session; with like proviso.

8 Ann c. 3. f. 18. revived and continued 11 years, &c.

IV. *Stat. 11 & 12 G. 3. cap. 19. sect. 1.* Whereas an act of Ann, for explaining and amending an act, to prevent the further growth of popery, such part thereof as relates to the encouragement of popish priests becoming protestants, hath lately expired, this said act, so far as it relates to the encouragement of popish priests to conform, shall be revived, and continue in force eleven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session.

3 G. 3. c. 26, as to the time for conforming, enlarged 11 G. 3. c. 1. sec. 6, continued 11 years, &c.

V. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 7.* A clause in an act of the third of his present majesty, for confirming the titles, for quieting possessions of protestants, and for giving time to converts to perform the requisites; which to limit the time for performing the legal requisites of conforming was enlarged by several acts, and particularly by an act of the last session, but the time limited for performing is now near expiring, shall be continued, and remain in force six years, and from thence to the end of then next session.

Popish priests conforming and approved of by the bishop, and performing the other requisites in 8 Ann, c. 3. (revived and continued by 31 G. 2. c. 9. f. 1.) 40l. yearly maintenance till provided for by benefice or presentment of like or greater value,

but subject to suspension or deprivation.

Levied as grand jury charges,

paid moiety, at the annunciation and Michaelmas.

VI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 1.* Whereas it is expedient to make some further and better provision by way of maintenance for such popish priests, as have been, or hereafter shall be, converted from the popish to the protestant religion, until otherwise provided for respectively by some ecclesiastical benefice: after the 24th of June 1772, every popish priest, who hath heretofore conformed to the protestant religion, or at any time during the continuance of this act shall conform, and be approved of as a convert, and received into the church of Ireland, as by law established, by the archbishop or bishop of the diocese, wherein such popish priest resides at the time of conformity, and shall perform the several other requisites prescribed in and by that part of the recited act, such popish priest shall have and receive forty pounds yearly and no more, by virtue of this or any former act, as and for his maintenance, and until he shall be otherwise provided for, by some ecclesiastical benefice or preferment of the like or greater yearly value; subject nevertheless to suspension or deprivation by the archbishop or bishop of the diocese, wherein he shall dwell or reside, in like manner as the inferior clergy are subject to.

VII. *sect. 2.* Said forty pounds shall be levied on the inhabitants of such county, or counties of cities or towns, where such converted priests did reside at the time of conformity, in like manner as money charged by grand juries on said counties, counties of cities or towns, is levied; to be paid to such converted priests moiety, one moiety on the feast of the annunciation, the other on the feast of saint Michael every year.

VIII. *sect.*

Papists.

VIII. *sect. 3.* Every such popish priest so converted, shall, and he or they are hereby required, under the penalty of forfeiting allowance or allowances as aforesaid, publickly to read once every week the common prayer or liturgy of the church of Ireland as by law established, and preach in the English tongue in such places, and at such times, as the said archbishop or bishops shall direct or appoint.

Read and preach weekly as by the bishop appointed, or allowance forfeited,

IX. *sect. 4.* No curacy shall be deemed an ecclesiastical benefice or preferment within the intent and meaning of this act, unless the salary allocated for the maintenance of the officiating curate in such curacy, shall exceed forty pounds by the year.

Unless curate's salary exceed 40l. a year, not a preferment.

X. *sect. 5.* This act, and the several clauses herein contained, shall continue in force seven years from the twenty-fourth of June 1772, and to the end of the then next session, and no longer.

Continued 7 years from 24 June 1772, &c.

Parishes.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 9.* Where large parishes shall be divided in manner as in 2 G. 1. c. 14. mentioned, and the incumbent of such divided parishes intitled to receive any sum from his next successor, if the parish had not been divided, on account of buildings or improvements on the glebe; or any money paid by him to his predecessor on such account, such incumbent shall have and be intitled to receive from his next successor in that part of such divided parish on which such buildings and improvements made, as if said parish had not been divided, although the sum so to be paid should exceed one year and a half of the income of that part of the parish; and such incumbent having paid such proportion of the said money, shall be intitled to receive such proportion of the money so to be paid from his successors according to the laws now in being for that purpose, in such manner as he ought, if such parish had not been divided.

Incumbent on a division as by 2 G. 1. c. 14. intitled to receive from successor for improvements as if no division, altho' above a year and half of the income of that part.

II. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 17. sect. 1.* Archbishop of Armagh or his successors may erect new churches or chapels on the reputed antient sites of the respective united parishes, and one other church or chapel in the city or liberties of Armagh; and by writing under his hand and archiepiscopal seal with consent of the rector under hand and seal, set out and describe the bounds and several town lands comprised within the respective districts or new parishes, which shall belong to the cure of each of said new churches or chapels, and to those which are already erected respectively, and add one or more town lands, if judged convenient, to that church or chapel, which shall be erected for the city and liberties of Armagh; after such new parishes so set out and ascertained by such instrument, duly registered in the diocese, and inrolled in the Roll's office (for which inrollment 13s. and 4d. and no more shall be paid over and above the usual expences to the ingrossing clerk) the said several districts shall be deemed and reputed several and distinct parishes for the purposes in this act, and respectively called and known by such names given by such instrument. Said several churches or chapels, and such as already erected in said parish, deemed perpetual cures; and the curates of each, when duly nominated and licensed, capable of receiving any endowment in such manner, as any curate of any improper or appropriate parish is by the laws now qualified to take, and have perpetual succession, and are declared to be bodies politick and corporate, and capable to receive any such endowments in lands or tithes or both, or any such augmentation as shall be granted to them and their successors; after endowed with sufficient quantity of glebe such curate with approbation of archbishop may make such buildings and improvements on such glebe, and intitled to receive such proportion

New churches or chapels in parish of Armagh on antient sites, or other new sites by 11 & 12 G. 3. c. 17. f. 16.

Instrument ascertaining the new parishes, registered, and inrolled,

perpetual cures, capable of endowment,

perpetual succession, and bodies corporate,

intitled to proportion for improvements on glebe,

of

Parishes.

100l. first fruits.

Vestries on notice.

Churchwardens annually.

Cesses for building and repairing.

Curate nominated by rector, licensed by archbishop.

Endowment by rector registered and inrolled, discharged from the salary.

And other repairs, parochial offices in vestry, assessment and clerk's salary,

saving to rector.

Rector not discharged from cure of souls or duties.

New church of Coletrain.

New churches and chapels erected by bishops,

of the money expended from his next successor, as any other incumbent is now intitled to; and all such provisions for improvements of glebes shall extend to said curates respectively as now to any incumbent of any ecclesiastical benefice. Trustees and commissioners of first fruits may and are required to grant to any of said curates a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds to enable to build such house, which sum they may grant, before such house is begun, upon assurance that it shall be built upon a plan and estimate approved by the archbishop and trustees.

II. *sect. 2.* The archbishop may appoint vestries for each of said new parishes, and the rector or his curate shall give notice, published as usual for convening vestries for the present parish, or by affixing on the doors of the cathedral, or such other means as thought necessary. New churchwardens shall be chosen annually as usual in said parish. The rector or his curate, and churchwardens, and majority of protestant inhabitants of each of said new parishes in vestry may assess such sums as from time to time necessary for building and repairing their respective parish church or chapel, apportioned and levied as cesses for other churches by the laws now in being.

III. *sect. 3.* Rector of Armagh shall nominate to the archbishop a sufficient curate for each parish, approved and licensed by him, as other curates are by law to be, on vacancy another nominated in said manner; on failure by rector two months, archbishop may appoint and license a curate, and allocate such salary, as he is at present enabled to do, over and above any endowment of said cures for augmentation of maintenance of said curates.

IV. *sect. 4.* If said rector by deed with consent of the archbishop and chapter, parties and affixing their seals, endows any of said cures with a competent portion of glebe or tithes for maintenance of the curate, said rector and successors thenceforth discharged from salary to the curate so endowed. Such writing registered in the diocese and inrolled in roll's office, for which the same fee as before specified shall be paid.

V. *sect. 5.* Parishioners of each discharged from repairing any other church or chapel; and the minister, churchwardens, and protestant inhabitants of each, or major part in vestry, may elect all parochial officers, as any other parish by law empowered, and assess, apportion, and levy on the lands or inhabitants sums requisite for keeping their church or chapel in repair and providing necessaries, and such salary for a parish clerk in each, as may by law for the clerk of any other parish. Such parish clerks in each of said parishes at all times intitled to such provision and maintenance as the clerk of the parish of Armagh would be intitled to, if this act not made. Such parishes shall have all parochial rights by law appertaining to any other, saving to the rector of Armagh and successors all rights as rectors of Armagh.

VI. *sect. 6.* This act shall not discharge said rector or successors from cure of souls or any other parochial duties in said new parishes, which shall remain in them as before.

VII. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 21. sect. 15.* The new erected church on the lands of Coletrain deemed henceforth the parish church of Aughalurcher to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

VIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 16. sect. 1.* It shall be lawful for archbishops and bishops, and their successors, to erect, or cause to be erected, new churches or chapels in convenient places within such parishes as to them respectively shall seem proper.

IX. *sect.*

Parishes.

IX. *sect. 2.* Such churches or chapels shall not be erected, before the bounds of the respective districts, which shall belong to the cure of each of the said new churches or chapels, shall be ascertained by an instrument in manner hereafter directed, with the consent of the incumbent for the time being, under his hand and seal. And it shall be lawful for said archbishops and bishops, and successors, by writing under hands and archiepiscopal or episcopal seals respectively, with the consent of rector or incumbent of every such parish respectively, under his hand and seal, to set out and describe the bounds and several town lands, which shall be comprized within the respective districts or new parishes, which shall belong to the cure of each of the said new churches or chapels, and to those which are already erected respectively; and after such new parishes shall be so set out and ascertained by such instrument, which shall be duly entered in the registry of the diocese, and inrolled in the rolls-office of this kingdom, for which inrolment the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence, and no more, shall be paid, over and above the expences usually paid to the engrossing clerk for the same, and the said several districts so set out and described, shall be deemed and reputed several and distinct parishes, for the purposes in this act mentioned, and shall be respectively called and known by such names, as shall be given to them by such instrument: and the said several churches or chapels, which are intended to be erected, and those which are already erected in the said new parishes, shall be deemed perpetual cures, and the curates of each of them respectively, when duly nominated and licensed, shall be capable of receiving any endowment from said archbishops and bishops respectively, or their successors, or from the rectors or incumbent of such parish, or their successors, or any other bodies corporate or politick, or any other person or persons, in such manner, as any curate of any impropriate or appropriate parish is by the laws now in being qualified to take the same; and every such curate shall have perpetual succession, and are hereby declared to be bodies politick and corporate, and made capable to receive and take any such endowments in lands or tythes, or both, or any augmentation granted to them and their successors; and after any of the said cures shall be endowed with a sufficient quantity of glebe, such curate, with the approbation of the archbishop or bishop of such diocese, or their successors, may make such buildings and improvements on such glebe, and he shall be intitled to receive such proportion of the money expended, from his next successor, as any other incumbent is or shall be intitled unto for buildings and improvements on the glebe of his benefice; and all such provisions for encouraging the making buildings and improvements on glebes belonging to the clergy shall extend to the said curates respectively, in the same manner, as now to any incumbent of any ecclesiastical benefice.

Districts of the cures first ascertained by instrument with consent of incumbent;

bounds and town lands described, registered in the diocese, and inrolled,

deemed distinct, named in the instrument, perpetual cures,

curates licensed capable of endowment. Perpetual succession, bodies corporate, when endowed with sufficient quantity of glebe may build and improve thereon, and intitled to proportion from successor; all provisions for encouragement extended to them.

X. *sect. 3.* No curate, who shall hereafter succeed to a perpetual curacy endowed by this or any other act, obliged to pay his predecessor, or his executors or administrators, by virtue of any certificate for building or improving on such glebes, with which his curacy may be endowed, any greater sum than fifty pounds: and the trustees and commissioners of first-fruits, are hereby required to grant to any of the said curates a sum, not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds, to enable such curate to build such house; which said trustees are impowered to grant, before such house is begun, upon an assurance that such house shall be built upon a plan and estimate approved of by said archbishops and bishops respectively, or their successors, and by said trustees.

Not above 50l. to predecessor;

first fruits to advance not above 150l. for building upon a plan approved.

XI. *sect. 4.* After the execution, registry, and inrolment of such instrument, it shall be lawful for the archbishop or bishop, and their successors, to appoint vestries by bishops, for each of said intended new parishes; and the rector or incumbent, where such

Vestries appointed by bishops,

new

Parishes.

notice by rector or incumbent ;

at the vestry two church wardens chosen as usual, on failure nominated by bishops, annual from Easter,

assessment in vestry for the church or chapel, as cesses for other churches.

Curate nominated by incumbent licensed by bishop,

so on vacancy,

on failure 2 months appointed by bishop, salary above endowment.

Incumbent endowing with consent by deed discharged salary ;

registered and enrolled.

Discharge from repair of other church or chapel,

new parishes are to be set out and erected respectively, or his curate, shall give notice of such vestries to be held at such place as thought most convenient within the said respective parishes or districts, and at such time as appointed in such notice, which shall be published in such manner, as is usual for convening vestries for the mother church, or by affixing on the doors of the parish church, or by such other ways and means as thought necessary ; and at the first vestry for every of the said new parishes two persons shall be chosen church wardens for each parish respectively, in such manner as church wardens usually elected in the old parish church, and in case of failure in making such election, said archbishops and bishops, and their successors respectively, may nominate such church wardens for every of the said parishes, where such failure shall happen ; and such church wardens, when elected or nominated, shall continue in such office one year from the Easter next after such election or appointment, and new church wardens shall be chosen annually in such manner, as is usual in said parish : and it shall be lawful for the rector or incumbent of such parish, or his curate, and the church wardens and majority of protestant inhabitants of each of said intended new parishes, in vestry to assess such sums, as shall from time to time be necessary for erecting, or building or repairing the church or chapel of their respective parish ; which money shall be assessed, apportioned, and levied, in such manner, as cesses for building or repairing other churches are by the laws now in being directed to be raised.

XII. *sect. 5.* As soon as said churches or chapels shall be erected and set apart for divine worship, the rector or incumbent of such parish shall nominate to the archbishop or bishop, or their successors, a sufficient curate for every such parish, where such church or chapel shall be so erected and set apart, which curate shall be approved of and licensed by the archbishop or bishop, or their successors, in such manner as other curates are by law ; and upon every vacancy of any of said cures by death or removal of such curate, or acceptance of any benefice with cure of souls, another curate shall be nominated and appointed in manner aforesaid. And in case the rector or incumbent fail or neglect to nominate a curate for two months after any of the said churches or chapels shall be erected and set apart, or after any such vacancy shall happen, the said archbishops and bishops respectively, or their successors, may appoint and license a curate for such of said parishes and churches, where such failure shall happen, and allocate such salary for every such curate, as at present enabled to do by the laws now in being, over and above any endowment of the said cures granted for augmentation of the maintenance of any of the said curates.

XIII. *sect. 6.* If the rector or incumbent of such parish, or his successors, shall by deed, with the consent and approbation of the archbishop or bishop, or successors, the patron, and dean and chapter, and where there are no dean and chapter, by consent of major part of the beneficed clergy, at respective visitations, testified by their being parties to, and affixing their seal, to such writing, endow any of the said cures with a competent portion of glebe or tythes for maintenance of the curate, such rector or incumbent, and his successor, from thenceforth discharged from payment of the salary to the curate so endowed ; such writing to be registered in the registry of the diocese, and enrolled in the rolls-office in chancery, for which enrolment the same fee herein before specified, and no more, shall be paid.

XIV. *sect. 7.* Inhabitants and parishioners of each of said intended new parishes, in which chapels of ease are already erected, or in which such churches or chapels hereafter shall be erected, discharged from repairing any other church or chapel ; and the minister, church wardens, and protestant inhabitants of each of said intended new parishes, or major part in vestry, shall have power to elect all parochial

Parishes.

ial officers; in such manner as any inhabitants of any other parish are by law im-
 powered, and to assess, applot, and levy upon the lands or inhabitants of their
 said parish such sums, as may be requisite for keeping their church or chapel in re-
 pair, and providing such necessaries for use of their respective churches, and cele-
 bration of divine service there, and such salary for a parish clerk in each of said in-
 tended parishes, in such manner as may by law be raised for the clerk of any other
 parish; and such parish clerks in each of said intended parishes shall at all times
 be intitled to such provision and maintenance, as the clerk of the ancient parish
 would be intitled to, in case this act not made; and such parishes shall have all
 parochial rights by law appertaining to any other parishes for the purposes in this
 act mentioned. Saving nevertheless to the rector or incumbent of such parish, and
 his successors, all his and their rights as rectors or incumbents of said parish.

XV. *sect. 8.* This act shall not be construed so as to discharge said rectors or
 incumbents of said parishes, or their successors, from the cure of souls, or any other
 parochial duties in any of the said intended new parishes, but such cure of souls
 and duties shall remain in him and them, as before the passing this act.

XVI. *sect. 9.* And whereas several dignitaries have several parishes with cure of
 souls appropriate and annexed, which are served by stipendiary curates, who have
 no place of residence in the parishes where they officiate: such appropriated cures
 shall be hereafter deemed perpetual cures, with consent of the archbishop, bishop
 of the diocese, the dean and chapter of the said diocese, and of the dignitary to
 whose dignity such parishes are appropriated, testified in writing under hands and
 seals, from the time such writing is entered in the registry of the diocese, and in the
 registry of the metropolitanical court of the province; and the curates of every of
 them respectively shall be capable of receiving any endowment from the respec-
 tive deans, archdeacons, or other dignitaries, to whom such benefices are so appro-
 priated respectively, or any other bodies corporate or politick, or any other person
 or persons, in such manner as any curate of any impropriate or appropriate bene-
 fice is by laws now in being, qualified to take any endowment; and shall have per-
 petual succession, and are hereby created bodies politick and corporate, and made
 capable to receive any such endowments in land or tythes, or both, or any such
 augmentation, as shall be granted to them and their successors; and after any of said
 cures endowed with a sufficient quantity of glebe, such curate with approbation of
 the archbishop or bishop, may make such buildings and improvements on such
 glebe, and intitled to receive the money so expended from his next successor, as
 any other incumbent is or shall be intitled to for buildings and improvements on
 the glebe of his benefice: and all such provisions for encouraging the building and
 making improvements on the glebes belonging to the clergy, shall extend to such
 curates respectively, in the same manner as now to the incumbent of any ecclesi-
 astical benefice; and the trustees and commissioners of first fruits are hereby re-
 quired to grant to any such curate a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty
 pounds, to enable such curate to build a house; which sum said trustees are impow-
 ered to grant, before such house is begun, upon an assurance from the archbishop
 or bishop that such house shall be built upon a plan and estimate approved of by
 the archbishop or bishop and said trustees.

XVII. *sect. 10.* If any dignitary, to whose deanry, archdeaconry, or dignity any
 such parish or parishes with cure of souls shall be so appropriate, shall, with consent
 and approbation of the archbishop or bishop, the patron, and the dean and chapter
 of the church, to which such deanry, archdeaconry, or other dignity shall belong,
 testified by being parties, and affixing their seals to such writing, endow any such

vestry to elect offi-
 cers,
 assess for repair, and
 necessaries, and
 clerk's salary;

clerk's provision as
 of the ancient pa-
 rish,
 all parochial rights,
 saving incumbent's
 rights.

Not discharged
 from cure of souls
 or duties.

Appropriate cures
 deemed perpetual
 on consent register-
 ed,

capable of endow-
 ment,

perpetual succession
 and bodies corpo-
 rate;

may build and im-
 prove glebes, intit-
 led from successor,
 and to all encourage-
 ment;

first fruits to advance
 not above 150l. for
 building on plan ap-
 proved.

Dignitary with
 consent endowing
 cures, discharged
 from salary,

Parishes.

registered and in-
rolled,
fee 13s and 4d.

Cure of souls or
duties not discharg-
ed.

On vacancy, cu-
rate nominated by
dignitary, licensed
by bishop :

on failure 2 months,
appointed by bishop,
and salary.

Chief governors
with content as by
2 G. 1. c. 14. may
unite parishes, &c.

Consent of chief
governors val

Inrolled in 6
months.

cures with a competent portion of glebe or tythes, or both, for maintenance of any such curate, the dean, archdeacon, or other dignitary, and their successors, shall thenceforth be discharged from the payment of the salary to the curate so endowed, from the time such writing shall be entered in the registry of the diocese, and enrolled in the Rolls-office of chancery ; for which thirteen shillings and four pence shall be paid over and above the expences usually paid to the engrossing clerk.

XVIII. *sect. 11.* This act not construed so as to discharge any such dean, archdeacon, or other dignitary, or their successors, from the cure of souls, or any other parochial duties, in any such parochial duties, in any such appropriate benefice ; and no such dean, archdeacon, or other dignitary, shall receive any benefit from any such endowment, but shall be liable to the payment of such salary to every such curate, as he would have been, in case no such endowment made, unless he shall by such endowment by such writing be discharged from the same.

XIX. *sect. 12.* As often as the cure of any such appropriate parish, so endowed or augmented pursuant to this act, shall become vacant by any means, it shall and may be lawful for the dean, archdeacon, or other dignitary, to whose dignity such parish is appropriate, to nominate to the archbishop or bishop, a sufficient curate for every such parish respectively ; which curate shall be approved of and licensed by said archbishops or bishops respectively, in such manner as other curates are by law, and upon every vacancy of any of said cures by death or removal of such curate, or acceptance of any other cure, or benefice with cure of souls, another curate shall be nominated and appointed in manner before directed ; and in case any of the dignitaries, to whose dignities such parish appropriate, fail or neglect to nominate two months after any such cures vacant, the archbishop or bishop, may appoint and license a curate for such parishes, where such failure shall happen, and allocate such salary for every such curate, as at present enabled by the laws now in being, over and above any endowment of said cures for augmentation of the maintenance of any of said curates, unless such dignitary shall have endowed the curate of such parish, and thereby have become discharged from payment of such salary, in the manner herein before mentioned.

XX. *sect. 13.* It may be lawful for the chief governors, with the assent, advice, approbation, and consent of such persons, in such manner, and under such savings and provisoes, as are mentioned in the act of the second of George the first (intituled, *an act for the real union and division of parishes*) to unite appropriate parishes, and to disappropriate appropriated parishes, or part of such parishes, and to unite such disappropriated parishes, or part of such parishes to another parish, and to erect such divided and united parishes into new parishes with all parochial rights.

XXI. *sect. 14.* When the consent of the king, his heirs and successors, is to be given to the making any unions or divisions of appropriate parishes, or parts of such parishes, or to the endowment of perpetual cures by this act, or any unions and divisions of parishes, or unions of any dignitaries or benefices, or other ecclesiastical preferments, by the act 2 G. 1. or any other act now in force in this kingdom, the consent of governors under hands and seals to such unions and divisions shall to all intents and purposes be as good and valid in law, as if the consent of his majesty, his heirs and successors, was thereunto signified by letters patent under great seal of this kingdom.

XXII. *sect. 15.* Such consent of chief governors enrolled in the rolls office in chancery, within six months after the date ; for enrolment whereof three shillings and four pence, and no more, shall be paid.

XXIII. *sect.*

Parishes.

XXIII. sect. 16. And whereas by an act in the 8th year of his present majesty, it 7 G. 3. c. 17. f. 1. is enacted, that it shall be lawful for Richard lord archbishop of Armagh, or his successors, to erect new churches or chapels on the reputed antient sites of the churches or chapels of the respective parishes, and one other church or chapel in the city or liberties of Armagh; and it hath been found, that the building on the sites, prescribed and intended by that act, will create great inequalities in the respective districts or new parishes, it shall be lawful for Archbishop of Armagh, or his successors, to erect, or cause to be erected, new churches or chapels either on the reputed antient sites of the churches or chapels of said respective parishes, or on any other new sites within the respective districts or town-lands of the said intended new parishes, as to him, or his successors, shall seem most fit and convenient for ease of the parishioners, and decent celebration of divine worship.

archbishop of Armagh may ere new churches or chapels either on reputed antient sites, or any other new sites within the districts of new parishes.

XXIV. sect. 17. And to prevent unnecessary dispute and expence, occupiers of lands within every parish in this kingdom shall as to every cess or tax for repairing any church or chapel, or other necessary charges belonging to such church or chapel, be, and be construed inhabitants within every such parish, whether such be a parish of itself, or be united to any other parish by episcopal union or otherwise, or whether such occupiers do or do not reside and dwell within such parish.

Land-occupiers as to every cess for repairs or charges of church or chapel, construed inhabitants, whether resident or not, or whether an union or not.

XXVI. sect. 18. It shall be lawful for any persons, bodies politick or corporate, to allot and set apart any land, not exceeding one plantation acre, within any parish, city, or corporate-town, or the precincts thereof, at any distance from the mother-church of the said parish or parishes, whereon it shall be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politick and corporate, with consent of the archbishop or bishop, and major part of the protestant inhabitants in vestry, to erect and build a chapel or chapels on the said lands so granted, or on any ancient site, in which the liturgy and rites of the church of Ireland as by law established, are to be used and observed, and who are hereby enabled to settle and assure lands, tenements, tythes, or hereditaments in fee-simple, of the clear yearly value of thirty pounds a year, and not exceeding fifty, for a provision or maintenance for a curate to officiate in every such chapel and chapels, and his successors for ever, as a perpetual endowment.

1 acre may be set apart in any parish, city, town corporate, or precincts, for building chapels with consent in vestry, on an antient site; perpetual endowment for curate of lands, &c. in fee.

XXVI. sect. 19. All such chapels, erected and endowed by virtue of this act, shall be thenceforth perpetual cures and benefices; and the curates thereof respectively, and their successors, shall be bodies politick and corporate, by such name as in the grant of such endowment mentioned.

Perpetual cures, and bodies corporate.

XXVII. sect. 20. All persons, bodies politick and corporate, who have erected, or shall so erect and endow, any such chapel or chapels, shall thenceforth be the true and only patron or patrons of such chapel or chapels, and the sole right of presentation or nomination thereto shall be for ever after vested in them, their heirs and successors respectively: and the said endowed curacies, and patronage thereof, shall be subject to the same provisions and limitations, as curacies endowed by stat. 1 G. 2. c. 18. are now subject; and such chapels of ease shall be kept in repair, in manner prescribed for keeping chapels of ease in repair, erected in cities or corporate towns, by the act 1 G. 2. c. 22.

Persons, erecting and endowing, patrons;

endowed curacies subject as by 1 G. 2. c. 18. chapels of ease repaired as by 1 G. 2. c. 22.

Parliament.

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 1. No parliament, which shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall continue longer than eight years, to be accounted from the day on which by the writs of summons it shall be appointed to meet.

Limited to 8 years.

II. sect.

Parliament.

II. *sect. 2.* This present parliament shall determine on the 24th of June 1768, unless dissolved sooner.

Speaker's warrant
for new writs during
recess.

III. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 10. sect. 1.* The speaker of house of commons during recess for more than 20 days, whether by prorogation or adjournment, may and is required to issue warrants to clerk of the crown to make out new writs for electing members upon such notice thereof and in such manner as herein after provided, and not otherwise: when death of such member certified to the speaker by any two members by writing under their hands, he shall forthwith after cause notice of the death to be inserted in Dublin Gazette, and at end of 14 days after (the day of insertion excluded) shall forthwith issue his warrant, unless the house shall have met again after such prorogation or adjournment before issuing thereof.

Provided no ques-
tion as to the former
return.

IV. *sect. 2.* Provided the return of the writ, by virtue of which such member deceased was elected, shall have been brought to Hanaper-office 15 days at least before the end of the session immediately preceding the death of such member, and no petition preferred, or other question depending touching validity of such return, or of the election on which the same was made.

Time appointed
on petition;
notice to attend.

V. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 12. sect. 1.* Whenever a petition complaining of undue election or return of a member presented to the house of commons, a day and hour shall by said house be appointed for taking it into consideration; and notice thereof in writing forthwith given by the speaker to the petitioners and sitting members or their agents with order to attend the house at the time by themselves, their counsel, or agents.

Not till 14 days.

VI. *sect. 2.* No such petition taken into consideration within 14 days after commencement of the session, in which it is presented, nor within 14 days after the return, to which it relates, shall be brought into the office of clerk of the crown.

Time altered.

VII. *sect. 3.* The house may alter, and appoint some subsequent day and hour, as occasion requires, giving parties like notice and order to attend.

60 present at read-
ing the order,

VIII. *sect. 4.* At time appointed, and previous to reading the order of the day, the serjeant shall be directed to go with the mace to the places adjacent and require immediate attendance of the members on the business of the house, and after his return the house shall be counted; and if less than 60 present, or if at the time of drawing by lot the names, as herein directed, the number 37, not set aside nor excused, cannot be compleated, the order for taking it into consideration shall be immediately adjourned to a particular hour on the following day (Sunday and Christmas always excepted) on which the house shall proceed in same manner, and so from day to day, 'till there be attendance of 60 members at reading such order of the day.

or adjourned to next
day.

When 60 present,
parties to the bar,
door locked,
order read,
37 drawn by lot.

IX. *sect. 5.* If after summoning and counting the house 60 present, the petitioners by themselves, their counsel, or agents, and the counsel or agents of the sitting members, ordered to attend at the bar, the door then locked, and no member suffered to enter or depart, 'till the petitioners, their counsel, or agents, and counsel or agents for the sitting members, shall be directed to withdraw, as herein after mentioned. When the door locked, the order of the day shall be read; and the names of all the members of the house written or printed on distinct pieces of parchment or paper, all as near as may be of equal size, and rolled up in same manner, shall be put in equal numbers into six boxes or classes, to be placed on the table for that purpose; and shall be there shaken together; and then the clerk or assistant shall publickly draw out of the said boxes alternately the said pieces,

and

Parliament.

and deliver the same to the speaker to be by him read to the house; and so shall continue to do, until 37 names of members then present be drawn.

X. *sect. 6.* If the name of any member, who shall have given his vote at the election so complained of, or who shall be petitioner complaining of an undue election or return, or against whose return a petition shall be then depending, or whose return shall not have been brought in 14 days, shall be drawn, his name set aside with names of those absent. Names set aside if drawn.

XI. *sect. 7.* If the name of any 60 years of age or upwards be drawn, he shall be excused from serving on the select committee, if he require it, and verify the cause of such requisition on oath. If 60 years old, excused, on oath.

XII. *sect. 8.* If the name of any, who has served in such select committee during the same session, be drawn, he shall, if he requires, be excused from serving again, unless the house shall before the day appointed for said petition have resolved, that the number, who have not served in the same session, is insufficient to fulfil the purposes of this act, respecting the choice of such select committee. Or serving the same session, throughout, unless number insufficient.

XIII. *sect. 9.* No member, who after having been appointed to serve in any such select committee shall on inability or accident have been excused from attending throughout, shall be deemed to have served on any such committee.

XIV. *sect. 10.* If any other member offer and verify on oath any other excuse, the substance of the allegations so verified shall be taken down by said clerk, that the same may be entered on the journals, and the opinion of the house taken thereon; and if resolved, that he is unable, or cannot without great and manifest detriment serve in such select committee, he also shall be excused. Other excuse verified on oath, and opinion of the house taken.

XV. *sect. 11.* Instead of the members so set aside and excused, the names of others shall be drawn, who may in like manner be set aside or excused, and others drawn to supply their places, until the whole number of 37 not liable to be so set aside or excused be compleat; and the petitioners or their agents shall then name one, and the sitting members or their agents another, from among the members then present, whose names shall not have been drawn, to be added to those so chosen by lot. Others drawn, till 37, one named on each side added.

XVI. *sect. 12.* Either nominee set aside for any of the same causes as those by lot, or, if he require it, excused, and the party shall nominate another in his stead, and so continue, as often as the case happens, until his nominee admitted. Nominee set aside for same causes.

XVII. *sect. 13.* As soon as said 37 so chosen and the 2 members so nominated, the door opened, and the house may proceed on any other business, and lists of the 37 then given to the petitioners, counsel, or agents, and counsel or agents for the sitting members, who shall immediately withdraw, together with the clerk appointed to attend said committee, and said petitioners and sitting members, their counsel or agents, beginning on the part of petitioners, shall alternately strike off one of the said 37, until said number reduced to 13; and said clerk within one hour at farthest from the time of the parties withdrawing shall deliver into the house the names of the 13 remaining, who together with the two nominated shall be sworn at the table well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence, and shall be a select committee to try and determine the merits of the return or election appointed to be that day taken into consideration; and the house shall order said committee to meet at a certain time fixed by the house, which shall be within 24 hours of the appointment of said committee, unless Sunday or Christmas day intervene; and their place of meeting and sitting shall be some convenient room or place adjacent to the house of commons or court of requests properly prepared for that purpose. Lists of the 37, parties to strike alternately till 13 left, sworn with the nominees, a select committee; place and time of meeting.

XVIII. *sect.*

Parliament.

XVIII. sect. 14. On the parties so withdrawing the house shall continue sitting, and said 39 shall not depart the house 'till the time for meeting of said committee fixed.

XIX. sect. 15. If on drawing any member by lot either party or their agents declare him intended to be one of the nominees, and he shall consent to such nomination, his name set aside, and, unless objected to as aforesaid, shall serve as such nominee, and another drawn to supply his place to compleat 37; if either nominate not a member present admitted as by this act, supplied by drawing instead one or two (as the case requires) subject to like objections and excuses as the other 37, added to the lists, and liable to be struck off, leaving always 15 in the whole, and no more, as a select committee.

XX. sect. 16. Names of all the members so written and rolled up shall previous to the day for taking said petition into consideration be prepared by said clerk or assistant, and put into a box or parcel in the speaker's presence, with an attestation signed by said clerk or assistant that the names of all the members were by him put there on the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ which said box or parcel the speaker shall seal with his own seal, and to the outside annex an attestation signed by himself, that the said box or parcel was on the _____ day of _____ on the year _____ made up in his presence in manner directed by this act; and as soon as the parties withdrawn, and before the house enter on other business, any member may require, that the names of all the members, which remain undrawn, shall be drawn and read aloud by said clerk or assistant.

XXI. sect. 17. Select committee shall on meeting elect a chairman among such as chosen by lot; if voices equal, he whose name first drawn in the house shall have a casting voice; so if ever occasion for electing a new chairman on death or necessary absence of the first elected.

XXII. sect. 18. Committee may send for persons, papers, and records, examine all witnesses on oath, try the merits, and determine by majority of voices whether either be duly elected, or the election void; which shall be final between the parties to all intents and purposes; and the house, informed thereof by the chairman, shall order it to be entered on their journals, and give necessary directions for confirming or altering the return, or issuing a new writ for new election, or carrying said determination into execution.

XXIII. sect. 19. Committee shall sit every day except Sunday and Christmas, and never adjourn longer than 24 hours, without leave of the house on motion and special cause assigned. If the house sitting at the time, to which committee adjourned, the business stayed, and a motion for farther adjournment fixed by the house not exceeding 24 hours unless Sunday or Christmas.

XXIV. sect. 20. Where time for meeting, sitting, or adjournment by intervention of Sunday or Christmas exceeds 24 hours, it shall be within 24 hours from the time of appointing or fixing the same exclusive.

XXV. sect. 21. No member of committee to absent himself without leave from or excuse allowed by the house at next sitting on special cause shewn and verified on oath; never shall sit, until all members, to whom such leave not granted nor excuse allowed, are met. If they shall not all meet within one hour after the time, to which said committee adjourned, further adjournment shall be made as before directed, and reported with the cause to the house.

XXVI. sect. 22. Chairman shall at next meeting of the house always report the name of every member, absent without such leave or excuse, and such member shall be directed to attend the house next sitting, and then ordered to be taken into custody.

Another drawn in place of nominee drawn,

want of nomination supplied,

15 in the whole.

Attestation by clerk, and the speaker,

names undrawn read, if required.

Election of chairman, casting voice first drawn.

Send for 2 persons, &c. try merits or whether election void, entered on journals.

Adjournment not above 24 hours.

Sunday or Christmas excluded.

Absence not without leave;

adjournment reported.

Absence punished, unless cause on oath.

Parliament.

custody for such neglect, and otherwise punished or censured at discretion of the house, unless it appears by facts specially stated and verified on oath, that such member was by sudden accident or necessity prevented.

XXVII. *sect. 23.* If more than two of select committee on any account absent, committee shall adjourn as before directed, and so from time to time till 13 assembled. Adjourned if more than 2 absent.

XXVIII. *sect. 24.* If the number able to attend by death or otherwise unavoidably reduced to less than 13, and so for 3 sitting days, said committee dissolved, and another chosen to try and determine such petition in manner aforesaid; and all proceedings of the former void and of no effect. If reduced to less than 13, three sitting days, dissolved; another chosen.

XXIX. *sect. 25.* If the committee come to any resolution other than the determination above, they shall, if they think proper, report it to the house for their opinion, at the same time that the chairman shall inform the house of such determination; and the house may confirm or disagree, and make such orders as shall seem proper. Resolutions reported.

XXX. *sect. 26.* If any summoned disobey, or witness prevaricate or otherwise misbehave in giving or refusing evidence, chairman may at any time during course of proceedings report to the house, for interposition of their authority or censure, as the case requires. Summons disobeyed, or witness misbehaving, chairman to report.

XXXI. *sect. 27.* Whenever said committee think necessary to deliberate among themselves on any question in course of the trial or determination thereof, or on any resolution concerning the petition referred, as soon as said committee have heard evidence and counsel on both sides relative thereto, the room shall be cleared, if they shall think proper, while the members consider; all such questions, determinations, and all other resolutions, shall be by majority of voices; if equal chairman shall have a casting voice. Deliberate among themselves, majority of voices, casting voice to chairman.

XXXII. *sect. 28.* No determination made, nor question proposed, unless thirteen present. No member shall vote on such determination, or any other question or resolution, who has not attended every sitting. 13 present to attend every sitting to vote.

XXXIII. *sect. 29.* Oaths directed to be taken in the house administered by said clerk or assistant, as the oaths of allegiance and supremacy are in the house; and oaths, directed before said committee, by the clerk attending; all guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, before the house or committee in consequence of the oath by direction of this act, shall on conviction suffer like pains and penalties, to which any other convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury is liable by the laws and statutes. Oath administered by clerks; perjury punished.

XXXIV. *sect. 30.* On day appointed for taking into consideration any petition complaining of undue election or return, the house shall not proceed to any other business whatsoever, except swearing members previous to reading order of the day. No other business on the day but swearing members.

XXXV. *sect. 31.* If said committee has occasion to apply or report to the house as to adjournment, absence of members, non-attendance, or misbehaviour of witnesses, and the house then adjourned for more than three days, said committee may also adjourn to same day. Adjournment to same day as the house.

XXXVI. *sect. 32.* If on petition of undue election or return more than two parties on distinct interests, or upon different grounds, whose right to be elected or returned may be affected by the determination, the same notice and orders shall be given to such parties or agents, as directed to the sitting members or petitioners; and each of said parties shall successively strike off a member from the thirty-seven chosen by lot, till reduced to thirteen; and the list of the thirty-seven shall for this purpose be given to all said parties; and the order, in which said parties shall so strike, shall be determined by lot, after they are withdrawn from the bar; and in such Where different parties in distinct interests, same notices and orders, but nominees by the 13, like objections.

Parliament.

such case neither of said parties there being more than two shall be permitted to name a member to be added to those so drawn by lot, but as soon as the list of thirteen returned to the house, such thirteen shall immediately, and by themselves chuse two members then present in the house, whose names shall not have been drawn, to be added to the said thirteen; and shall within one hour from the time of their withdrawing, report the names of such two of the house; which two members shall be liable to be set aside on the like objection, for which nominees may be set aside, and if they or either set aside for any said causes, then the said thirteen shall chuse one or two other, until two are chosen, against whom none of the objections to nominees, mentioned in this act, shall be taken and allowed; and such two and all the said thirteen sworn at the table; and shall be the select committee for purposes in this act.

XXXVII. *sect. 33.* When said nominees directed to be named by said thirteen, no member present at the time of the ballot shall depart the house, till the time of meeting of said committee fixed.

XXXVIII. *sect. 34.* This act shall continue seven years, and till the end of the session next after expiration of said seven years, and no longer.

XXXIX. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. c. 12. sect. 1.* Whereas the several laws heretofore for restraining the privilege of parliament with respect to actions or suits, commenced and prosecuted at any time from and immediately after the dissolution or prorogation, until a new parliament should meet, or the same be re-assembled, and after an adjournment of both houses, for above ten days, until both houses should meet or re-assemble, are sufficient, to obviate the inconveniencies arising from the delay of suits by reason of privilege, whereby the parties often lose the benefit of several terms; after the first of June, 1772, any action or suit between party and party may be commenced and prosecuted in any court of record, or court of equity, or of admiralty, and in all causes matrimonial and testamentary in any court having cognizance of causes matrimonial and testamentary, against any peer or lord of parliament of Ireland, or against any of the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the house of commons, or against their or any of their servants, or any other person intitled to privilege of parliament; and no such action, suit, or any other process or proceeding thereupon, shall at any time be impeached, stayed, or delayed, by, or under colour or pretence of, any privilege of parliament.

Action, suit, or
process not delayed
by privilege.

Inherent privileges
of peerage not in-
fringed;
persons of the com-
mons not arrested or
imprisoned.

Continued till 24
June 1758, &c.

XL. *sect. 2.* Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to infringe upon the undoubted adherent privileges of peerage, nor to subject the person of any of the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the house of commons, to be arrested or imprisoned upon any such suit or proceeding.

XLI. *sect. 3.* This act shall continue in force until the 24th of June, 1778, and to the end of the then next session, and no longer.

Partnerships.

15 G. 2. c. 7.

Any number may
contract for a canal
or inland navigation,
or company for as-
surance against fire,
by united stock as
by majority;

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 25. sect. 1.* Henceforth any number of persons may and shall hereby be impowered to enter into any contract of partnership by writing under hands and seals for the undertaking or carrying on and compleating, any canal or inland navigation, or for erecting or establishing any joint company for assurance against casualties by fire, by a common or united stock, such as by the majority of such partners shall be judged expedient and necessary for said purposes; and if any one or more of such partners as aforesaid, his, her, or their executors, admini-
strators,

Partnerships.

ators, or assigns, and if the guardian or trustee of any partner or partners, being twenty-one years, shall neglect or refuse to pay into the joint-stock, such part, proportion, or quota, of any money, as he, she or they shall from time to time be able to by the deed, articles, or agreement of such partnership, for three calendar months next after such partner or partners, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, or nine months next after any such guardians, or trustees, shall be served with a summons or notice in writing for that purpose, signed by the major part of the partners aforesaid, or by such person as legally authorized for that purpose, by the original deed or deeds of partnership, or in pursuance of the same, shall be lawful for the major part of such partners, or persons authorized as aforesaid, to sell by publick cant the share or proportion of such person or persons refusing or neglecting to pay the sum charged on him, her, or them as aforesaid.

II. *sect. 2.* Notice shall be first given eight several times successively by advertisement in the Dublin Gazette of the time and place of every such sale; and the money arising from every such sale shall be paid over to every such person and persons, as shall be intitled to such share or shares, at the respective times of such sale, the expence of said advertisements and sale, and such rateable part or proportion of all debts affecting the joint stock as shall be due at the time of such sale, being first deducted.

8 advertisements of sale; the money to persons intitled, deducting expences and proportion of debts.

III. *sect. 3.* If any part, share, or proportion in any such partnership shall by death or otherwise fall to or become the property of any persons under age, the guardians or trustees of such persons, shall be impowered to go on with said partnership business, and to pay in to the joint stock that part or proportion of such money, as the persons so under age liable unto; and to sell and dispose of to the best advantage such part, share, or proportion of every such person under age; and shall be accountable to such persons, when they shall come to full age, for any such sum of money, gain, or profit, arising either by such sale, or carrying on of the said stock.

Guardian or trustee may go on, and pay the share, or sell to best advantage; accountable when of age.

Poor.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 30. sect. 1.* One act in the 33 H. 8. for vagabonds; and another act 11 C. 1. for erecting houses of correction, and punishing of rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and other lewd and idle persons; repealed and made void, from the 24th of June 1772.

33 H. 8. c. 15. & 10 & 11 C. 1. repealed.

II. *sect. 2.* After the 24th of June 1772, there shall be, and one body politick and corporate is hereby created and erected in every county of a city and town, consisting in every such county of the archbishop or bishop, whose diocese or any part of whose diocese shall extend into such county, of the representatives in parliament for such county, of all the justices of the peace commissioned or chosen to act as such in any such county, and every county of a city or town, of the chief magistrate, sheriffs, and recorder, likewise of the two representatives, and of the justices for such county of a city or town, all for the time being, and also of such persons as are herein after mentioned; which corporation shall be called by the name of the president and assistants instituted for the relief of the poor, and for punishing vagabonds and sturdy beggars, applying to every of them the name of its proper county, city, or town, by the words

Corporation created in every county, and of city or town, the diocesan, representatives, all the justices in counties of towns, chief magistrates, sheriffs, and recorder, representatives, and justices; and persons mentioned, name of corporations, sue and be sued thereby; perpetual, common seal, to meet and adjourn;

first meeting ;

the bishop to pre-
side, if present,
or representative
first coming ;

chief magistrate, or
oldest justice ;

president to sign a
notice, to convene,
posted at assize town,
6 days exclusive be-
fore meeting ;
5 a quorum, to elect
others resident,
and those contribu-
ting 20l. or 3l. an-
nually ;
reasonable bye-laws,
standing committees,

of inheritance or
lives to take lands
500l. a year for
each ;

no new acquisition,
unless eviction or
determination of in-
terest ;
may take all personal
leases, years not
above 21,

by required respectively to meet for the first time on the day, or on the day next after the day at their election, when the judges who shall hold the next summer as-
sises, or either of such judges, shall depart from the town or place, where the as-
sises shall be held, at the hall or session house respectively, where the judges shall
have sat for the business of the assises, at such hour as they think fit ; but the cor-
poration for the county of the city of Dublin shall meet on the first Monday of next
August at the Tholsel, at such hour as they think fit ; and at the first and every fu-
ture meeting of the said corporations respectively the archbishop or bishop, if pre-
sent when the said corporations or *quorums* of them respectively shall assemble, shall
take the chair, put every question, declare the majority of votes, and do all duties of
president or head of the corporation for that meeting : but if the archbishop or bishop
not present when said corporations respectively first assemble, the representative
for that county, city, or town, who shall first come on that day to the place of
meeting, if both attend, and if not the representative, who shall be present, when
the said corporations or *quorums* of them respectively resemble ; and if the arch-
bishop or bishop, or the representatives, or either of them, shall not attend, in
every city and county of a town the chief magistrate, or in his default, and in every
county at large, the oldest justice of the peace present, shall take the chair, and do
all duties of president or head of the corporation for that meeting ; and said cor-
porations respectively shall be considered as assembled for the purpose of determin-
ing, who shall be the president of that day, when four shall have come to the
place of meeting at the aforesaid time appointed for the first meeting, and at all
subsequent times, after four of the said corporations shall have come to the place of
the meeting at the respective times to be appointed for such meetings ; and every
person qualified or capable as aforesaid of presiding at the meetings of said corpo-
rations, may at all times after the first time appointed for meeting, by notice in
writing signed by him, posted at the proper assises town, or Tholsel in Dublin, six
days at least before time of meeting, exclusive of the day of posting such notice
and day of meeting, convene the said corporations respectively, to do all corpo-
rate acts ; but no second notice signed by a different person, shall supersede a for-
mer, of which said corporations respectively five shall be a competent number to
do all corporate acts ; and said corporations are hereby respectively authorized and
impowered to elect during good behaviour such other persons residing within their
counties, cities, or towns respectively, as they shall think fit ; and those also who
shall contribute not less than twenty pounds, or shall subscribe and pay any annual
sum not less than three pounds, to be applied to the charitable purposes herein ex-
pressed, to be members of the said corporations respectively ; and said corporations
respectively are hereby authorized to make by-laws, reasonable and consonant to
the laws of the land, and to appoint standing committees for the purposes herein
after mentioned, to meet and act at a certain place to be appointed in each county,
city, or town ; and said corporations respectively, are qualified to accept or take by
purchase or voluntary grant, or devise, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments of
inheritance, or for lives, not exceeding to any one of said corporations the clear
yearly value of five hundred pounds, any law to the contrary in any wise notwith-
standing ; but the corporation of any of said counties, cities, or towns shall at
no time have a capacity to take lands of inheritance, or for lives of a greater
value than as aforesaid, except in the case of eviction or determination of interest,
in which case said corporations respectively may make such new acquisition as afore-
said, not exceeding the clear yearly value aforesaid ; and said corporations are
qualified to take all such donations in personal property, as shall be made to them,
and to accept of all leases for years of houses or lands, so as no such lease shall
exceed

exceed twenty one years; but every lease for years of lands or of a house to any said corporations, exceeding that term, shall be void, except as hereafter excepted.

III. *sect. 3.* Said corporations respectively, over and above the 500*l.* a year, May also take 2 and leases for years, which they are authorized to acquire, may also be capable roads in city or and qualified to take by grant or by devise any quantity of ground or land within town, 20 acres in their counties, not exceeding in a city or town two roods plantation measure, and the open country, not exceeding in the open country twenty acres of like measure, for the sites of for sites of houses for the poor and for houses to be built for the reception of the helpless poor, and for keeping in re- sturdy beggars and vagabonds. strait sturdy beggars and vagabonds, as herein after is directed.

IV. *sect. 4.* Every archbishop and bishop may grant such portions of ground or and as aforesaid out of the estates of their sees respectively to said corporations ref- Bishops may grant for such sites in fee, ectively, for the sites of such houses, for such estate or estates, whether in fee, for lives, or years, or lives renewable or not renewable, or for years, at such rent and fines as such with or without rent or fine; archbishop or bishop shall think fit, or without any rent or fine, if such archbishop or bishop shall think fit; and every such grant and lease shall be good and valid against such archbishop and bishop, and their successors, without concurrence of any other person or body of men, notwithstanding an act C. 1. *for the preservation of the inheritance, rights, and profits of lands belonging to the church and persons ec-* notwithstanding 10 & 11 C. 1. c. 1. cleastical, or any other law or usage that is or has been of force in this kingdom; and said corporations respectively are required to grant to the helpless poor, who or other law; have resided for one year within their respective counties, cities, or towns, badges, corporations may grant badges to the or marks of such materials, and of such a stamp or impression, as they think fit; poor resident one and to grant to such helpless poor a licence to beg in such barony, city, town, or year, and licence to beg, specifying name, parish, within the counties of said corporations respectively, as they think fit, for birth, character and such a time or term as they think fit, specifying the names and places of birth, and cause of poverty; characters of the persons so licensed, and the causes, as nearly as may be collected, justices licensed to of the poverty of the person licensed, and whether reduced to that state by sickness deliver badges and or misfortune; and are authorized to license so many justices of the peace within licences. their counties, as they think fit, to deliver such badges, and grant such licences.

V. *sect. 5.* Said corporations may, and are required to build hospitals, to be Hospitals to be called work-houses or houses of industry, and for the relief of the poor in their ref- built, pective counties, as soon as they shall be possessed of funds sufficient, as plain, as in 4 parts; for poor durable, and at as moderate expences as may be; and those hospitals divided into men; women; four parts; of which one is to be allotted for such poor helpless men, as judged vagabonds or sturdy worthy of admission; one other for reception of poor helpless women; one other beggars; strolling for men who shall be committed to the hospital, as hereafter is directed, as vaga- and disorderly wo- men. bonds or sturdy beggars, able or fit for labour; and the fourth part for such idle, strolling, and disorderly women as shall be committed to the hospital, as herein af- ter is directed, and found able or fit for labour.

VI. *sect. 6.* Every man above the age of fifteen years, who shall be found beg- Every man above 15, begging without ging without such licence, and shall not wear such badge, exposed to publick view licence or badge ex- on the back or shoulder, shall be committed to stocks by any justice, authorized to posed, set in stocks by a justice 3 hours, act for the county, city, or town, where such person found begging, and to be so subsequent offence 6; kept in stocks not exceeding three hours for the first offence, and for every subse- persevering indicted; quent offence not exceeding six hours; and every old persevering offender may be at sessions, impri- soned 2 months; indicted and tried for such his offence at the quarter-sessions for the county, city, or town where the party shall have offended, or any adjournment thereof; and, if convicted of such offences by a jury, shall suffer imprisonment in the common prison of the county, city, or town, without bail or mainprize, not exceeding two calen- dar months; and if after such conviction the person so convicted shall again offend.

for every new offence whipped, and 4 months ;

females confined in place appointed 5 hours ; subsequent offence 6 ; persevering indicted at sessions.

Persons appointed at salaries to seize and carry before next justice ;

justices impowered to determine ; examine on oath, and commit, unless bail to appear ; justices on view may seize and punish ;

the crime specified in the warrant : children under 10, not apprenticed or provided, their names and age inserted in the licence, or so many, as thought fit, taken and conveyed to the committee, and the rest inserted in parents licence ; fatherless children under 8, taken up, conveyed to the committee ; those under 8 to the charter school, the rest apprenticed : correspondence between committees and charter school society, who are to inform when they have room ;

as aforesaid, such person being convicted as aforesaid of such new offence before the justices at quarter sessions for the county where such offence committed, or adjournment thereof, may be sentenced by said justices to be, and shall be accordingly publicly whipped in any market-town in said county, and shall also be again imprisoned as aforesaid, not exceeding four calendar months, and so in consequence of every conviction after the first, as often as the party shall offend ; and in the case of females found begging without such licence and badge, every such female shall be confined in any place appointed for that purpose by any justice of the peace of that county, city, or town, for the first offence not exceeding three hours, and for every subsequent such offence not exceeding six hours ; and every old and persevering such female offender shall be proceeded against at the sessions as aforesaid.

VII. *sect. 7.* Said corporations respectively may under their common seals appoint such and so many persons in the counties, cities, or towns, within their jurisdictions respectively, at reasonable and moderate salaries, as they think fit, to seize and arrest all such persons whom they shall find begging without such licence and badge, and carry all such persons before the next justice for the county, city, or town, who, on oath made before them respectively that the party has offended as aforesaid, may commit to the stocks, or otherwise, as aforesaid ; and the justices at quarter sessions are impowered to hear, try, and determine said offences referred to the sessions, and on conviction, to pronounce such judgments ; and the justices, before whom such offenders, whose crimes are referred to the sessions, shall be brought, are authorized to examine one or more witnesses upon oath, and to take written informations to the charge, and on the positive oath of any witness, to commit the party accused to prison, to be proceeded against as aforesaid, unless the party accused can procure bail to appear at the sessions ; and all justices are required within their counties, cities, or towns, on their own view and observation, to cause every such person who shall beg without such licence or badge, to be seized and put into and continued in stocks or confinement as aforesaid, to be dealt with for every first and subsequent offence as aforesaid ; and also on their view and observation without other evidence to commit such old and persevering offenders to prison, to be proceeded against as aforesaid, specifying in the warrant of committal the crime ; and so all justices of the peace are hereby required to do likewise, where these committals are grounded on an information on oath, that the parties committed may be bailed by any other justice of the peace, if he may procure bail before trial, to appear at the next sitting of the quarter sessions : and in every case where a poor person, thought worthy of a licence and badge, shall have one or more children under ten years, not apprenticed, or otherwise provided for, the person applied to for a badge and licence, shall either insert the names, number, and age of such children in the licence, or at his election shall take such or so many of them, as he shall think fit, from the parent, and convey to the committee of that county, city, or town, and insert the names of the rest in the parents licence : and if any fatherless or deserted poor children under eight, found strolling and begging, it shall be lawful for those appointed to grant licences, to take up such children, and convey them to the committee of that county, city, or town, and the said committees respectively may convey such of said children, who shall be under eight, to such charter school nursery, as shall receive them, and may apprentice the rest ; and said committees are required to keep up a correspondence with the incorporated society for protestant charter schools, that they may be informed time after time, when room or accommodation may be had for poor children ; and said society are required to give that information to said committees : and the said committee are hereby required to communicate time after time the information, they shall so receive, to the persons

persons who shall be authorized to take up poor children as aforesaid; and said committees to inform persons may from time to time, as often as they shall think fit, order all such persons authorized to take up children; children, or so many as they think fit, whose names shall have been inserted in that all poor children may as much as possible be prevented from strolling, and be put to industry.

VIII. *sect. 8.* Said corporations required, as soon as they have acquired funds sufficient for building and furnishing houses of industry as aforesaid, to take into As many taken in, as the funds admit; those houses so many vagrants, sturdy beggars, and vagabonds, to be kept at hard of vagrants, &c. labour, and so many helpless poor, as their funds shall admit of; and said corpo- to hard labour, and tions required to seize every strolling vagrant capable of labour, who hath no helpless poor; place of abode, and who doth not live by labour and industry, and every person vagrants capable of labour seized, above fifteen, who shall beg publickly without such licence or badge, or after the above 15 begging without licence or badge, or after li- term of such licence shall be out and not renewed, and every strolling prostitute cence expired, strolling prostitutes respectively for them, in said houses or hospitals, and there keep them to hard la- committed to respec- tive divisions, com- pelled to work, labour, and to compel them to work, maintaining them properly, and in case of maintained properly, on refusal or misbe- haviour corporal refusal or ill behaviour to inflict reasonable corporal punishment on offenders, and punishment, 1st commitment 2 months; 2d four; 3d a year; 4th 2 years; afterwards 4 years, and so again: by-laws and orders for hospitals, masters, &c. at moderate salaries; and treasurers; and keep all said disorderly persons so in restraint for the first time of commitment donations and rents expended with care and oeconomy at pe- ril of every indivi- dual, embezzlement or partiality sued for in C. or E. in name of attorney general, costs if culpable, a relator of property and reputation, costs if groundless: for any time, not exceeding two calendar months; and if, being set at liberty, or having escaped, they shall return to their former courses of life, each person so committing shall be kept in restraint after a second commitment not exceeding four months; and after a third commitment, for any space not exceeding one year; and after a fourth commitment, not exceeding two years: and if any of said disorderly persons being set at liberty a fourth time, shall return to former course, then for any time the corporation of that county, city, or town, where such offender found so transgressing, not exceeding four years, shall think fit, and so again after expiration of that term: and said corporations respectively are required to make bye-laws and orders for government of every such house or hospital, and to appoint masters and other fit persons and servants to govern and take care of such houses and hospitals at reasonable and moderate salaries and wages; and may also appoint treasurers to receive such donations and rents, as they shall respectively acquire or become intitled to, at moderate salaries; and warned and required to ex- pend such donations and rents for the charitable purposes herein expressed with the greatest care and oeconomy at the peril of every individual, who shall be personally answerable for any embezzlement or misapplication of, or partiality in the disposal of, any part of the revenues or property of said corporations respectively, which such individuals shall be guilty of, or concur in, by a suit in name of the attorney general, either in chancery, or exchequer, which the said courts are required to hear and determine; and in every such suit costs shall be awarded against the defendants, if found culpable, as aforesaid; and in every suit a relator of property and reputation shall be named, against whom costs shall be awarded to defendant, if the suit or complaint shall appear to be groundless: and if any action brought against any person for executing any of the powers, or acting in any of the duties, herein expressed, defendants may plead the general issue, and give the special mat- ter in evidence; and in every case, where plaintiff in such suit shall fail, the court, in which such suit carried on, shall award costs to defendant; or if plaintiff unable to pay such costs, the court may order such plaintiff to be whipped in some market- town in the county, where the action laid.

Presentment every
spring assizes for
county of city or
town not under
100l. nor above
200l. before 1st No-
vember, counties at
large not under 200l.
nor above 400l.
paid to corporations
or treasurers without
deduction, assessed
and collected as
county taxes;
separate receipts
given.

Counterfeit or bor-
rowed badge or li-
cence, by 2 justices
imprisoned 10 days.

Not continued in
stocks after 4, from
1 Dec. to 1 Mar.
except caught in the
act of begging and
committed after 4;
nor after sun-set,
except in like in-
stances:
clergy on days ap-
pointed permitted to
preach and recom-
mend the charity,
and collections in
parishes, paid to the
corporations.

IX. *sect. 9.* In order to create some revenues for said corporations at the out-let of the grand juries of every county, county of a city and town, for ever, may, and are authorized and required at every spring assizes, after the twelfth of February, 1773, to present in every county of a city or town, to be raised by presentment from off the lands and houses in that county, equally and rateably, before the first of November then next, any sum not less than one hundred pounds, nor more than two hundred pounds, and from off the lands and houses of every county at large as aforesaid any sum not less than two hundred pounds, nor more than four hundred pounds, to be paid to the corporations of said counties respectively, or to their treasurers, without any fee or deduction whatsoever, for the charitable purposes aforesaid, and to be assessed and collected as other county taxes; and for the said tax hereby imposed the collectors thereof are hereby required to give to those, who pay it, receipts separate and distinct from those given for other taxes.

X. *sect. 10.* If any person shall go about begging with a badge or licence counterfeited to the likeness or to an imitation of the licences and badges aforesaid, or shall beg with a borrowed licence or badge, or with a licence or badge given or intended for another person, every person so offending, being convicted before two justices, who may hear and determine every such complaint summarily, shall be committed to the common gaol of the county, to remain without bail or mainprize ten days.

XI. *sect. 11.* No person for any of the offences herein shall be continued in stocks after four in the afternoon, from first of December to first of March, excepting where beggars shall in that interval be caught in the act of begging contrary to this act, and committed to stocks after four in the afternoon, or in the evening, for that offence; nor shall any person be continued in stocks for any of the offences herein at any time of the year after sun-set, excepting those instances where beggars caught after sun-set in the act of begging, and committed to stocks for that offence; and the rectors, vicars, and incumbents of all parishes in this kingdom are required to permit such clergymen of the established church, as said corporations respectively shall appoint, to preach sermons in their churches respectively, and in every year, on such days as said corporations respectively shall appoint, to recommend the charitable purposes herein expressed to the congregations assembled, and to all the inhabitants of those parishes, and to permit collections to be made on the days when such sermons shall be preached in those churches, and throughout the said parishes respectively, in consequence of those sermons; and said corporations are required to appoint fit persons to make such collections; and the sums, so collected throughout every county, shall be paid to the corporations of that county, to be applied within that county for the charitable purposes aforesaid.

Possession.

25 G. 2. c. 12. con-
tinued 7 years, &c.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20 sect. 6.* An act 25 G. 2. for more effectual execution of orders of justice for giving and quieting possessions, further continued seven years from 1 June 1768, and to end of the then next session after expiration of said seven years.

Presentment.

For rents of court-
houses, gaols, offi-
ces of records.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 4. sect. 1.* In every county, in which a certain rent payable for the courthouse, gaol or offices for keeping the records, the respective g and juries

Presentment.

Juries at their assises shall present yearly such rents to be raised upon their counties ; and the judges of assise shall have power (if they see fit) to confirm such presentments ; and the money so presented and confirmed shall be raised and paid to such persons, to whom such rents are or shall be payable, without any deduction whatsoever.

II. *sect. 2.* Grand juries of the several cities in this kingdom at their assises may present such sums, as they shall think proper, for building and maintaining workhouses and houses of correction for disorderly persons within their cities or in some convenient place adjoining to the same, as they shall judge necessary for the purpose ; and the judges of assise may, if they see fit, confirm such presentments.

Workhouses.

III. *sect. 3.* The sum for building any such workhouse shall not exceed in the whole 200l. and for maintaining shall not in any one year exceed in the whole 20 pounds.

Not exceeding 200l. for building, 20l. a year maintaining.

Prisoners.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 34. sect. 1.* Whereas persons, indicted for high treason and felony, may remove as well their bodies as indictments, into the king's bench, if that court shall think fit, and cannot by order of law be remitted : the justices of king's bench shall have full authority and power by their discretions to remand and send down as well the bodies of all such persons as their indictments into the counties, where the said high treason or felony charged in said indictments to be committed or done, and to command all justices of goal delivery, justices of peace, and all other justices and commissioners of oyer and terminer, to proceed and determine upon all the aforesaid bodies and indictments so removed, after the course of the common law, in such manner as any of them, might or should have done, if said prisoners or indictments had never been brought into the king's bench.

Prisoners and indictments for high treason or felony remanded by B. R. as if never removed.

Qualifying.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 16. sect. 3.* All persons, who have been or shall be appointed justices of the peace, who have once qualified, and taken and subscribed or shall take and subscribe the oaths, and have or shall receive the sacrament, and make, repeat, and subscribe the declaration in such manner and form, place and places, as are directed and appointed by the act 2 Anne, c. 6. *to prevent the further growth of popery*, and all who shall be appointed by any commission, which shall be granted after his majesty's demise by any of his successors kings or queens of this realm, and shall have after issuing the first commission, whereby such persons shall be so appointed in the reign of any such king and queen, taken and subscribed the oaths and sacrament, and declaration as aforesaid, shall not be obliged during the reign of his present majesty or during any future reign, in which such requisites have been performed, to take and subscribe the same oath for or by reason of such person or persons being again appointed to the said office of justice of peace by any subsequent commission or commissions, which shall be granted during any such reign, and shall not incur any penalty or forfeiture for the not taking or subscribing the said oaths.

Justices of peace once qualifying pursuant to 2 Ann. c. 6. not obliged to take the oaths on a subsequent commission.

II. *sect. 4.* Nothing herein shall extend to any justice, who shall be left out of any renewed or other commission for any county or place, and shall afterwards be inserted in any future commission of the peace for the same.

R

I. *Stat.*

Qualifying.

Time allowed to
1 August 1774.

III. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 1.* All persons, who have incurred any penalties and incapacities in 2 Anne, c. 6. by neglecting to qualify according thereto, indemnified, freed, and discharged of and from all incapacities, disabilities, forfeitures, and penalties by such neglect; and no acts by them, or authority from them, not yet avoided shall be questioned or avoided by reason of such omission, but are declared to be as good and effectual, as if they had taken and subscribed the oaths, and received the sacrament, and made and subscribed the declaration, as by said act, any thing in said act to contrary notwithstanding: provided they shall take said oaths, and receive said sacrament, and make, repeat, and subscribe said declaration in such manner, form, place and places, as by said act on or before August 1774.

Except offices already avoided.

IV. *sect. 2.* This act shall not extend to restore or intitle any to office or employment already actually avoided by judgment of any court of record, or filled up by any other, but such office or employment shall be and remain in the persons now intitled by law to the same, as if this act never made.

Justices left out of commission.

V. *sect. 3.* Nothing herein extends to any justices, who shall be left out of any renewed or other commission of the peace for any county or place, and shall afterwards be inserted in any future commission of the peace for the same county or place.

Neglect to qualify pursuant to 2 Ann. c. 6. indemnified.

VI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 29. sect. 1.* All persons, who have incurred any penalties and incapacities in the act to prevent the further growth of popery, mentioned, by neglecting to qualify according to said act, are hereby indemnified, freed, and discharged of and from all incapacities, disabilities, forfeitures, and penalties incurred by reason of such omission or neglect; and no act done by them, or any of them, and not yet avoided, shall be questioned or avoided by reason of such neglect or omission, but all such acts are hereby declared and enacted to be, as good and effectual, as if such persons had taken and subscribed the oaths, and received the sacrament, and made and subscribed the declaration; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

On qualifying by
1 August 1774.

VII. *sect. 2.* Provided such persons take and subscribe said oaths, and receive the sacrament, and make, repeat, and subscribe the declaration, in such manner and form, and in such place and places, as are directed and appointed by said act, on or before the first of August 1774.

Officers preferred and qualifying in Great Britain not obliged on arrival here.

VIII. *sect. 3.* No officer or officers preferred in Great Britain, who shall have qualified for such commission or commissions, according to, and within the time limited by the laws made in Great Britain, shall be obliged to qualify in this kingdom, for commissions granted to them in such regiment or regiments, after their arrival in this kingdom, and being put upon this establishment, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to restore to employment avoided or filled.

IX. *sect. 4.* This act shall not extend to restore or intitle any person or persons to any office or employment, already actually avoided by judgment of any of courts of record, or already filled up by any other, but such office or employment shall be and remain in the person or persons who is or are now intitled by law to the same, as if this act never made.

Quarantine.

I. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 11. sect. 1.* All vessels arriving, and all persons, goods, and merchandises whatsoever, imported into any place in Ireland from any place, from whence chief governor with advice of privy council judge probable, the infection may be brought, obliged to make their quarantine in such place, time, and manner, as from time to time directed by chief governor by order made by advice of privy council, and notified by proclamation; and until such quarantine respectively performed and discharged, no such person, goods, and merchandises, or any of them, shall come or be brought on shore, or go or be put on board any other vessel in any place within his majesty's dominions, unless in such cases and by such licence as by such order directed or permitted; and all such vessels and persons, or goods coming or imported in or going and being put on board the same, and all vessels, boats, and persons receiving any goods or persons out of the same, shall be subject to such orders, rules, and directions concerning quarantine and preventing infection, as made by chief governor in council, and notified by proclamation.

Performed as by order of C. governor and council notified by proclamation.

II. *sect. 2.* When any country or place infected with the plague, and any orders so made concerning quarantine and prevention of infection and notified, as often as any vessel shall attempt to enter, the principal officer of customs in such port or place, or such person as authorised to see quarantine performed, shall go off, or cause some other by him appointed for that purpose, to such vessel, and at a convenient distance demand of the master or person having charge, who shall on such demand give true account of following particulars; name of the vessel and commander; at what place or places the cargo and every part was taken on board; or the vessel touched at in her voyage; whether such places or any and which were infected with the plague; how long in her passage; how many were on board, when she set sail; whether any and what person on board during that voyage had been or shall be then infected; how many died, and of what distemper; what vessels he or any of his ship's company with his privy went on board, or had any of their company come on board his in the voyage, and to what place they belonged; and also the true contents of his lading to best of his knowledge. If it appears on such examination or otherwise, that any then on board shall at any time of such examination be actually infected, or that such vessel is obliged to perform quarantine, the officers of any ships of war, forts, or garrisons, and all other his majesty's officers whom it may concern, upon notice thereof to them or any of them respectively, and any other persons, whom they shall call to their aid, may and they are required to oblige such vessel to repair to place appointed for quarantine, and use all necessary means for that, be it by firing upon such vessel, or any other force or violence. If any such vessel come from any place visited with the plague, or have any person on board actually infected, and the master or person having charge conceals the same, adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy. If on demand as aforesaid he shall not make true discovery in any other of said particulars, he shall for every offence forfeit 200l. one moiety to the king, the other to him who will sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at Dublin.

Questions by custom officer to masters of ships.

Ships forced to perform.

Concealment of the plague by master, felony, death. Of other particulars, 200l.

III. *sect. 3.* If any master, or other having charge of vessel liable to perform quarantine, having notice thereof, shall himself quit, or knowingly suffer any seaman or passenger to quit, such vessel by going on shore or on board any other ship, boat, or vessel, before such quarantine fully performed, unless in such cases and proper licence as by orders aforesaid, or shall not in convenient time after due notice by proper officer cause such vessel and the lading to be conveyed into places appointed

Master quitting ship before quarantine, or suffering others, 500l. or not conveying to place appointed;

Quarantine.

persons quitting
compelled to return,
and six months im-
prisonment and
200 l.

Ships, houses or
lazarets provided.

Compelled to per-
form.

Refusal, or escape,
felony, death.

Orders enforced,
assistance called.

Persons entering
compelled to per-
form; escaping, fe-
lony, death.

Neglect of duty
forfeiture office and
100 l.

appointed to perform, he shall for every such offence forfeit 500l. one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall sue; also if any person so quit such vessel, by going on shore or on board any other vessel contrary to true meaning of this act, all persons whatsoever may by force or violence compel him to return on board; and every such person so quitting such vessel shall for every such offence suffer six months imprisonment, and forfeit 200l. one moiety to the king, the other to him who will sue, the same respective penalties recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of record at Dublin.

IV. *sect. 4.* When any place infected, chief governor with advice of privy council may order ships to be provided or houses or lazarets for persons obliged to perform during such time as they continue infected, or till they have performed quarantine respectively, and sheds, tents, or other places proper for depositing, opening, and airing goods and merchandises in any such orders made and notified, to be provided or erected, to continue such time as chief governor thinks proper, and directs in convenient places in any part of Ireland allowed and approved by two or more neighbouring justices for the county under hands and seals either in waste grounds or commons, or, where such not sufficient, in the several grounds of any persons, not being a house, park, garden, orchard, yard, or planted walk, or avenue to an house, paying such rate, rent, or consideration to the persons according to their several interests as agreed on between them, their guardians or trustees, and any two appointed for that purpose by chief governor; in case of any difference concerning such consideration the justices at next general quarter sessions shall and may order the sheriff to impanel a jury, and upon the verdict adjudge, determine, assess, and settle the same; such determination final; and his majesty shall hold and enjoy such ground during all such time and term, as chief governor shall judge necessary for said purposes, paying such consideration as agreed on or assessed and adjudged.

V. *sect. 5.* Proper officers authorised to put in execution such orders shall compel all persons obliged to perform quarantine, and all goods and merchandises comprised in orders notified to repair or be conveyed to some of said ships or places according to such orders.

VI. *sect. 6.* If any obliged to perform wilfully refuse or neglect to repair in convenient time after due notice by proper officer to place duly appointed, or having been placed there shall escape or attempt escape before quarantine fully performed, the watchmen and others appointed to see it duly performed may by any kind of violence, that the case requires, compel such person to return; and every such person so refusing or neglecting, and also every person actually escaping, as aforesaid, guilty of felony, and suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy.

VII. *sect. 7.* All liable to perform, whether in ships, houses, lazarets, or elsewhere, shall be subject during quarantine to such orders, as they receive from the proper officers authorised; who are empowered and required to assist accordingly.

VIII. *sect. 8.* If any, not infected nor liable to quarantine, presumes to enter any place so appointed, whilst any person infected with the plague or being under quarantine shall be therein, and shall return or attempt to return from thence, unless in such cases and such licence as directed by such orders made and notified, the watchmen or persons appointed to guard or secure may by any kind of violence, the case requires, compel to repair to some place so appointed, there to perform quarantine; and if such person actually escapes out of such place, before fully performed, guilty of felony, and suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy.

IX. *sect. 9.* If officers of customs, or any officers or persons whatsoever, to whom it appertains to execute or assist in executing any such order, guilty of any wilful

Quarantine.

Willful breach or neglect of duty in that behalf, every such officer and person shall forfeit his office or employment in the customs or other office or employment, and be incapable to hold and enjoy the same or to take a new grant thereof, and also forfeit one hundred pounds, to the king and to him who shall sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, information in court of record in Dublin; and if any such officer or person embezzles or knowingly and willingly damages any goods performing quarantine under his direction, treble damages and full costs of suit.

X. *sect. 10.* When any foreign country or place infected, all such goods and merchandizes, as particularly specified in any order, concerning quarantine and prevention of infection, and so notified, which shall be imported into any part of Ireland from any foreign country or place, shall be liable to such orders.

XI. *sect. 11.* After quarantine duly performed, and proof by oaths of the master or person having charge of, and of two of the persons belonging to such vessel, or oaths by two or more credible witnesses, before customer, comptroller, or collector of the port where quarantine performed, or the next port thereto, or any of their deputies or any justice living near such port, that such vessel and persons respectively have duly performed as aforesaid and are free from infection, such customer, comptroller, or collector, or deputies, together with said justice respectively are required to give certificate thereof; and thereupon such vessel and persons shall be liable to no further restraint or detention on same account.

XII. *sect. 12.* The officer, before whom oath made, and by whom certificate given, shall demand or take no fee or reward whatsoever.

XIII. *sect. 13.* All goods and merchandises, imported in any vessel coming from place infected, or on board which any person found infected, shall after quarantine be opened and aired, as directed by chief governor by such order notified; and after such order duly complied with and proof thereof by oaths of two credible witnesses before the customer, comptroller, or collector of the port, next to such place where such goods opened and aired, or their deputies, and any justice living near, upon certificate and return of such proof to the commissioners of revenue, such goods forthwith discharged from any restraint or detention on same account by order of said commissioners or any two; for which oath, certificate, and order no fee or reward whatsoever demanded or taken.

XIV. *sect. 14.* If any officer or other person demand or take fee or reward for any such oath, order, or certificate he shall forfeit one hundred pounds to his majesty and him who will sue by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in court of record at Dublin, in which cases costs allowed to either party as in other cases.

XV. *sect. 15.* If officer or person appointed to see quarantine performed as a watchman shall desert from duty when employed on said business, or knowingly and willingly suffer any person, ship, goods, or merchandises to depart or be conveyed out of the place appointed for performance, unless in cases as by licence as directed by same order notified by proclamation as aforesaid, or if any person directed to give certificate of a ship having duly performed her quarantine or airing knowingly gives false certificate, guilty of felony and suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy.

XVI. *sect. 16.* If any knowingly or wilfully conceal from the officers of quarantine, or clandestinely convey any letters, goods, wares, or merchandises from any ship under or liable to quarantine or any place where goods performing quarantine, they shall suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy.

XVII. *sect. 17.* When any part of Ireland, Great-Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, or any part of France, Spain, Portugal, or Low Countries infected with the plague, chief governor by proclamation may prohibit all small

embezzlement, &c.
treble damages and
full costs.

Goods imported
liable as in such or-
ders.

On oath of two,
a certificate of health.

No fee.

Goods opened
and aired;

proof by oath,

certificate,

commissioners order.

No fee,
penalty 100l.
costs.

Deserting duty,
permitting to depart,
&c.

false certificate,
felony death.

So concealment or
clandestine convey-
ance.

Boats under 20
tuns prohibited by
proclamation from
sailing till security
small given,

Quarantine.

300l. penalty,

bond,

or forfeited,

and 20l. by master
and mariners,

Proclamation read
in churches.

General issue,

treble costs.

No corruption of
blood or forfeiture.

Seven years.

small boats and vessels under twenty tons from sailing or passing out of any port or place of Ireland, until security first given by the master to satisfaction of principal officer of customs or chief magistrate of the place by bond to the king, his heirs or successors, with sufficient sureties in penalty of three hundred pounds, with condition that if such boat shall not go to or touch at any country, port or place, mentioned for that purpose in such proclamation, and if the master or other having charge, and all mariners and passengers, shall during time aforesaid not go on board any other ship or vessel at sea, and if such master or other person shall not permit any persons to come on board at sea from any other ship or vessel, and shall not during time aforesaid receive any goods or merchandises whatsoever out of any other, then such bond shall be void, or to such effect; for making which no fee or reward whatsoever taken. If any boat or vessel, for which security required by such proclamation, shall set sail or pass out of any port or place before such security given, every such boat or vessel, so sailing contrary to true intent and meaning of this act, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture forfeited to the king, and may be sued for, and recovered in court of exchequer, and the master of and every mariner sailing in such boat or vessel, being lawfully convicted upon appearance or default upon oath of one or more credible witnesses by one or more justices where such offender found, shall forfeit twenty pounds; one moiety to the informer; the other to the poor of the parish where such offender found; the same levied by distress and sale of goods by warrant of such justice; and for want of sufficient distress committed to prison without bail or mainprise three months.

XVIII. *sect. 18.* When chief governors make any order concerning quarantine and prevention of infection, and notify by proclamation, as aforesaid, such proclamation shall be publicly read next Sunday after receipt and the first Sunday every month after, while such order in force, immediately after prayers in all parish churches and other places set apart for divine worship within counties and places specified in such proclamation.

XIX. *sect. 19.* Defendants in action or suit for any thing done in pursuance of this act may plead general issue, and give this act and special matter in evidence, and that it was done by authority of said act; and if it appears so, and jury find for defendants, and if plaintiff be nonsuited or discontinue after defendant appeared, or if judgment on verdict or demurrer against plaintiff, defendants shall recover treble costs, and have like remedy as in other cases by law.

XX. *sect. 20.* No attainder of felony by virtue of this act works any corruption of blood or forfeiture of any goods, chattles, lands, tenements, or hereditaments.

XXI. *sect. 21.* This act and the several clauses and provisoes therein shall commence 1st of May 1771, and continue seven years, and from thence to end of then next session and no longer.

Quit-Rents, &c.

3 G. 3. c. 22.
continued 10 years,
&c.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 6.* An act the third of his present majesty, for discharging all arrears of quit, crown, and composition rents, shall be revived and continue in force, ten years, and from thence to the end of then next session.

I. *Stat.*

Revenue.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 4.* The penalties imposed by 14 & 15 C. 2. on brewers, distillers, vintners, innkeepers, victuallers, and ale-house-keepers for denying entrance and liberty of gauging, or concealing any beer, ale, aquavita, or strong waters from the gauger or searcher appointed, shall extend to every common brewer, distiller, vintner, innkeeper, victualler, and ale-house-keeper, whose wife in absence of the husband, or whose principal servant or other person usually entrusted with custody of his stock, in absence of husband and wife, refuse or deny entrance, in same manner as if such refusal had been by him in person. Penalties in 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. sec. 25. extended to wife's or servant's refusing entrance to gauger.

II. *sect. 11.* The acts for better regulating the revenue, passed in the 33 G. 2. 33 G. 2. c. 10. & 2 G. 3. & 3 G. 3. & 6 G. 3. and all clauses therein (except such parts as are altered, repealed, or amended by this act) shall continue and be in force two years from 24th of June 1768, and to the end of the then next session, and no longer. 1 G. 3. c. 7.
3 G. 3. c. 21.
5 G. 3. c. 16.
continued 2 years.

III. *sect. 12.* All fines, penalties, and forfeitures by this act or the said four acts (except such as by this or any of said four acts otherwise provided for) recovered, levied and applied in such manner and form, ways and means, and with such powers and authorities as in the 14 & 15 C. 2. as fully and effectually to all intents, constructions, and purposes as if particularly expressed and mentioned in body of this act, with like remedy of appeal to parties who think themselves aggrieved as by said act of excise is provided. Penalties as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8. like appeal.

IV. *sect. 13.* This act and the several further provisions hereby for security and improvement of the revenue, shall take place from 24th of June 1768, and not sooner, and continue and be in force until 24th of June 1770, and from the determination of said two years to the end of then next session, and no longer. Continued 2 years, &c.

V. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 13.* An act 33 G. 2. c. 10. 1 G. 3. c. 7. 3 G. 3. c. 21. 5 G. 3. c. 16. 7 G. 3. c. 27. continued until 24th of June 1772, and to end of then next session, and no longer. Continuance of former acts to 24 June 1772, &c.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 13.* After 24th of June 1772, if any person or persons on board any ship, boat or vessel, being within the limits of any port or harbour, or three leagues of any of the shores, of this kingdom, shall with arms forcibly resist or prevent any revenue-officer from boarding or entering to search for exciseable commodities, that may be found therein, or else permitting them shall after such entry make resistance, and by force of arms prevent or hinder such officers from seizing and carrying away any such goods, which by law now in being they have power to seize, in either of said cases such vessel with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition, and apparel, and all prohibited goods found, forfeited, and may be seized and prosecuted as after directed. Resisting officers from boarding or seizing, forfeiture of the vessel, &c.

VI. *sect. 14.* If such forcible resistance contrary to intentions and endeavours of the crew or a majority of them, not extended to such case. Unless contrary to the crew.

VII. *sect. 15.* The clauses in 14 & 15 C. 2. (c. 8. sec. 15.) shall extend to all horses and other cattle whatsoever, that shall carry by way of burthen or otherwise any goods or merchandises exciseable, that have not been duly entered, and duties paid according to law. Horses, carrying goods exciseable.

VIII. *sect. 16.* No writ of replevin, deliverance, or recaption shall without leave from the exchequer be executed for any goods or chattles seized by any excise officer for being or intended to be run without payment of duties, or for goods and commodities detained to answer payment of duties due and chargeable thereupon, unless such goods and chattles first acquitted by due course of law. No replevin, &c. executed without leave first from exchequer, &c.

IX. *sect.*

Revenue.

Former acts continued.

IX. *sect. 17.* An act 33 G. 2. c. 10. & 1 G. 3. c. 7. & 3 G. 3. c. 21. & 5 G. 3. c. 16. & 7 G. 3. c. 27. and all clauses therein respectively (except as altered, repealed, or amended by this act or by any or either of said acts) shall continue two years from 24th of June 1772, and to the end of then next session, and no longer.

As to commissioners, perpetual.

X. *sect. 18.* The several clauses in 1 G. 3. c. 7. relative to appointment of commissioners of excise and customs shall remain perpetual as in said act.

All penalties levied and applied as by 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 8.

XI. *sect. 19.* All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, in said five acts last mentioned (except such as by this or any of said acts otherwise provided for) recovered, levied, and applied, as directed by an act 14 & 15 C. 2. for settling the excise or new impost as fully as if re-enacted, with like remedy of appeal as by said act of excise provided.

Continued two years, &c.

XII. *sect. 20.* This act and the several further provisions shall continue two years from 24th of June 1772, and to the end of then next session, and no longer.

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

5 G. 3. c. 8. continued 2 years, &c.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 5.* An act 6 G. 3. to prevent tumultuous rising and for other purposes continued from henceforth two years and to the end of the then next session.

To 24 June, 1772, &c.

II. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 8.* Said act continued until 24th of June 1772, and to end of then next session.

In certain northern counties, destroying houses, threatening letters, forcible taking arms, shooting with intent to kill, wound, or maim,

III. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 5. sect. 1.* If any person or persons in counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, city or county of Londonderry, and county of Tyrone, or any of them, after 2d of April 1772, maliciously and wilfully pull down or destroy, or begin to pull down or destroy, houses or out-houses, mills, ware-houses, or other houses for trade or manufacture of any person in any of said counties, or knowingly send, deliver, affix in any publick place, or otherwise publish, or cause to be sent, delivered, affixed, or published, any letter or paper signed with a real or fictitious name, or without any name subscribed, for the purpose of extorting money, arms, or other valuable thing, or threatening danger to any person, or his or her property, to deter from letting or taking any lease of land, or tithes, or other property whatsoever, or from collecting or managing tithes, or who shall forcibly or by threats unlawfully take or obtain arms from any of his majesty's subjects, or wilfully and maliciously shoot at any person with intent to wound, kill or maim, altho' such person may not be killed, maimed, or wounded, being lawfully convicted of said offences, shall be deemed and construed guilty of felony without clergy.

Felony without clergy.

Obstructing collecting publick money, 7 years imprisonment, and whipt.

IV. *sect. 2.* If any to number of five or more meet or assemble to prevent or obstruct any collector of public money, constable, or other person lawfully appointed to collect or receive it, and do or shall by force prevent or obstruct from collecting, or if any person rescue any being lawfully in custody of any constable other for any offences against 29 G. 2. (c. 12) or 5 G. 3. (c. 8.) or against this act, every person lawfully convicted thereof shall suffer imprisonment in the common gaol such time, not exceeding seven years, as the judge before whom tried directs, and also publicly whipped in such manner and places within the county where convicted, and as often, as said judge appoints.

Certificate of indictment.

V. *sect. 3.* For more effectual bringing to justice all who since first of January last have offended against said 29 G. 2. or 5 G. 3. or committed high treason or murder

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

murder, or shall hereafter offend against this act, if any person or persons in said counties or any of them, and not then in actual custody, shall be indicted for any offences aforesaid, after such indictment the clerk of the crown shall forthwith certify under hand and seal and return certificate of such indictment to the principal or under secretary of chief governor, who is required to lay the same before the chief governor and privy council, whereupon it shall be lawful for them to make an order requiring and commanding such offenders to surrender within fifty days to any justice of B. R. or any justice of the peace, that they may be forthcoming to answer the offences, wherewith they so stand charged, according to due course of law; which order shall in ten days from the making be published in Dublin Gazette, and proclaimed by sheriff of the county, wherein the offence by said indictment supposed committed, between the hours of ten and two in the market places on respective market days of six market towns in the county, and a true copy of such order affixed on some publick place in each town. Offenders neglecting or refusing to surrender shall from the day appointed be adjudged and deemed convicted of the offence charged in such indictment, and suffer like pains and punishments as if convicted by verdict; and it shall be lawful for the court of B. R. or justices of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery of any said counties, where offence charged by such indictment, upon producing such order under seal of said council, and its being proved duly proclaimed, and copy affixed, as aforesaid, to pronounce judgment, and award that such offenders suffer like pains and punishments, as if duly convicted by verdict before them.

VI. *sect. 4.* All, who shall, after the time so appointed for surrender expired, conceal and abet, entertain, lodge, or succour such person, knowing him so indicted and required to surrender by such order, being lawfully convicted thereof shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding four years in discretion of the judge.

VII. *sect. 5.* Nothing herein construed to prevent any judge, justice, magistrate, officer, or minister of justice from apprehending and securing such offender, against whom such indictment found, or information given, and order for surrender made, by ordinary course of law; and if such offender taken and secured in order to be brought to justice, before the time expired, within which required to surrender, no further proceedings shall be had on such order in council against him so taken and secured, but shall be brought to trial by due course of law.

VIII. *sect. 6.* For more impartial trial of all so offending, if any indictments for offences committed since 1st of January last, or which shall be committed, against said acts 29 G. 2. & 5 G. 3. or either, or for high treason or murder since 1st of January last to be hereafter committed, the offenders to be mentioned in such indictments may be proceeded against and tried on such indictments for such offences before such commissioners of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, as shall be assigned by the king's commission under the great seal of Ireland by the good and lawful men of the body of the county of Dublin or county of the city, as respectively shall be appointed in such commission, and at such place within said counties or either as so appointed, and such proceeding shall be valid and effectual in the law, as if the offence done within the county where tried, such indictments in such cases certified unto such commissioners upon writ of *certiorari* to be issued for that purpose, and in all such cases no challenge to array or polls shall lye or be allowed, by reason that the jurors come not from the proper county or place where offence committed, or that the trial is out of the county or place where committed: but nevertheless upon trials of such offences the challenge to any juror for want of freehold in the county, where tried by virtue of this act, shall be allowed.

IX. *sect.*

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

No corruption of blood, or forfeiture.

Presentment for expences.

And reimburse-
ment on acquittance
not above 20l.

And for damages
sustained by unlaw-
ful proceedings.

Or in cattle, burn-
ing houses or effects.

Notice in 24 hours
to next inhabitants,

and information on
oath in 4 days to a
magistrate, and
bound to prosecute
next assises.

Traverse if above
20l.

if bound for present-
ment, conclusive,
and 5l. costs.

Notice forthwith
to constable.

IX. *sect. 7.* No attainder of felony by this act shall work any corruption of blood, loss of dower, or forfeiture of lands, tenements, goods, or chattles.

X. *sect. 8.* Expence of transmission of prisoners to Dublin, witnesses, and other necessary expences of such trials, raised by presentment of grand jury at succeeding assizes off the county at large or barony, or parish, where offence committed at their discretion.

XI. *sect. 9.* If any so tried in Dublin acquitted, grand jury of the county, wherein such offence charged, may, if they think fit, at succeeding assizes present a reimbursement of such sum, as the person so acquitted shall by affidavit make appear has been necessarily incurred by such removal of trial, provided not above twenty pounds.

XII. *sect. 10.* Grand juries of counties aforesaid may, if they think fit, at any assises hereafter present the whole or such part as they think reasonable of the damages, which shall appear to them to have been sustained by any persons by means of the unlawful proceedings before mentioned from 2d of April 1772, to be levied off the county at large, or barony, or parish, within which the offences, whereby such damage occasioned, have been committed, as they shall order and appoint by said presentment, and payable by such different sums or gales, and at such times as they appoint, applotted, levied, and collected by same persons and manner, in which money presented for making and repairing publick roads are now applotted, levied, and collected.

XIII. *sect. 11.* If hereafter in any of said counties any person sustains damage in his property by having cattle maliciously and wilfully maimed or killed, or houses, outhouses, mills, ware-houses, or houses for uses of trade or manufacture, or hay, turf, corn, straw, wood, or other effects wilfully or maliciously burned, or set fire to, or otherwise destroyed or injured, grand jury of the county, where offences committed, may, if they think fit, present the whole or such part of said damage, as they may judge proper, to be levied off the county, or barony or baronies, parish or parishes in such county, within or near to which such offences committed, payable by such different sums or gales, and times, as they appoint in such presentments, all such sums shall be applotted, levied, and collected by same persons and manner, as money presented for publick roads by the laws now in being.

XIV. *sect. 12.* No person intitled to recover such damage, unless it appears to grand jury and the court, who are to confirm such presentment, that the claimant by himself or servant, or person appointed by him, within twenty-four hours after the mischief so done to his property gave notice to some of inhabitants of the town or village next to the place where offence committed, and within four days after give information by oath of himself or some of his servants, or other persons best acquainted therewith, before some neighbouring magistrate concerning said offence, and become bound himself, or procure such other persons to be, before said magistrate for prosecuting all or any of the persons, who shall appear any way concerned in said offences at next assises for said county.

XV. *sect. 13.* Persons aggrieved by any such presentment, if the sum to be raised exceed twenty pounds, may at said assises traverse, which shall be tried at the same or next assises, as the judge, who shall allow the same, may think fit; and if on the trial the issue found for traversers, such presentment discharged; if against traversers, they shall pay the persons, on whose behalf presentment made, five pounds for costs, and said presentment thereupon conclusive to all parties.

XVI. *sect. 14.* Every person intending to recover satisfaction for such damage shall forthwith give notice in writing to high constable of the barony or petty con-
stable

Riots and unlawful Proceedings.

stable of the parish, in which damage sustained, of such his intentions, that such constable may give notice thereof to inhabitants designed to be charged, that they may be provided and have opportunity to bring evidence for themselves, and oppose the making such presentment, or traverse when made.

XVII. *sect. 15.* No such presentment removed by *certiorari*, or the prosecution otherwise delayed than by such traverse, and that for such time only as necessary for the trial; nor shall any such presentment be quashed for any informality. Not removed by *certiorari*, nor quashed for informality.

XVIII. *sect. 16.* This considered as a publick act, and judicially taken notice of as such, and shall continue in force from 2d April 1772, two years, and until the end of then next session, and no longer. A publick act, 2 years, &c.

XIX. *sect. 17.* The sheriff of the county, from whence any of said offenders removed to take trial in county or county of city of Dublin, shall advance and pay every such offender before removal from such county five pounds to enable him to defray charges and expences of attendance of his witnesses; which shall be presented by grand jury of such county at next assizes, and levied off the county at large, or barony, or parish, within which the offence, for which such persons indicted, shall be committed, at their discretion, and repaid to such sheriff. Sheriff before removal to pay offender 5l. repaid by presentment.

XX. *sect. 18.* This act and every clause read publickly in open court on the second day of every assizes and first day of every quarter sessions in each and every of said counties. Read at assizes and sessions in said counties.

XXI. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. c. 19. sect. 8.* An act the fifth of his present majesty, to prevent tumultuous risings, shall be continued and remain in force seven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session. 5 G. 3. c. 8. continued 7 years, &c.

Rosin.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 11.* Imported from the plantations in ships the property of subjects navigated according to law, no duty whatsoever during this act. From plantations duty free.

II. *sect. 20.* Continued two years, &c. from 24 June 1772.

Schools.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 3. sect. 17.* For further encouragement of English protestant schools every archbishop, bishop, dean, archdeacon, dignitary, prebendary, rector, vicar, and ecclesiastical person whatsoever, with consent of the archbishop or bishop under hand and seal, and every person seised of an estate for life in possession of any lands with immediate remainder to his issue in tail, may by deed indented demise for any term or number of years or lives with covenants of perpetual renewal any quantity of land to them belonging, not exceeding thirty acres plantation measure to the incorporated society and their successors, reserving a rent not less than the improved yearly value at the time of demise payable to those intitled to the freehold and inheritance. All grants so made shall be good and effectual against successors of such archbishop and other ecclesiastical persons, and all persons claiming or to claim any estate, right, title, or interest in such land by or under any limitation, remainder, or reversion expectant on such estate for life. Ecclesiasticks and tenants for life may demise in perpetuity 30 acres reserving improved value, good against successors and remainders or reversion.

II. *sect. 18.* In case the lands and premisses so demised not applied and made use of for benefit and support of the charter-schools or nurseries, or some of them Void, if not applied to the schools, that

Schools.

that are or shall be erected and established by said society, such demise absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes.

12 G. 1. c. 9.
sec. 6.

Archbishop of Armagh with consent of school masters may demise 21 years reserving 3-4ths of true value,

at peril of lessees,

as on a trial at law,

verdict peremptory,

no power to waste.

Fines laid out on school houses.

III. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 17. sect. 12.* And whereas by the twelfth of George the first, it is enacted, that it should be lawful for the archbishop of Armagh, and his successors, with consent of the respective schoolmasters, testified by their being parties, and signing leases, to demise lands, granted by king Charles I. for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, from the making at most improved rent in trust for the masters of the respective schools: and whereas there are not fit and convenient houses for the residence of such masters, and accommodation of scholars, owing in a great measure to the want of power in such archbishop, with like consent to renew the leases; it shall be lawful for Richard, archbishop of Armagh, and his successors, in trust as aforesaid, from time to time, and at all times, with consent of the respective schoolmasters, testified by their being parties, and signing such lease or leases, to demise, all or any part of the said lands for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, and for no longer term, from the making thereof; upon which lease and leases shall be reserved, and continued, due and payable unto said archbishop his successors, during said term, so much yearly rent or profits, at the peril of the lessees who shall take the same, as the three fourths of the true value of the said lands at the time of making such lease shall amount unto, as the same shall or may hereafter appear upon a legal trial between the successors of such lessor or lessors, if they shall question the same, and the said lessees, or their assignees, by verdict of twelve indifferent persons at the common law; which verdict shall be peremptory to both parties, and their respective successors and assigns, during said term; in which leases shall be contained no power, liberty, or privilege for such lessees or their assignees to commit, or to be punishable of waste.

IV. *sect. 13.* Whatsoever fine or sum of money shall be given for or on account of every or any lease, or renewal of a lease, of any of said lands, shall be paid to said archbishop and his successors, to be laid out by him and them with the consent of the respective masters of such schools in building and repairing houses for residence of such masters, and reception and accommodation of scholars, or otherwise for use and benefit of such schools.

Sheriffs.

1 G. 3. c. 17.
sec. 1. continued 8 years.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 1.* A clause in 1 G. 3. c. 17. sec. 1. whereby so much of 3 G. 2. c. 9. as relates to bills of discovery and obliges all persons to answer without pleading or demurring, continued eight years from first of May 1769, and to the end of the then next session.

To 24 June 1772, &c.

II. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 1.* Said clause in 3 G. 2. c. 9. revived and continued until 24th June 1772, and to end of then next session.

Soldiers.

6 Anne, c. 14. 8. 3 G. 2. c. 10. amended, halfpenny per 100 every mile advanced for wheel carriages, repaid by vice-treasurer.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 14. sect. 1.* No persons forced to take any loading or proceed on march with carriages, until the officer or person requiring pays down in hand to the owners or servants one halfpenny every hundred weight for every mile; which shall be repaid by the vicetreasurer without fee on performing the requisites prescribed by 6 Anne c. 14. & 3 G. 2. c. 10.

II. *sect.*

Soldiers.

I. *sect. 2.* Owners of such carriages not compelled to take any loading till Loading may be weighed at their expence, if they think fit, and the same can be done in a weighed.

III. *sect. 3.* All clauses, powers, and authorities in said acts, save as hereby Said acts in force repealed and altered, shall remain in force, and be executed and observed accord- save as altered. ing to the true intent and meaning.

IV. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 6.* An act 25 G. 2. for more effectual bringing 25 G. 2. c. 12. to justice such as enlist his majesty's subjects in foreign service without licence, fur- continued 7 years. ther continued seven years from first of June 1768, and to end of then next ses- sion after expiration of said seven years.

Spirits, Strong-Waters.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 9.* There shall be payable to his majesty, his Licence to retail as heirs and successors, for every licence for selling *aquavita*, or any kind of strong agreed by 17 & 18 waters or spirits whatsoever by retail in city of Dublin, and within four miles of C. 2. c. 19. sec 2. the Tholsel, as well within franchise and liberties as without, such sum as shall be not under 6l. nor a- agreed pursuant to directions of 17 & 18 C. 2; so as none pay less than six pounds above 10 in Dublin, yearly, and none compelled to pay more than ten pounds yearly; and in any other other cities and towns 4l. & 5l. other parts 3l. & 5l. city or town corporate and the liberties such sum as so agreed, so as not less than four pounds yearly, and not more than five; and also in any other part of this kingdom, so as not less than three pounds yearly, and not more than five, any law to contrary notwithstanding.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 6. sect. 1.* Whereas in the book of rates annexed Repeal of 53d. rule to an act 14 & 15 C. 2. for settling the subsidy of poundage, spirits perfectly made of 14 & 15 C. 2. c. 9. are rated at twenty shillings the gallon, whereby a duty of twelve pence is imposed as to rum and spirits on every gallon imported to be sold within this realm, and a rule annexed that from the plantations. commodities of the growth or manufacture of the English plantations, imported into England or Wales and afterwards exported to Ireland, do pay but half part of all such custom and subsidies, and to avoid a moiety of the custom or duty, great quantities of rum and spirits from the plantations have been landed in Great-Britain and exported to this kingdom not only to the great delay and hazard thereof, but to a great loss to the hereditary revenue, which has been deprived of one half of the duty, altho' such rum and spirits could not have been in contemplation of the makers of said act: for remedy whereof, and that all rum and spirits imported may be subject to the full and whole custom and duty according to the book of rates, the said proviso or rule, and all and every proviso, rule, order, direction, or clause, annexed to, or in, said act, whereby rum and spirits as a commodity of the growth or manufacture of any of his majesty's plantations may or might be exempted from one half of said custom or duty, shall as to rum and spirits hereafter imported as aforesaid be wholly repealed and of none effect; and the same is and are hereby repealed, made void, and of none effect, as to all such rum and spirits imported, as though such proviso, rule, order, direction, or clause had never been made.

III. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1.* No debenture issued, nor drawback, Exportation in 50 allowance, or repayment made, for any spirits or strong waters whatsoever, when ex- gallon casks, and ported or entered outwards, unless shipped in casks or vessels containing fifty gallons ships of 100 tons, gauge or upwards, and in some ship of one hundred tons burthen or upwards; if other-

Spirits, Strong Waters.

or forfeited, and drawback repaid, and 20l. each cask.

otherwise, forfeited, and drawback or allowance repaid to collector of the port, be accounted for to his majesty; and all persons, who shipped or caused to be shipped in any vessel under one hundred tuns, or in less quantities, forfeit twenty pounds each cask.

IV. *sect. 20.* Continued two years, &c. from 24th June 1772.

Taylor's and Shiptwrights.

Permitting clubs of journeymen taylor's on conviction before 2 justices by 2 witnesses, 20l. to informer and blue-coat hospital, or imprisoned 3 months.

I. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 33 sect. 1.* Whereas great numbers of journeymen taylor's in and about the city of Dublin and liberties, and in the county, who have served apprenticeships, or have been brought up in the art or mystery of a taylor, have lately departed from their services without just cause, and entered into combinations to advance their wages to unreasonable prices, and lessen their usual hours of work, and these disorders principally arise from clubs and societies, where associations are entered into, oaths administered, and other illegal acts committed, every person or persons who shall knowingly permit such clubs or societies to be kept and held in their house and apartments, shall, upon conviction before any two or more justices for the county wherein such persons resident, upon the oath of two or more credible witnesses, forfeit and pay for every such offence twenty pounds, one moiety to the informer, the other to the Blue-coat hospital; and if not able to pay such fine, it shall be lawful for said justices, to commit to the common gaol of the county, without bail or mainprize, three months.

All agreements by taylor's or journeymen in Dublin or the county to advance wages or lessen work-hours, and oaths to enforce, illegal, on conviction by 2 witnesses before 2 justices on prosecution in 3 months 20l. to informer and blue-coat hospital, or committed not above 3 months.

II. *sect. 2.* All contracts, covenants, or agreements, in writing or not, heretofore or hereafter made or entered into by or between any persons brought up in, or professing, using, or exercising the art or mystery of a taylor, or journeyman taylor, in making up mens or womens cloaths in the city of Dublin, or liberties, or within the county of Dublin, for advancing their wages, or lessening their usual hours of work, and all oaths to enforce such contracts or agreements, are hereby declared to be illegal: and further, if any taylor or journeyman taylor within the limits aforesaid, shall after the first of June 1772 keep, continue, act in, make, enter into, sign, seal, or be knowingly interested or concerned in any contract, covenant, or agreement, by this act declared illegal, every person so offending, being lawfully convicted upon oaths of two or more credible witnesses before any two justices within their jurisdictions aforesaid, upon information exhibited or prosecution within three months after the offence committed (which oath, as well as every other allowed by this act, the said justices are impowered and required to administer) shall by order of the justices pay a fine of ten pounds; one moiety to the informer, the other to the Blue-coat hospital; or if unable to pay be committed either to the house of correction, to hard labour not exceeding three months, or to the common gaol, as they shall see cause, there to remain without bail or mainprize not exceeding three months.

Taylor's work-hours in Dublin or the county from 6 to 8. one hour for dinner and half for breakfast;

III. *sect. 3.* After the first of June 1772, the hours of work for all journeymen taylor's, servants, and apprentices to taylor's, and other persons employed or retained as taylor's in making up men or womens cloaths, or such servants or apprentices within the city of Dublin, and the liberties or county of Dublin, shall be from six in the morning until eight at night, excepting only allowed one hour for dinner, and half an hour for breakfast in the time aforesaid; and for the said time or hours of work there shall be paid unto every journeyman taylor, or other person employed, or retained as a journeyman taylor, for his work, during the hours aforesaid, the wages and sums following, according to the skill and abilities of such

Taylors, and Shiptwrights.

journeyman, any sum not less than one shilling and four pence, and not exceeding one and eight pence *per diem*, except during three weeks, from the publication of any order for a general mourning by the king at arms in Dublin Gaol, and during that space, any sum not exceeding two shillings and six pence.

V. *sect. 4.* In case any taylor, or other persons acting as such, or carrying on, or exercising the art or mystery of a taylor within the limits aforesaid, shall hire, retain, or employ any journeyman, or other person, not being an apprentice, they shall pay them, according to the skill and abilities of such journeyman after the rates aforesaid, for the full time they shall so hire, retain, and employ them, or agree so do.

wages not under 1s. & 4d. nor above 1s. & 8d. *per diem*, 2s. & 6d. for 3 weeks from an order for general mourning.

Persons hired, not apprentices, paid according to skill and abilities after rates aforesaid;

And for more easy recovering said wages, it shall be lawful for any two justices within the jurisdictions aforesaid respectively, and they are hereby required upon complaint upon oath, to summon parties offending, and for non-payment of such wages, or sufficient satisfaction given to the parties aggrieved, to issue their warrant for levying such wages due as aforesaid, by distress and sale of goods, rendering the overplus to the owner; and for want of such sufficient distress to commit to the common gaol, without bail or mainprize, until they shall pay or give satisfaction to the party for the same.

On complaint on oath for non payment, 2 justices may summon, distress, or imprisonment till satisfaction.

V. *sect. 5.* And in regard it may be reasonable upon some occasions to alter the wages and hours of work; it shall be lawful for the justices of the county of the city of Dublin at general quarter-sessions, and they are hereby authorized and required upon application for that purpose, to take into consideration the plenty or scarcity of the time, provided such scarcity has continued three months, and other circumstances necessary and proper to be considered, and to alter the wages aforesaid, and to order and appoint what wages and allowances shall be paid to journeymen taylor, and servants, retained or employed, in the art and mystery of a taylor within the limits aforesaid from time to time, as such justices think fit, upon application for that purpose; and such justices shall within seven days after such general sessions cause rates and alterations from time to time to be printed, published, and made known, in such manner as to them shall seem meet, at the reasonable expence of any person or persons desiring the same; and after publication thereof of all taylor, and their journeymen and servants, within the limits aforesaid, after such knowledge or information of any such rates or alterations are hereby strictly required to observe the same, under penalty of one hundred pounds, to be forfeited, paid, and applied as aforesaid by every offender for every offence, upon conviction before two justices in their respective jurisdictions, upon oath of one credible witness, or in default of payment it shall be lawful for such justices to commit to the common gaol without bail or mainprize not exceeding six months: provided every prosecution in this particular commenced within thirty days after offence committed.

On 3 months scarcity and other proper circumstances wages altered upon application at general sessions,

notice of alteration published 7 days;

100l. forfeited not observing, before 2 justices, one witness, or imprisonment not above 6 months, prosecution in 30 days.

VI. *sect. 6.* Nothing in this act shall extend to controul or hinder the paying or receiving further or other wages or allowances (not exceeding three pence by the hour in times of general mourning, and two pence at any other times) which shall be agreed upon for working before or after the limited hours; so that such over-work be not any one time less than an hour, and be actually and *bona fide* performed by such journeyman or servant.

For overwork, not less than 1 hour, and actually performed, not above 3d. an hour in mourning, 2d. other times.

VII. *sect. 7.* If any person actually retained or employed as a journeyman taylor, or servant in the art or mystery of a taylor within the limits aforesaid, shall after the first of June 1772, depart from his service before the end of the term for which hired or retained, or until the work, for which he was hired or retained, shall be finished, or, not being retained or employed, shall refuse to enter into work

Departing service before the time or work finished, or refusing employment after request for wages limited, without work

Taylors, and Shipwrights.

cause allowed by 2 justices, 10l. to informer and blue-coat,

or committed 3 months.

Allowing more wages in money or otherwise,

on conviction 3 months by 1 witness, 100l. to informer and blue-coat,

10l. by the servant or journeyman, or 3 months committed, securities for more void.

For overwork excepted.

Appeal to sessions, on 7 days notice,

costs not above 20s.

No other punishment.

On oath of reason to suspect greater allowance given, summons to give evidence, and on proof of service of warrant,

refusing testimony committed;

work or employment, after request by any master taylor, for the wages and hours limited and appointed as aforesaid, unless it be for some reasonable or sufficient cause, to be allowed by two justices within the jurisdictions aforesaid respectively who are hereby authorized and required to enquire into the same, and to summon such person before them, every person so offending, being lawfully convicted as aforesaid, shall pay a fine of ten pounds; one moiety to the informer, the other to the blue-coat hospital; or if unable to pay, sent to house of correction, to hard labour not exceeding three months.

VIII. *sect. 8.* And for preventing mischiefs by non-observation of this act, by seducing or enticing journeymen taylors or servants from one master to another if any taylor, or other person professing, using, or exercising the art or mystery within the limits aforesaid, or any other person aforesaid, shall after the first of July 1772 give, allow, or pay any more or greater wages for the hours of work aforesaid to any servant or journeyman in money or otherwise contrary to the intent of this act, every person so offending, being lawfully convicted before two justices, upon oath of one or more credible witness, within three months after the offence, shall forfeit and pay one hundred pounds; one moiety to the informer or prosecutor, the other to the blue-coat hospital; and every such servant or journeyman, taking more or greater wages for the hours of work aforesaid, being convicted as aforesaid shall pay a fine of ten pounds; one moiety to informer, the other to the blue-coat hospital; or, if unable to pay such fine, such offenders respectively shall be sent to house of correction, to hard labour not exceeding three months; and all retainments, promises, obligations, or securities for any wages, pay, or allowances, contrary to this act, shall be null and void.

IX. *sect. 9.* This act shall not extend to hinder the paying or receiving any more or other wages or allowances, which shall be agreed upon for working before or after the hours of work limited or appointed, or to be limited or appointed as aforesaid.

X. *sect. 10.* It shall be lawful for any person aggrieved by any order by any two or more justices to appeal to the next general quarter-sessions for the city or county of Dublin respectively, giving seven days notice of such appeal; and such justices in such general quarter-sessions shall finally hear and determine the matter, and have power to award reasonable costs, not exceeding twenty shillings, to either party, as to them shall seem just.

XI. *sect. 11.* Any person convicted of any offence against this act, and who shall suffer for the same accordingly, shall not be otherwise punished or suffer for such offence by authority of any law now in force.

XII. *sect. 12.* Any two justices for the county of the city, or county of Dublin respectively may and are required on information on oath, that there is reason to suspect, that any person using or following the business of a master or journeyman taylor within the jurisdictions aforesaid hath given, paid, allowed, or received greater wages or allowances than as aforesaid, at the request of such informant, to issue summons, requiring any person or persons whatsoever, whose attendance such informant shall think necessary for giving evidence in the premises, to attend; and if any person summoned shall not attend, and proof made of service of summons, either personally, or by leaving at the last or usual place of abode, said justices are required (unless a reasonable and satisfactory excuse made for such non-attendance) to issue warrant for apprehending and bringing before them, or some other two or more justices; and if any person, so attending or brought before them, refuse to be examined or give testimony, they shall commit to the house

Taylors, and Shipwrights.

of correction, until he or she shall submit; provided such person not obliged to give evidence, which may tend to criminate himself. not to criminate himself.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Nothing in this act shall invalidate any of the provisions made against combinations amongst manufacturers by any laws now in force, save as aforesaid; and this allowed to be a publick act in all courts, and judges and justices are to take notice thereof as such without specially pleading; and if any person sued for acting under authority of this act, such person may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence. Provisions against combinations not invalidated, a publick act, general issue.

XIV. *sect. 14.* Every clause herein so far as the same relates to journeymen Taylors of the city of Dublin, save only as to the hours of work and rates of wages, shall be of the same force and effect with respect to the shipwrights of the city of Dublin. Extended to journeymen shipwrights of Dublin, except as to work hours and wages.

XV. *sect. 15.* And for declaring, limiting, and appointing the hours of work and rates of wages for journeymen shipwrights, after the 1st of June 1772, the hours of work for all journeymen shipwrights and servants employed, or retained as shipwrights, shall be from six in the morning, until six in the afternoon, except only allowed one hour for dinner, and half an hour for breakfast, in the time aforesaid, without esteeming a tide's work only a day's work, when they grave or coat a vessel; and for the said time or hours of work there shall be paid unto every journeyman shipwright, or other person employed, or retained as a journeyman shipwright, for his work, during the hours aforesaid, the wages and sums following, according to the skill and abilities of such journeyman, any sum not less than two shillings, and not exceeding two shillings and six pence a day, with the like powers, reservations, and penalties, both as to master and journeyman, in the foregoing act mentioned for enforcing the same. From 6 till 6.
One hour for dinner, half for breakfast,
wages not under 2s. nor above 2s. and 6d. a day, enforced by like penalties.

XVI. *sect. 16.* Any shipwright quitting his work unfinished, unless obliged by sickness or some other fatality, without licence of his employer first had shall forfeit ten pounds, recovered in the manner herein before mentioned. 10l. on quitting work unfinished without licence of employer.

Tea.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 10.* The clause in 33 G. 2. relative to tobacco and tea repealed. 33 G. 2. c. 10. s. 20. repealed.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 8.* From 25th of December 1771, to 25th of December 1773 inclusive, six pence per pound for green, four pence black bohea and other tea imported, in full satisfaction of all custom, excise, or other duties by any act. 6d. per lb green, 4d bohea, &c.

III. *sect. 23.* Ten thousand pounds of the yearly produce applied first to trustees of linen manufacture; seven thousand three hundred pounds placed to the account of the hereditary revenue; the residue applied with the other duties and aids hereby granted. Applied.

Tobacco.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 10.* The recited clause in 33 G. 2. relative to tobacco and tea, repealed; and all tobacco, which shall be seized and condemned for being illegally imported, sold by the candle according to directions in act of excise; one third of the gross produce to the persons that shall seize or discover, 33 G. 2. c. 10. s. 20. repealed, sold by candle, 1-3d to discoverer.
T clear.

Tobacco.

clear of all expences, costs of suit, or charges whatsoever, the other two-thirds to the use of his majesty.

Exported in packages of 500lb. and ships of 100 tons.

Not mixed with rubbish, &c.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 7. sect. 1.* No debenture issued, nor drawback allowance, or repayment made when exported or entered outwards, unless in packages containing five hundred weight at least, and in some ship of one hundred tons burthen or upwards, or forfeited, drawback repaid, and twenty pounds each package forfeited.

III. *sect. 2.* No drawback, payment, or allowance for any tobacco, mixed with rubbish, dirt, or any thing whatsoever; with intent fraudulently to increase the drawback; persons, who enter or ship, or cause to be entered or shipped, for export so mixed, or enter any thing as tobacco for export, which on examination by the proper officer appears not to be tobacco, shall forfeit all such goods and the cask or package, and twenty pounds each package.

IV. *sect. 20.* Continued two years, &c. from 24th of June 1772.

Trades and Manufactures.

Dublin society to apply 7000l. granted 8 G. 3. c. 1. and remainder of sums 6 G. 3. c. 1. to premiums on certain manufactures.

Save where a patent, or no fair competition.

250l. for medicines for the poor.

Premiums undisposed.

Regulations by the society.

Process served on the secretary between 20 October and July, and 16 days before return.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo 3. cap. 15. sect. 1.* To direct and regulate the application of seven thousand pounds granted this session and such part of sums heretofore granted as remain unapplied under an act in the last session, the Dublin society may dispose of said sums for encouragement of the silk manufacture as well wholesale as retail, the woollen, leather, iron, steel, copper, brass, paper, glass, and earthen ware manufactures, mixed manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, mohair, or linen thread, gold or silver thread, or laces thereof manufactured, of the manufacture of printing, stamping, and staining of linens or cottons, of acid of sulphur called oil of vitriol, and of saltpetre; such encouragements to be made by premiums on said manufactures when made or sold in such proportion and rate as the society shall direct and appoint.

II. *sect. 2.* No premium for any manufacture, for which at time of making the maker had any exclusive patent, or for which premium there might not be a fair competition.

III. *sect. 3.* Dublin society may dispose two hundred and fifty pounds towards erecting and establishing a *pharmacopæia pauperum* for dispensing medicine to the poor of Dublin, according to a plan by John Wade chemist, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. *sect. 5.* If any premium offered shall not be claimed, or the claimants not intitled to receive such sums, disposed as they think fit for encouragement of all or any manufactures or trades aforesaid, unless previously directed by parliament.

V. *sect. 7.* Said society may make order and regulations for examining the quantity and quality of such goods, as most expedient for the public service, and most likely to prevent frauds in claimants, and finally determine disputes as to the right.

VI. *sect. 8.* In every case, and so often as necessary to serve the society with process or proceeding of any court of law or equity, the service of the assistant secretary good service of the society, if between twentieth of October and twentieth of July in every year, and sixteen days at least before return of such process.

Treasurers.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 12.* Grand jury of the assises for county of Tipperary from time to time shall have power, if they think fit, to present in the usual manner for raising any sum not exceeding twenty pounds a year for the treasurer of said county, over and above the sum which the grand jury is now impowered to present for such treasurer; and the judges at such assises shall and may confirm such presentment.

Tipperary, presentment not exceeding 20l. above usual sum.

Trees, Wood.

I. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 20. sect. 11.* Persons holding by fee farm intitled to enjoy all such exemptions, privileges and encouragements, as are granted to tenants for lives renewable for ever by an act last session.

Like privileges to fee farmers as by 6 G. 3. c. 17 to tenants lives renewable

II. *Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 23. sect. 1.* Persons, who grub up, saw, or otherwise cut down any tree or trees, not being authorised by owner, shall on conviction before one justice on oath of one credible witness forfeit for every such offence to the owner treble the value according to valuation herein; ash, elm, beech, or sycamore of half inch diameter valued at no less than six pence halfpenny; of one inch one shilling; of two inches two shillings; of three inches two shillings and six pence; of four inches three shillings; of five inches four shillings; of six inches four shillings and six pence; of seven inches six shillings; of eight inches eight shillings; every oak from half inch to eight inches diameter always valued by two appraisers sworn for the purpose; diameter measured at the butt end; said penalty levied by distress and sale of offenders goods: where no distress can be found, committed to common gaol of the county by warrant of such justice, not exceeding twelve months, without bail or mainprize; persons buying or receiving knowing the same stolen on conviction as aforesaid liable to all said pains and penalties.

To grub, saw, or cut down, treble value to owner, valuation.

distress and sale, or imprisonment 12 months, buyer or receiver liable.

III. *sect. 2.* No person shall strip bark from any growing tree, unless authorized by the owner, on pain of forfeiting to owner upon conviction before one justice on oath of one credible witness treble value of such tree, every such tree from one to eight inches diameter valued according to said valuation; above eight inches valued by two sworn appraisers; no person, except publick and known tanners and dyers, and persons possessed of wood, shall keep any bark or rind of trees in their houses or other places, under pain of forfeiting to any informer not exceeding fifty, nor less than thirty shillings on conviction as aforesaid, by distress and sale of goods; where none found, committed to the common gaol by warrant of such justice not exceeding six months without bail or mainprize; constable, officer, or other person by warrant of one justice on information on oath may search in all suspected houses and other places for bark or rind.

Barking, like penalty;

none but tanners, &c. to keep bark, penalty not above 50 nor under 30s. to informer, or 6 months imprisonment, search for bark.

IV. *sect. 3.* Any constable, officer, or other person by warrant of one justice on information on oath may search in all suspected houses and places for any wood, trees, poles, or timber, if he shall find any in possession of persons suspected to be guilty of said offences, he shall bring before such justice, if such persons make not full and clear proof to satisfaction of such justice that the same were fairly and honestly bought by or given them by owner, they shall be judged, deemed, and convicted of breach of this act, and subject to the several penalties above inflicted for the first offence, and no writing of any person acknowledging receipt of valuable consideration shall be deemed sufficient proof of honest and fair purchase, till the truth of such writing be ascertained.

Wood, trees, or timber, fair purchase proved, and receipts.

Trees, Wood.

Appeal to sessions. V *sect.* 4. Persons aggrieved may appeal to next general quarter-sessions, whose determination final.

No duty for wood from the plantations in subjects ships.

VI. *Stat.* 11 & 12 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 7. *sect.* 11. No duty whatsoever during the continuance of this act for any timber, balk, deals, wainscot, or other wood fit for building or manufacture imported from the plantations in ships the property of subjects navigated according to law.

VII. *sect.* 20. Continued two years, &c. from twenty-fourth of June 1772.

Tythes.

48 hours notice in writing before time of setting out, truly set out and delivered, receiver may flock in the field, pressed with the rest.

I. *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 3. *cap.* 21. *sect.* 1. Owner of corn, hay, peas, or beans (except in gardens) shall before removing, give notice in writing to person intitled to receive tythe, or his known proctor or manager, of the time of setting out such tythes, forty eight hours at least before such time; such notice delivered to such person or his known proctor or manager; or, if neither found at his house or usual abode in the parish, to some person living in such house, who is above sixteen years, all, who give such notice, shall without fraud or wilful delay truly and effectually divide, set out, and deliver such tythes to the persons intitled, who shall attend pursuant to such notice; the receivers may make in stocks or otherwise on the field, where it grew, and where it may remain and be preserved so long as the rest or any part of the rest of the corn, hay, or things shall remain on the field undrawn by the owner.

On non-residence or an union, 48 hours notice on church door.

II. *sect.* 2. If the person intitled to receive, or known manager and proctor, have no place of residence in said parish, or if many parishes united, sufficient to give said notice by affixing on parish church door forty eight hours before the time of setting out; which notice shall continue so affixed from ten in the forenoon till one in the afternoon of the day.

Reputation sufficient, unless title controverted.

III. *sect.* 3. Sufficient for ecclesiastick or lay impropiator in any suit for sub- straction of predial tythes to prove he was and is reputed incumbent or impropiator, and had acted as such at or before the time, the right of the tythes accrued without producing or proving other title, unless controverted, and pleaded by party sued that prosecutor is not the true and legal incumbent or impropiator.

Before citation in ecclesiastical court, petition registered, so as no 2d suit, copy served, and intimation, summary hearing,

IV. *sect.* 4. Before any citation for substruction of predial tythes a petition or complaint in writing shall be lodged in the registry of the ecclesiastical court, in which shall be inserted all the predial tythes then due to the person citing by the person so cited, so as no second suit shall be commenced against the same person for any such predial tythes, which shall have become due before that time; and a copy attested by the register served on the party cited, along with the copy of such citation, which citation shall also contain an intimation to the party, that whether he shall appear or contumaciously absent himself, the judge will proceed in a summary way to hear and finally determine on the day assigned by citation; provided the time assigned for appearance shall not be sooner than thirty days after the date, and the same may be served with such copy of petition in three days after date of citation, as citations are usually served in other cases in said courts; and on return of such citation and intimation, and due proof of service, with such copy of petition as before by oath in writing on the back, or annexed thereto, sworn before the judge of the court, said judge may proceed in summary way to hear and determine by witness *viva voce*, and such other legal proofs as shall be offered on behalf of either party, and give final sentence either in presence of the party cited and

inti-

Tythes.

estimated, or his proctor, or in pain of his contumacy if he shall absent himself, costs not above 11. 6s. 8d. and adjudged costs to the party prevailing not exceeding one pound six shillings and eight pence.

V. *sect. 5.* Such petition may be without subscription of advocate or proctor; No advocate or proctor necessary, no exception admitted for any defect in form, either party may appear without any exception for form. summary hearing regarding only justice, instead of fees discretionary grant out of proxies. proctor, if they think fit, the judges and registers required to receive appearances and proofs, and finally hear and determine in the most summary manner without regard to formality of proceedings, and regarding only the justice of the case; judges or registers not to exact or receive any fees whatsoever from either party in such suits for predial tythes; but in lieu of such fees it shall and may be lawful for the ordinaries of every diocese to grant such sum out of their proxies due to them at their annual visitation to the judge and register of their respective courts, as they in their discretion think a reasonable recompence for such fees, as they would have respectively been intitled to in such suits, if this act had not passed.

VI. *sect. 6.* No attachment or committal shall be made by justice of peace; No attachment pursuant to 33 H. 8. c. 22. On proof of service of monition 15 days civil bill, if not above 20l. copy of monition evidence of sum due. but where any party condemned in any sum for predial tythes or costs of suit shall refuse or neglect after service of monition from the court, and proof on oath of due service, fifteen days after service to satisfy and pay the sums decreed, the person obtaining sentence, executors or administrators, may sue by civil bill before next judges of assise for the county, where the party against whom sentence resides, or in any other court where civil bill allowed, in such manner as suits by civil bills now allowed to be brought, so as the same do not exceed twenty pounds; a true copy of such monition under seal of the court and proof on oath of service fifteen days at least before the hearing such civil bill sufficient and conclusive evidence of the sum due; and the party obtaining decree intitled to such execution and process with usual costs of civil bills.

VII. *sect. 7.* All persons intitled to appeal from such sentences in ecclesiastical courts on such terms and manner as heretofore since the act 33 H. 8. Appeal as before.

VIII. *sect. 8.* If the matter appear to such judge of assise of ecclesiastical cognizance, defendant may give in evidence any thing subsequent to the sentence sufficient in law or equity to discharge him of the whole or any part. Subsequent matter given in evidence by defendant.

IX. *sect. 9.* Said court shall be a court of equity to defendant to examine plaintiff or his known proctor or manager on oath, on reasonable notice to plaintiff or defendant. Court of equity to plaintiff or his known proctor or manager on oath, on reasonable notice to plaintiff or defendant. his proctor that his attendance is expected at the hearing of such civil bill.

X. *sect. 10.* Nothing herein shall give or confirm a right in the incumbent to No new right to any species of tythes, to which not already intitled by law or equity. tythes.

XI. *sect. 11.* Where any quaker refuses to pay, compound for, or set out his Quakers refusing great or small tythe, or pay any customary or other rights or dues to any church, 2 justices may summon, and determine summarily, not above 10l. levy by distress and sale, 4 days notice. or chapel, which by law and custom ought to be paid, two justices of the same county (other than such as is patron or any ways interested in said tythes) upon complaint of any person, who by law and custom ought to have, receive, or collect any such tythes, dues, or payments, to summon, and they are hereby required to summon, in writing under hands and seals, such quaker, and after appearance, or on default, service of said summons first duly proved, examine on oath the truth and justice of said complaint, and determine in a summary way, ascertain and state what is due and payable by such quaker to complainant, and by order under hands and seals direct and appoint payment, so as the sum exceed not ten pounds; if such quaker refuses to pay, said justices by warrant may levy the money by reasonable distress and sale of goods rendering the overplus, such distress, if not redeemed, sold by publick cant to highest and fairest bidder at next market town adjoining the place where distress taken, distrainer first causing notice to be posted up four days

Tythes.

Appeal to judges
of assise, costs
against appellant.

No distress till ap-
pellant heard.

No new right.

As to Quakers
continued 2 years,
&c.

No proctor to
farm tythes.

Continued 2
years, &c.

To 24 June,
1772, &c.

7 G. 3. c. 21.
perpetual.

days previous to sale, persons aggrieved by such judgment by two justices may ap-
peal to next judges of assise for the county, who may and shall proceed finally to
hear and determine, and reverse or affirm, as on the merit appears just and equitable
if said judges find cause to affirm, shall decree accordingly, and award such costs
against appellant levied by reasonable distress and sale in manner aforesaid, as to
them seems just and reasonable.

XII. *sect. 12.* If such appeal made, no warrant of distress granted, till after
appeal determined.

XIII. *sect. 13.* Nothing herein shall give any remedy to any rector, vicar, or
propriator, for recovering of any species of tythes, to which not already intitled by
law and custom.

XIV. *sect. 14.* The several clauses and provisos herein relative to recovery of
tythes and other church dues from quakers shall continue two years, and to end of
the then next session, and no longer.

XV. *sect. 16.* No proctor in spiritual courts allowed to act as tythe farmer, or
take any tythes except of lands of which he is proprietor or occupier.

XVI. *sect. 17.* This act shall be in force two years from 24th of June 1768
and to end of then next session.

XVII. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 1. sect. 9.* Said act 7 G. 3. c. 21. continued until
24th of June 1772, and to the end of then next session.

XVIII. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 9.* An act the seventh of his
present majesty, to continue and amend an act the thirty-third of Henry the eighth, for
tythes, shall be made perpetual.

Vermin.

1 G. 3. c. 17. f.
2. continued to 24
June 1772, &c.

17 G. 2 c. 10. f.
8. continued 2 years,
&c. with amend-
ments, affidavit be-
fore 2 justices and
justices certificate
annexed produced to
grand jury.

I. *Stat. 11 Geo. 3. cap. 2. sect. 2.* Whereas an act 7 G. 2. c. 10. was continued
by 1 G. 3. c. 11. f. 2. in which a clause with exception as to rooks and herons
is continued to 1st of May 1769, said clause revived and continued until 24th of
June 1772, and to the end of then next session.

II. *Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 4.* A clause in an act the seventeenth of
George the second, which relates to the giving rewards for the more effectual de-
stroying vermin: and which, with an exception for rooks and herons, was revived
and continued by subsequent acts, and is now near expiring, shall be continued
and remain in force from the 24th of June, 1772, for two years, and from
thence to the end of then next sessions with the following amendments, viz. that
an affidavit be produced to the grand jury of the county, in which such vermin
was killed or destroyed, sworn before any two justices of the peace for such
county, in the following form, which oath such justices are hereby impowered to
administer.

County of *I A. B. of* in the said county, do swear,
that I have killed within this county, since the last assises held for the same, the follow-
ing vermin, viz. *and that all the said kites, scall-crows, or*
maggies, were killed between the month of September last past, and the month of
March.

Provided,

Termin.

Provided, that a certificate annexed to such affidavit, signed by such justices, shall be produced to such grand jury in the following form:

We A. B. and C. D. justices of the peace for this county, do certify, that E. F. of in this county, hath produced to us the heads of the above mentioned
foxes, scall-crows, or magpies, and the skins of the above-mentioned otters, martins,
beezles, or rats.

Vestries.

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 9. sect. 2. Where consent of incumbent or minister, church-wardens, and protestant inhabitants in vestry assembled, or major part of them, required by any law heretofore made, or that shall hereafter, in absence of the incumbent where such vestry held by the curate assistant or other licensed minister, who shall officiate and hold such vestry in place and stead of such absent incumbent, such acts of vestry shall be as good and effectual in law, as if the incumbent had been present. Held by curate or licensed minister in absence of incumbent, valid.

Watches.

I. Stat. 11 & 12 Geo. 3. cap. 19. sect. 2. A clause in an act tenth of George the first, which relates to parish-watches and high-ways, so far as it relates to parish-watches, shall be revived and continue in force two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session. 10 G 1. c 3. as to parish watches continued 2 years, &c.

Wine.

I. Stat. 7 Geo. 3. cap. 27. sect. 1. Commissioners of excise or any three, or collector or chief officer, where liquors imported as wines, may cause all such liquors so imported, and alledged by the merchant or importer to be damaged, corrupt, or unmerchantable wine, to be staved, spilled, or mixed with salt, as they judge most expedient, any thing in the recited act 33 G. 2. notwithstanding; and thereupon the merchant importing shall be repaid the duties and compensation for freight and other charges sa by said act. Staved, spilled, or mixed with salt by commissioners of excise or collectors, duties repaid as by 33 G. 2. c. 10. l. 39.

T H E E N D.

in this county, both produced to us the deeds of the above mentioned
B. and C. D. Justice of the peace for this county, do certify, that A. F. of
this county or magistrates, and the heirs of the above-mentioned other parties,
produced to such grand jury in the following form:

And that a certificate annexed to such affidavit, signed by such Justices,

and shall constitute and hold such vestry in place and stead of such absent members, which acts of vestry shall be as good and effectual in law, as if the members had been present.

shall be revised and continue in force two years, and from thence to the third year, be less than next session.

[illegible]

THE END

